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J. B. de la Roche sculp.

Condinium & Redivivum
OF

an Ancient History and Modern description

OF

L O N D O N.

Compiled from

*Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations,
the Harleian M.S.S. and other authentic sources.*

By

James Peller Malcolm, F.S.A.

Volume IV.

(L O N D O N.)

*Printed by John Nichols & Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street,
& Sold by Longman, Rees, Hurst & Orme, Paternoster Row.*

1807.



ADVERTISEMENT.



AT length I have accomplished the laborious task of compiling and printing a complete history and description of the great Metropolis of England.

It now remains for me to return thanks to those worthy Citizens who have assisted me in procuring materials for the present volume.

And first I cheerfully confess myself much indebted to RICHARD GOUGH and JOHN NICHOLS, Esqrs. for their readiness on all occasions to promote my researches, and particularly for the loan of plates.

Mr. ELLIS of the British Museum greatly obliged me by presenting his accurate tracing of the antient plan of Finsbury-fields.

ALEXANDER CHALMERS, Esq. has assisted me with many names of Rectors, which are not to be found in the books of Sion College; the latter were laid before me with equal kindness by the Rev. Mr. WATTS: those, with my own notices, and numerous others communicated by Mr. GOUGH and Mr. NICHOLS, have, I hope, rendered my lists of Incumbents, their preferments, and publications, both useful and interesting.

Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. CHALMERS have each been very useful by lending me scarce and valuable books and pamphlets.

The Rev. HENRY WHITFIELD spontaneously and generously lent me a curious book belonging to his parish of St. Margaret Lothbury.

The same liberal spirit actuated the Rev. HUGH FRASER, the Rev. EDWARD ROBSON, the Rev. GEORGE AVERY HATCH, the Rev. HENRY MEEN, and the Rev. JOHN PRIDDEN. Those gentlemen have furnished me with numerous extracts from the books of the respective parishes with which they are connected.

The rest of this volume is the result of my own unwearied industry.

In order to render the work in the aggregate as complete as possible, I have compiled, and am now printing, Historical Anecdotes of the benevolence, the depravity, the manners, the customs, amusements, &c. &c. of the Inhabitants of London during the last Century, by which every apparent deficiency in *Londinium Redivivum* will be amply supplied. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that a publication embracing every thing on this subject to an equal extent has not hitherto appeared.

May the whole give satisfaction !

June 10, 1807.

J. P. MALCOLM.

* * * The Historical Anecdotes will be published as a separate work ; though almost necessary to the purchasers of *Londinium Redivivum*.

It gives me great pleasure to rectify two mistakes I have committed, by the insertion of the following obliging Letters.

SIR,

Hafod, Sept. 2, 1805.

I conclude you will not take amiss my wish to correct a mistake in your third volume of *Londinium Redivivum*, page 385. You call Sir Theodore Mayerne, a Swede. His name was Theodore Turquet, Sieur de Mayerne, Baron D'Aumont, born at Geneva 1573, son to Louis Turquet de Mayerne, author of an indifferent History of Spain, two volumes in folio. The Baron D'Aumont was one of the Physicians in ordinary to Henry IV. of France: after his decease he came to England, and was first Physician to James I. and Charles I.

Should you wish to know more, I refer you to the new Dictionnaire Historique, 13 vols. 8vo; and am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, T. JOHNES.

SIR,

Newman Street, April 30, 1806.

While I beg to offer you my most grateful acknowledgments for the very respectful and liberal manner in which you are pleased invariably, in your excellent History of London, to speak of the works of my late honoured Father; I am induced, with great respect, to suggest that there is an inaccuracy in the statement that Mr. Beckford's Monument in Guildhall is from the chisel of my Father.

Whether the real Artist had omitted to put his name on the work, or not, I cannot say; but I have for many years past, and do now almost universally find this piece of sculpture ascribed to the Artist above-named; whereas I am enabled to inform you, without hesitation, that the said monument was the work of the late Mr. Moore, of Berner's Street; the same artist who executed the monument of Jonas Hanway in Westminster Abbey.

Begging to repeat my zealous thanks for your highly valued support of the Bacon School; I have the honour and pleasure to express myself,

Sir, your most indebted and grateful humble servant, J. BACON.

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LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM.

ST. JAMES, ALDGATE WARD.

ONE of the most extraordinary revolutions in the annals of this City occurred on the site of the parish of Saint James. Let the reader summon to his recollection how Duke's Place was occupied for many centuries, and then compare it with its present state, and he must be astonished at the wonderful events of human life. Of the mighty wall inclosing the North side of London but few traces are visible; of the superb monastery of the Trinity but a broken arch and black fragments of stone. A few years past, indeed, two or three immense circular columns and their dependent arches were concealed and preserved by the houses with which they were incorporated; but, an accidental fire destroying those preservatives, money-making projects have annihilated the antient Saxon outlines, and consigned the component parts to oblivion and dust. Fortunately, however, the artist has intervened; and I am enabled to exhibit some traces in the annexed plate of an oratory chapel or recess in one of the Southern ailes, by which a tolerable judgment may be formed of the style of the church of the Holy Trinity.

When the reader has imagined the extent of the monastery, including this edifice, and the cleanliness and regularity of the courts and buildings, exclusive of the occasional displays of grandeur by rich priors and the convent, let him read of the Duke's Place of 1806, and turn disgusted to more inviting scenes. To proceed from Leadenhall-street, our most *direct* way is through Creed-lane, at the West end of St. Catherine's church. This despicable alley opens into another, extending East and West, on the North side of which are the arches alluded to,

best described by their outline on the plate. We are now immersed in filth; and whether we turn to the left or the right, proceed or return, is a matter of indifference. Jews and their dwellings surround us; and dirty men, women, and children, pass and repass in great numbers. As *Unbelievers* let them pass; with Religion and the conscience I never did and never will intermeddle; but with the dirt of a nation or tribes I have a right to make implacable war. Why should Jews choose to distinguish their residence by characteristic filth? I allude to the lower classes of those people. When a Jew accumulates riches, he is not to be distinguished in his house or his person from the rest of the community, and his liberality keeps pace with his gains. Those of ancient families are Christians in every thing but their faith. On the contrary, the dealer in cast-off apparel and other articles is uniformly, and almost invariably, an upright bundle of rags, from which a head, hair, beard, and hands emerge, calculated to impress the beholder with abhorrence. He appears to sleep in this habit; and he issues from his nest at day-break, wandering in pursuit of his business, till, exhausted by fatigue, he returns to his family, who bask the day at least in comparative idleness. The truth is, that the genius of the Syrians discovers itself in the bulk of the Jews as in the whole nation of the Turks and Orientalists.

The houses in the courts, alleys, and passages of this district were erected on the most economical plan originally; decay has since tortured them into a variety of convulsive shapes, and the repairs resemble the patches on a beggar's garment. Even the very pebbles of the foot-ways have had congenial pangs; and many have sunk into the whelming soil, retiring from the staggering weight of the inhabitant, whose walk *per force* resembles the effect of intoxication.

On the North-east corner of Duke's Place court, an irregular square, is a modern synagogue; a plain building without, but very neatly adorned within; designed by Mr. James Spiller, architect, (who also constructed the new church at Hackney, which carries more the appearance of any religious building than one intended for Christian worship.)

The *sanctum sanctorum* is particularly magnificent, and resembles a grand door closed by embroidered hangings. This and the other synagogues in the neighbourhood may be described by referring to that mentioned in vol. III. p. 322. I cannot help mentioning that, when exploring this neighbourhood, I enquired of whom I could obtain permission to enter a synagogue, when three or four stout women standing near it swore that no Christian should enter it.

At

At six o'clock every evening each house exhibits a bright brazen branch filled with burning tapers, one of the emblems of their faith. To render Duke's Place and the inhabitants more like the rest of London, I shall cease to notice them, with a sincere wish that the spirit of improvement and cleanliness may enter it, and make its paths the "the paths of pleasantness and peace." These people appear to have settled in Duke's Place during the Civil War in the reign of Charles I. The population of the parish at the last returns was 439 males, 412 females, who inhabited 117 houses.

The PRIORY

was the effect of the piety of Matilda, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, who married our monarch Henry I. The king ratified her charter of foundation; and she fixed upon this site, where a church then stood, erected by a person of eminence named Siredus, of whom little more is known than his name, and that he dedicated his building to the Cross and St. Mary Magdalen. He appears to have held the ground of the Priory of Waltham, to the chapter of which he paid 30s. *per annum*; but the queen purchased it for a mill, and thus presented the demesne unincumbered to Norman, the first canon regular in her lord's dominions.

Her majesty, having completed the foundation, proceeded to endow it with the soke and port of Aldgate, and the customs belonging to it; 25 l. *per annum* from the city of Exeter, &c. &c. The usual superstitious rites and ceremonies were required from the prior and canons for the welfare of the souls of Matilda and her relatives, as a return for her munificence. Four parishes were dissolved to accomplish this great undertaking; those were St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalen's, the Holy Trinity, and St. Catherine's. The reader will find the first and last to have been already noticed. Bishop Tonstall calls the foundation *Monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis de Christchurch*; from which it may be inferred that Matilda dedicated it to Christ on the site of the Holy Trinity. Norman is said to have been nominated first prior in 1108; and I have not a doubt that the ruins represented are part of the original building, which was very extensive, and reached, with intervals, to the city wall from Leadenhall-street, on which street the church stood.

The priory receiving adventitious gifts during the long period in which it flourished, enabled the prior and chapter to distribute large annual sums in charity, chiefly however in provisions at the gates. Their hospitality besides was excessive

to the higher classes of inhabitants and strangers; and the prior had superior opportunities of discrimination in bestowing these good things by his office of alderman of Portsoken Ward, held in right of Matilda's grant. But praiseworthy as this charity certainly was, and powerful as the brethren were, they were too weak to prevent the exactions of the worthless Henry VIII. by his agents just named, who valued their lands and other possessions at 271l. 8s. 2d. *per annum*, and their goods at 215l. 1s. 8d. and by the king's command fined them 100l. The dissolution followed soon after by composition with the prior, and the surrender took place in July 1531.

The priory and site were intended by the king as a reward to Sir Thomas Audley, to whom they were conveyed. This person, who was afterwards appointed lord chancellor, wishing to convert the place to profit, made several ineffectual efforts to dispose of the church, and even offered the materials to those who would take it and the steeple down; but, this expedient failing, he employed persons at a great loss, and they left it as lately discovered by the fire. Sir Thomas died there in 1544. His heiress marrying Thomas duke of Norfolk accounts for the change of the name to *Duke's Place*, which princely title surely was never more misapplied than at this moment.

A small area of uneven surface and miserable sides contains the parish church of St. JAMES.

This was founded at the request of the inhabitants, who had been expelled from the priory church; and James I. readily granting their petition, they dedicated it to his namesake, the *Saint James*. Sir Edward Barkham and the Court of Aldermen exerted themselves on this occasion; and the Drapers and Woodmongers contributed, with several individuals, to the expences. It was consecrated Jan. 2, 1622, and is an impropriation, in the gift of the Corporation of London. The annual value was fixed at 13l. payable from the city treasury, to which perquisites are added.

RECTORS.

John Grafty, M. A. previous to 1708, died June 29, 1728.

Henry Becher, M. A. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He published one sermon in 1728, on Isaiah i. 26.

1743. ——— Lloyd, rector of Stow with nine Churches, Northamptonshire.

Thomas Moore, M. A. licenced 1769.

The

The following notice appeared in the Postboy of Dec. 5, 1727: "Whereas the parish church of St. James, Duke's Place, has been in so very ruinous a condition, that the parishioners, destitute of a place for divine worship, were necessitated almost to rebuild the same: The rate for that purpose is unavoidably so large, and the parish small, and burthened with a numerous poor, that, unless some kind assistance be afforded, the work must fall short of that decency which were to be wished for in a place set apart for religious services. If, therefore, any beneficent pious persons will be so good as to send any contributions towards it, directed to the minister or churchwardens in Duke's Place aforesaid, near Aldgate, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged."

The exterior and interior of this church are alike unworthy of description; the walls and steeple are of brick, and the Order within Tuscan. There are no monuments.

Sir William Barkham, mayor, glazed the East window, in which he inserted his arms, and an inscription informing the world of his liberality; and at his decease bequeathed 40s. *per annum* to the incumbent, for a sermon on Maunday Thursday, and 20s. to ten poor persons attending that sermon.

ST. JAMES, GARLICK HITHE, or HILL, VINTRY WARD.

Of this very small parish little can be said. It contained but 40 houses in 1732; and in 1800 there were 79, inhabited by 297 males, and 298 females. The name points out the situation, which is on the eminence extending the whole length of the city on the North side of the Thames. Stowe derives *Garlick Hill* from a market for the root of that plant in the vicinity. There are no public buildings in the district, nor are the private ones remarkable in any particular. The church is said to have been re-built about 1326 by Richard de Rothing, sheriff, and was then, and remained till the Dissolution, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Westminster; after which the Crown retained possession till Queen Mary conveyed it to the Bishop of London and his successors, who now hold it.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.

Robert Newton, fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, circa 1708. He published two sermons, one at a school feast 1702, the other before the lord mayor 1703.

Philip Stubbs, B. D. fellow of Wadham college, archdeacon of St. Alban's, and first chaplain of Greenwich Hospital. This gentleman published seventeen sermons; some of them preached before the lord mayor 1693, 1704; one at Greenwich 1711, and intituled, "Peace upon earth the gift of God; and goodwill to one another the duty of men;" one on Nov. 5; one on the death of the Prince of Orange 1709, intituled, "The Sea Affize," from Rev. xx. 13; on the Accession 1736; a *Concio ad Clerum* 1712; and others.

Francis Aftry, S. T. P. Jan. 15, 1719, prebendary of Hoxton, and treasurer of St. Paul's; and rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. He published a sermon in 1716; and another, preached at St. Bride's before the lord mayor on Wednesday in Easter week, 1733.

William Greete, A. M. instituted Nov. 27, 1766; vicar besides of Mafworth, Buckinghamshire; died 1777.

Arthur Onflow, D. D. resigned 1787.

George Stevenson, A. B. Sept. 21, 1787; resigned 1797.

Luke Hall, M. A. Nov. 19, 1797; died 1802.

Thomas Kidd*, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, April 26, 1802.

Christopher Leneham, or Leynham†, rector; benefice 13l.; goods *nulla*; fined 3l. 5s.

Sir William Hykks‡; stipend 8l.; goods 8l.; fined 1l. 12s 6d.

After this church was burnt and rebuilt, the rector's income was fixed at 100l.

The CHURCH

has the advantage of being nearly isolated. The West end is handsomely decorated in the Grecian style; and the projecting dial supports a tolerable statue of the patron saint.

* An eminent Greek scholar, and second master of Merchant Taylors School, 1802.

† He was rector from 1514 to 1531, when he resigned, as he did the rectory of St. George, Botolph-lane 1525, which he held from 1514. Newcourt.

‡ A chantry priest.

§ Tunstall's Valor, 14 Hen. VIII.

The

The inside is simple and grand, and the proportions very excellent. If I were disposed to criticise, I should object to the depth and contracted size of the sacra-rium, which has Ionic pilasters, and an entablature on the sides, with arched windows, and a third above the altar-piece. This is of the Composite order, and consists of two pillars, imitations of lapis lazuli, with gilt capitals, supporting an entablature with palm branches, and Jehovah inscribed on a tablet; and a divided pediment with arms, and the arms of England in the centre. The tablets within the pillars, of golden frames, contain the Decalogue; and two others, surrounded by carved foliage and flowers, have the Creed and Paternoster.

The body of the church contains eight Ionic pillars, which support an entablature, divided on the North and South sides by large windows under plain arches ascending into the roof, which springs from the entablature, and forms almost a semicircle, ornamented with a very large and handsome pannel, with smaller divisions of ornaments within it.

The organ is large, and in an elegant case. The pulpit hides the altar, and has a sounding-board suspended over it from the ceiling by a chain. The font is in a pew at the North-west corner, and of white marble.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall, a tablet to Seagrave Chamberlain, 1675, aged 16.

On the South wall, another to James Wardell, 1793, aged 61.

A third on the same wall, of beautiful marble, and neat workmanship, inscribed, "In this corner of the church are deposited the remains of James Jurin, M. D. ob. 29 March 1750, æt. 55. Mary his wife, ob. 5 July 1784. James, their only son, of the Hermitage in Northumberland, esq. ob. s. p. July 1782. Ann, their daughter, ob. 16 Jan. 1786, æt. 52. The surviving daughters are Frances, wife of the Rev. William Totton, of Edgeware. Mary, wife of Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, of Debden in Essex, esq. Catherine, relict of Samuel Sheppard, of Stanmore, esq. Jane, wife of Arnold Langley, esq. 1787."

On the East wall, Peter Jones, 1694, aged 69.

Richard Lion, an eminent merchant, and sheriff of London, beheaded by the insurgents led by Wat Tyler, was buried in this church.

CHANTRIES.

CHANTRIES.

"Thomas Lincoln and Richard Lyon (perhaps the above person) founded a chantry there, and gave all their lands and tenements, *per annum* 22l. 2s. 8d.

John Sponford founded a chantry, and gave by his will all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 17l. 15s.

William Hervey founded a chantry, and gave by his will all his lands, *per annum* 12l. 18s. 8d.

Test. 1st and 2d Henry VI. in the Hustings, Robert Chicheley founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 18l. 10s. 4d. He was probably a relation of the archbishop of that name, who, though of obscure parents, accumulated a good fortune by his talents and preferments. Robert Chicheley was sheriff of London 1403, 4 Hen. IV. Rymer, vii. 326.

John Bodyng founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 22l. 12s.

Thomas Lincoln gave to the rector and churchwardens for finding a priest and 100 tapers to burn before the high altar, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 8l. 13s. 4d.; whereof to the churchwardens of St. Pancras for a quit rent 13s. 4d. and then remaineth clear 8l. which was employed towards the maintenance of the poor, and was two years past bestowed on finding of lights.

Lawrence Smyth gave unto the same parson and wardens, for the increase of Divine service, and reparations of the church, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 9l. 14s *."

ST. JOHN, WAPPING.

The shores of the Thames, now the South boundary of this parish, originally composed part of St. Mary, Whitechapel. When the embankment was first made, which rescued the district from the overflowings of the tide, will not, perhaps, ever be discovered; but that the whole flat between Ratcliff-highway and the Thames must have been a morass is very evident. Many dangerous breaches occurred at various periods, for which as various remedies were applied; the most

* Official Book of Chantries, compiled temp. Edw. VI.

successful was that adopted after the breach of 1571, when the commissioners of the sewers determined to permit the erection of houses on the banks. Permission obtained, the London builders soon covered the present boundary of the river with their frail erections, whence they proceeded North; till they thus invited too great a population for the government of one vestry, and the accommodations of one church. Yet such were the disadvantages of the place, that, with the exception of Wapping High-street, the ground is even now but partially covered; and the London Docks, just completed, were accomplished with the destruction of but few houses.

Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation in 1580, forbidding the farther increase of buildings at Wapping; her Majesty and her Council becoming justly alarmed at the probability of those wretched dwellings, crowded with people, producing the germ of infection, or at least furnishing it with victims. That absolute monarch committed one fatal error, which might have been remedied by her successor, James, who endeavoured to check the increase of London; but their neglect has entailed perhaps eternal inconvenience.

Moderate eagerness in obtaining money cannot be condemned; but public bodies and individuals should be compelled to consult the general good; and if a corporation or an individual should be found placing a house where health and convenience forbid it should stand, a superior power ought to interfere, and prevent the mischief. This position is strongly verified from Whitehall to Limehouse. See the incredible number of houses, warehouses, and manufactories, which overhang the Thames; in short, the wall of the house is that of the river; the damps arising from it *must be* prejudicial to the inhabitants, but the inconvenience to trade is inconceivable. Suppose a wharf or street extending without obstruction the distance I have mentioned between the wall of the river and the houses, and the confusion of carts, &c. divided between that and the next street, and who can doubt the improvement? But, to recur to Wapping, the best streets in it are so narrow, so wet, so badly paved, so despicably parsimonious, that the passenger hardly dare lift his eyes to the intermixed mansions of rich ship-bakers, mast-makers, boat-builders, block-makers, mathematical instrument makers, and Wapping landlords and ladies, lest he should honour them with unintentional prostration. Dreadful fires often occur in those streets; and they are not without some advantage. The houses are re-built with improvements; but the width of the streets are not expanded.

The number of houses at the late enumeration was 998; male inhabitants 2717, female 3172; total 5889.

The old church was built by subscription of the inhabitants in 1617, and consecrated July 16, as a chapel of ease for their own use, whose voluntary contributions were applied to the support of the minister, clerk, &c. This building had become so extremely damp, cold, and unwholesome, by 1756, that the minister and congregation found themselves under the necessity of applying to the Legislature for leave to re-build it. It appears, from undoubted testimony, that no place intended for the worship of God was ever before in such a state. The walls were only two bricks and a half thick; and the pavement lay five feet lower than the burial-ground, and two feet below the high-water mark in the ditches where the tide of the Thames flowed.

Thomas Goodland, parishioner, had a seat at one end of the church, so situated that graves in the burial-ground were higher than his head; in consequence of which he suffered a severe fit of illness that commenced *in* the church. To add to its horrors, the graves were filled with water the instant they were completed; and the clerk declared it was common to lade the water from them with pails ere the rites of interment could be performed. This man added, that the burial-ground contained frequently six bodies above each other, and that he had even seen the upper coffins partially uncovered, accompanied by a stench too dreadful to be supported. Even after these facts were established, persons were found to oppose the re-building, and enlargement of the church-yard; such are the superior terrors of assessments and church-rates. The old church was situated on the burial-ground at the West end of the present church, near the Eastern verge of the London Docks.

The parish of St. John was separated from St. Mary's by act of Parliament in 1694, when the advowson of the church was vested in the Principal and Fellows of Brazenose college, Oxford, and the living fixed at 130*l.* *per annum*.

I am unable in this instance to give a correct list of incumbents.

The exterior of St. John's cannot well be described; in short, the brick walls and steeple have nothing to recommend them, nor is the inside worth a description, which is as plain as if intended for a Quaker meeting. The semi-hexagon sacristy contains three arched windows, and the sides under them the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer. There is a small organ, two galleries, and a plain pulpit.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall, the tablet of Michael Bird, falter and citizen of London, 1739, aged 52; and Hannah his relict, 1742, aged 67.

A neat little tablet on the East wall to Mr. Joseph Harris, shipwright, 1739, aged 50; four of his daughters; four grand-children; and Mrs. Mary Harris, wife of the above, 1779, aged 84.

Catharine Todd, 1797, aged 65; and Robert Todd, esq. 1798, aged 67.

On the South wall, a tablet to Matthew Cropton, 1761, aged 21, and fix children. Mary Cropton, 1763, aged 53; and William Cropton, 1788, aged 79.

On the same wall, one to Mary Rouse, 1761, aged 47.

There are two on the wall above the South gallery to Thomas Lawton, 1761, aged 67, and his wife Ann Lawton, 1771, aged 57, and Thomas Lawton, 1772, aged 37. Joseph Lawton, esq. of Walthamstow, 1773, aged 29.

In July 1786, the will of a gentleman* was proved at Doctors Commons, who received his education at a charity-school in this parish, and died in India, where he accumulated large possessions. As he had no near relations, gratitude impelled him to bequeath a large sum to his native parish, part of which he appropriated for erecting and endowing a school for the maintenance, clothing, and educating of 60 boys. Lord Macartney, his acting executor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, and the other Bishops, are trustees and visitors; and the rectors, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being, directors of the school.

Margaret Hewit, milkwoman, is said to have died in Well-alley, Wapping-dock, June 1766, at the great age of 101, who had accumulated 1000l. by her business, which she left to her children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

A Committee of the House of Commons, in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants against warehouses for keeping powder, reported on the testimony of eleven witnesses, 1718, "that, near sixty years past, there was not a fourth part so many warehouses for gunpowder as at this time; and then one only blowing up did some damage: that there has been built one warehouse for gunpowder about forty, and another about twenty-seven years past; and that there are now

* Dan Day, of whom see Annual Register, 1767, p. 140.

seven magazines, divided into twenty-two warehouses. Six of them are within twelve yards of dwelling houses, and but 400 yards from his Majesty's Victualling-office, which, having been measured, are computed to hold 1302 barrels of gunpowder, allowing room for men to work. There are three contiguous to a rope-yard and house, where there are great quantities of hemp; and tar is melted, which lately boiled over, and had like to have set the house on fire; and it must of necessity, if it had not been happily prevented, have blown up the powder, for nobody would have given their assistance to extinguish it, knowing the powder was so near; and those are estimated to hold 1076 barrels. There are likewise nine but eighty yards from Broad-street, Wapping, and more but twenty yards from other houses, which together will contain 4776 barrels; the whole quantity that these warehouses will hold being 7154 barrels." The owners and labourers were so extremely careless, that they drove nails with iron hammers over the powder scattered on the floors, and strewed trains of it through the rope-yard in the carriage. The barges used for conveyance sometimes lay at the wharfs with three and four hundred barrels on-board, when the bargemen had been seen walking on them with lighted pipes in their mouths, and smoking on a parallel with them at not more than two feet distance. A bill of prevention was passed.

The LONDON DOCKS,

excavated for the express purpose of securing vessels from the various accidents hitherto incidental to their crowded assemblages in the stream of the Thames, and preventing depredations committed almost with impunity on their loadings during the transit from lighters to warehouses, will tend greatly to the improvement of this neighbourhood. The magnitude of the undertaking is only equalled by the rapidity with which the Docks were completed in three years. They extend from the Thames almost to Ratchiffe Highway, and are inclosed by a wall of brick lined with warehouses, calculated to resist batteries of heavy cannon rather than the feeble attempts of single pilferers; in truth there are so many precautions adopted to prevent stealing, that even gentlemen of the first respectability cannot be admitted to this *sanctum sanctorum* of traffick without a ticket. Such regulations deserve reprehension and contempt. A thousand methods might be used to resist the inroads of dishonesty, without stigmatising every spectator with *even ridiculous suspicion*.

The

The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXII. p. 676, thus relates the particulars of founding the Docks, June 26, 1802: "This being the day appointed for laying the foundation-stone of the London Docks, a vast concourse of people assembled from all quarters to witness the ceremony which commences an undertaking of so much public utility. The Docks were crowded with genteel persons of both sexes. About two o'clock, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Addington, Lords Hawkesbury and Hobart, Mr. N. Vanfittart, Sir A. S. Hammond, and various other gentlemen, arrived at Wapping. They were conducted round the works next the river, shewn the steam-engines, plans, &c.; after which they were conducted to the foundation of the entrance basin, where two stones were prepared to be laid, each about two tons and a half weight. The first was laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir Richard Neave, Chairman, and Edward Forster, esq. Deputy-chairman. Two glass bottles containing the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign, with a medal of the King's recovery and the Peace, were deposited in a cavity made in the stone, and over them a tin plate, with "This stone was laid on Saturday the 26th day of June, anno Domini 1802, in the foundation of the entrance basin of the London Docks, undertaken by private subscription, for the greater accommodation and security of shipping, commerce, and revenue, within the port of London, and pursuant to an act passed on the 20th day of June, anno Domini 1800, in the 40th year of the reign of George III." inscribed on it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer threw a purse of gold on the stone for the workmen. Afterwards the second stone was laid. Three times three cheers were given both to the first and second. When this operation was performed, the foundation-stones in the tobacco warehouse were laid, having also coins and a similar inscription, a purse of gold being laid on them. The company then proceeded in waggons covered with green baize along the iron railways round the Dock premises, and laid the foundation-stone of a warehouse for general purposes. The company next went up Virginia-street to Ratcliff Highway, whence their carriages conveyed them to the London tavern."

ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, CHEAP WARD,

United, since 1666, to the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, in consequence of the destruction of the churches of both by the fire of that year.

The number of houses within the parish of St. Lawrence was said to have been 167 in 1732, and 70 in St. Mary's. The late enumeration mentions 129 houses in the former, inhabited by 394 males and 406 females; the latter contained 51 houses, 108 males, and 99 females.

The habitations and inhabitants of both districts are highly respectable; but the streets and courts, with the exception of Cheapside and one or two others, are narrow and dark, and rather dangerous from the rapid evening movements of the mails and stage coaches diverging in every direction from the Swan with two Necks in the inconvenient Lad-lane.

The two livings are now in the alternate gift of Baliol college, Oxford, to which the church of St. Lawrence was given by Hugo de Wichenbroke in 1294, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who were patrons of St. Mary's even before 1162.

VICARS.

Among the vicars of this church are numbered several bishops and eminent scholars.

John Mapletoft, D.D. succeeded Dr. Benjamin Calamy 1686, and died 1721, aged 94. He published sermons 1697, 1694; one for the Reformation of Manners 1700; and an Aflize sermon 1714.

1721, Feb. 1. William Colnett, S.T.P. fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, printed a sermon preached before the Society for Reformation of Manners 1711. He was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

1729, June 23. William Best, D.D. Dr. Best published two sermons, one of which was preached Jan. 13, 1734, recommending "the relief of the persecuted Protestants of Saltzburgh," and another, 1742, "the support of the colony of Georgia." This sermon, aided by the Doctor's exertions in collecting, procured the infant settlement upwards of 70l. from his own parishioners. He published besides, "An Essay upon the Church Service;" a third sermon, for the encouragement of the soldiers employed in suppressing the Rebellion of 1745, for which he gave 100l. to the Guildhall subscription; and died in 1761.

1762,

1762, Dec. 14. Nathaniel Hume, M. A. vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex, resigned 1780.

1780, Nov. 1. Henry Hutton, M. A. resigned 1793.

1793, Nov. 12. James Vickers, M. A.

ST. LAWRENCE.

"Mr. William Wight, vicar; benefice 13l. 6s. 8d.; goods 21l. 15s. 4d.; fined 3l. 6s. 8d.

"Sir John Gaye; stipend 7l. 6s. 8d.; goods 8l.; fined 30s.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

"Sir William Ruffell, rector; benefice 12l.; goods *nulla*; fined 3l.

"Sir William Mashroder; stipend 6l. 13s. 4d.; goods 11l.; fined 32s.

"Sir William Robinson; stipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 7l.; fined 26s. 8d.*"

CHANTRIES.—ST. LAWRENCE.

"Symon Benyngton gave, to find a priest, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 23l. 13s. 4d.

"Simon Bartlett gave, to find a priest, all his tenements in the parish, *per annum* 7l. 4s. 8d.

"John Goffeham gave, towards finding of two priests, one tenement in Bow parish, *per annum* 13l. 6s. 8d.

"Thomas Mytton gave, to find a priest, his tenement in St. Lawrence lane, *per annum* 8l. 3s. 4d.

"William Myldreth, test. 24 Hen. VI. gave, to find a singing-man and one obit, an annual rent from the six butts in Milk-street and Lad-lane, *per annum* 7l. 6s. 8d.

"Thomas Burgoyne gave, to find thirty priests to sing thirty dirges and thirty masses, all his lands in Grub street, St. Lawrence, Queenhithe, and St. Mary Somerset, *per annum* 10l. 16s. 8d.

"Robert Charfey findeth there a morrow-mass priest, and payeth to him *per annum* 7l. 13s. 4d.; but for what time, or what lands are charged therewith, is unknown.

"John Lane, by his will, gave to the vicar, and to the keepers of the rood light and St. Anne's light, one corner house in St. Lawrence lane, to maintain

* Tonstall's Valor.

the repairs, and to keep an anniversary for the sustentation of lights, and to pay 13s. 4d. towards the support of a chaplain of the brotherhood of the Holy-rood, *per annum* 4l. 13s. 4d.

“ John Marshall, by will dated 19 Hen. VII. gave, for finding a priest for ever, lands amounting to 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

“ John Offan, test. 16 Ric. II. gave to the minister and wardens there, to find a priest, lands and tenements in the parish of St. Michael in Basinghall, *per annum* 14l. 9s. 6d.

“ Robert Kelsey gave to the same, towards the augmentation of the priest's living, an annual rent from a tenement in Westcheap, called the Cow, 3l. 14s. 8d.

“ Thomas Kelsey gave four marks to find a priest, lands amounting to 12l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, from which they were to be paid.”

Some circumstances relating to the operations of Sir Christopher Wren, when re-building the church of St. Lawrence, have been already mentioned under the article GUILDHALL. The exterior East end is very handsome, and of the Corinthian Order; but the remainder of the walls, facing Cateaton-street and Guildhall, are plain. The interior is highly enriched, and of the Composite Order, with pilasters and entablatures on the South wall, and arched windows between them. This is repeated on the East wall, with very exquisite enrichments; and again on the West wall; but the North side has a colonnade of four circular pillars that form an aisle, the back of which is arched; and those arches glazed communicate with another still farther North.

The cieling commences on plain arches, in which are clerestory windows. Scrolls from the capitals of each pillar connect between those to a monstrous oblong square, divided and subdivided into several inelegant pannels.

The altar-piece is of white and gold, and the table supported by Cherubim, inclosed by handsome rails. The Decalogue is inscribed under a circular carved pediment; and the Creed and Lord's Prayer under others angular. On the *bases of the great pilasters*, above the Decalogue, are two angels bowing before an emblem of the Divinity, which are well drawn and painted.

The pulpit immediately before the altar is richly and elegantly decorated with carving; and the organ has a very rich case as superbly adorned.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS.

On the South wall, a tablet to James Richardson, 1706, aged 55; and his wife Sarah, 1711, aged 50.

Another to Elizabeth Fletcher, 1785, aged 33.

A third, to Christopher Goodfellow, serjeant at law, 1690, aged 74.

A fourth, to Elizabeth Patten, 1734, aged 61; and a fifth, to Elizabeth Rawstorn, 1675, aged 29.

On the West wall, a remarkably neat tablet, inscribed, "To the memory of Mrs. Sarah Scott, and of her two brothers, the Rev. Dr. John and Mr. George Scott, natives of the city of Norwich, inhabitants of this parish; buried in the South aisle of this church. The said Sarah, heir of their virtues and their fortunes, amongst many other pious and charitable donations, bequeathed the interest of 700l. secured in the public funds, for ever, to the vicars of this parish. Obiit March 15, 1750, æt. suæ 71."

On the same wall, a very large sarcophagus, with three busts and a pediment, to William Halliday, alderman, 1623, Susannah his widow, and Anne his eldest daughter.

On the East wall an effigies erected to Mary Browning, 1691, aged 13.

A tablet to Benjamin Whichcote, S. T. D. 1683, aged 74.

On the North wall of the chancel, a very clumsy sarcophagus with a curtain, and boys supporting a bust, inscribed:

"P. M. reverendissimi et sanctissimi præfulis

JOANNIS TILLOTSON,

archiepiscopi Cantuariensis,

concionatoris olim hæc in ecclesiâ

per annos xxx celeberrimi;

qui obiit x^o kal. Dec. 1694,

ætatis suæ 64.

Hoc posuit Elizabetha,

conjux illius mœstissima."

Lady Cartwright, 1763, aged 60, on the pavement.

The vestry is decorated with elegant festoons carved round the doors and chimney; over which is a bad painting of the broiling of St. Lawrence. The cieling, decorated with rich stucco, contains a quatrefoil, with the apotheosis of St. Lawrence, by Sir James Thornhill.

ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

I shall be very brief in my notices of this parish, which contained at the late enumeration 5732 houses, inhabited by 15,775 males, and 18,991 females, for two reasons; as it extends beyond the limits of my plan, and as Mr. Ellis of the British Museum has recently presented the publick with a very complete and excellent history of it.

1240. Alan Pil, of Stebenhey, and Cecile his wife, granted to the church of St. Leonard *Soresdich*, and to Peter archdeacon of London, rector of that church, a rood of land in his field.

This extract from vol. III. p. 39, establishes two facts; the remote date of the foundation, probably in the reigns of our first Christian kings; and that *Shoreditch* is a corruption of the surname *Soresdich*; but whether the manor derived its name from the possessor, or the family of Soredich, or *Scordings* (as the place is termed in the grant of the rectory by King John to William de Sanctæ Mariæ ecclesiâ in 1203, for the foundation of the office of precentor of St. Paul's), their name from the manor, cannot now be determined.

It is evident, however, from these circumstances, that there is no pretence for supposing that Jane Shore's misfortunes and supposed adventures in a ditch produced the compound word *Shore-ditch*, or Jane Shore's ditch.

It should seem that *Soresdich* is of Saxon origin; hence it is highly probable some powerful chief of that nation may have usurped this valuable domain on the Roman Vicinal way, or Eald-street, which passed through St. Leonard's churchyard, erected the church, and founded the village possessed by Sir John Soresdich in 1339. Those Soresdiches may have even given the Vicinal way the Saxon name of *Eald-street*.

The parish is situated in the county of Middlesex, and the church in the hamlet of Soresdich; and, as the rights of the rector and vicar are said to have never been thoroughly defined, the living may be pronounced a rectory and vicarage, in the gift of the Archdeacon of London.

VICARS.

VICARS.

John Wickes *, M. A. 1684.

Giles Pooley, D. D. This Divine published a sermon preached on Nov. 5, 1705, and another on June 7, 1716, the Thanksgiving-day for the Suppression of the Rebellion of 1715; and died after a long illness in September 1720. The living was then said to be worth 400*l.* *per annum*, and in the gift of Dr. Stanley as archdeacon of London, who presented his son,

Francis Stanley, M. A. who vacated this vicarage on being presented to the rectory of Much Hadham, Herts, on the resignation of his father.

1723, Sept. 30. John Denne, D. D. This gentleman, son-in-law of Dr. Bradford, Bishop of Rochester, archdeacon of that diocese, and rector of St. Margaret's, Rochester, was collated to the living of Lambeth 1731, and died 1767. He published a sermon preached May 15, 1733, intituled, "The Wisdom and Goodness of God in the Vegetable Creation." This was one of the annual lectures founded by Thomas Fairchild, gardener of Hoxton. He also published fifteen other sermons, three of which were dedicated to the parishioners of this parish. He wrote "Articles of Enquiry, with a Letter to the Clergy in order to a Parochial Visitation, 1732." "The State of Bromley-college in Kent." "A Register of Benefactions" to this Parish; drawn up 1745, with notes, but not printed till 1772, 4to.

1767, Oct. 14. John Hotham, D. D. resigned 1779, on being promoted to the bishoprick of Ossory in Ireland. He was translated to Clogher in 1782; and died Nov. 4, 1795.

1780, Feb. 11. John Blake, B. A. died 1801.

1801, Dec. 21. Henry Plimley, M. A. of Hertford college, Oxford, chaplain to Lord St. Helen's, vicar of Windsor 1804.

Archdeacon Bingham would have taken the living on the death of Blake, if he could have made it worth its present value.

Tonstall says, "Sir John Cowper, vicar; benefice 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; goods 20*l.*; fined 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

The official book of chantries thus notices St. Leonard's: "Lands, tenements, &c. given, willed, and appointed, unto the church by Sir John Eldrington, knight, *per annum* 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

"Aungell, John, gave to the church, for lights, &c. lands and tenements, *per annum* 5*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*"

* This name fills up a chasm in Mr. Ellis's list.

On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1716, the walls of the old church rent asunder, with a frightful sound during Divine service; and, a considerable quantity of mortar falling, the congregation fled on all sides to the doors, where they severely injured each other by their efforts to escape. John Denne, D.D. vicar, and the officers of the parish, afterwards represented the church as built of chalk and rubble; and Flitcroft and Cordwell, surveyors, reported that the walls were utterly decayed, the pavement eight feet lower than the street, and the ceiling very low. The present church was erected in consequence circa 1735, which has a beautiful front and portico of the Doric Order, surmounted by an highly ornamented spire in the Grecian style*. The parish contains many charitable foundations, originally erected in it as *then distant* from London, though now completely incorporated in the latter.

As it is out of my power to add any more information to the accounts already published of the Holy-well, and the priory of Benedictine nuns near it, I shall conclude with the valuation by Tonstall, 14 Hen. VIII.

“ Monastery of Holy-well.

“ Lands, possessions, &c. 250 marks; goods 100 marks; fined 41l. 13s. 4d.”

ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX.

The reader, on referring to vol. III. p. 279, will find the origin of this parish to have been the vast increase of population on the North side of London, which rendered the administration of the ministerial functions too weighty an undertaking for the vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate. The commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, therefore, divided the parish, and purchased the site of the church of the Company of Ironmongers, as has been already mentioned, vol. II. p. 38.

Some concurring circumstances have prevented any very considerable extension of the streets for many years past; but several buildings, with gardens before them, are now begun on the City-road, which will shortly render it a continuation of the High-street of Islington.

* See the annexed plate obligingly lent me by Mr. Nichols.

The majority of the streets of this parish are indifferent, and, with some exceptions, but indifferently inhabited. This observation must not, however, be applied to those surrounding Moor-fields, which is a modern concentration of City opulence, and quite equal to the West end of the town in the splendour of the houses and furniture; in short, Finsbury-square and its garden would do honour to any city of Europe.

According to the late returns to Parliament, the parish of St. Luke contained 3776 houses; 12,500 males, and 14,381 females; total 26,881.

It consists of the lordship or Middlesex liberty of St. Giles. The rector receives his stipend from the produce of 3500*l.* secured by purchases in fee simple, and 120*l.* *per annum*, part of the amount of burial fees, which are exclusively vested, by the act constituting the district independent, in the vestry. This rectory cannot be held *in commendam*; but the rector has an equivalent in a remarkably substantial residence opposite the North-west corner of the Church.

RECTORS.

William Nichols, D.D. instituted June 9, 1729, first rector, died Nov. 30, 1774.

Henry Waring, M.A. March 13, 1775, died August 17, 1795.

Thomas Farmer, M.A. March 1796, the present incumbent.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are patrons of St. Luke's, which is situated on the North side of Old-street, in the manor of Finsbury, and hundred of Offulston, within an extensive burial-ground, shaded by trees, and inclosed by a handsome railed wall and large iron gates; and North of the Church is another burial-place of considerable dimensions. The reader will perceive, from these particulars, that the site is very eligible, and that it was admirably suited to the display of superb architecture; but this display seems to have been disregarded by the commissioners; and the architect has contented himself with the erection of four plain walls, and a pedestal at the West end by way of tower, on which he has elevated a clumsy imitation of an Egyptian obelisk, one of the most hideous outlines in their fantastic style of building.

The church was consecrated by Dr. Hare, Dean of St. Paul's and Bishop of Chichester, Oct. 18, 1733, in presence of a very crowded congregation. The organ of that period was presented to the parish by Mr. Buckley, an eminent brewer of Old-street; and the first interment, in November following, was the body of dame Martha Johnston, relict of Sir Robert Johnston, knight, commander

mander of a man of war in the reign of George I. when curiosity is said to have attracted at least 6000 persons to witness the ceremony.

The great internal arch is semi-oval, with plain pannels; and the arched side ailes are supported by eight Ionic pillars and four pilasters, with a complete entablature. The proportions are bad, and the effect heavy and dreary. The altar-piece, of the Doric Order, with the usual tablets, is under a Venetian window. The pulpit and founding-board are supported by two Corinthian pillars; and the organ is large, but plain.

There are but two monuments; one to the memory of Daniel Race, esq. who died Oct. 6, 1775, aged 78. He was near 57 years in the service of the Bank of England, and 35 their chief cashier. A long and most excellent character of him is given in an epitaph by Thomas Plumer.

The other is to Robert Allen, 1765, aged 39; and William Wright, 1797, aged 71.

A handsome monument in the church-yard records little more than the name of an artist, who was as amiable both in private life and as a magistrate as he was pre-eminently excellent in his profession of a Letter-founder*.

William Caslon, esq. died Jan. 23, 1766, æt. 74. And his son, of both the same names and of the same profession, died Aug. 17, 1778, æt. 58.

Old-street is of very considerable width; but the buildings are irregular, and generally antient and decayed; those, however, that have been recently re-built partake of the advantages common to all our modern houses. The term Old-street is an Anglicism of *Eald-street*, by which our Saxon invaders distinguished the Roman military way extending from the Westward of London, without the great morafs of Moorfields, over the site of this street, through the church-yard of St. Leonard Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, and thence nearly in a straight line to Old Ford; in many parts of which it is still faintly visible. Thus far we proceed with tolerable certainty; but where or how the West end of it joined the city, or whether it might have communicated with another to Verulam, I shall not pretend to determine. That it must have been spacious, and was on a fine level, or that it was a judicious method to avoid the obstructions of military movements in a crowded city, cannot be disputed.

* To the memory of this very worthy man, due justice was first done by Mr. Nichols, in his "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," 1782, p. 317.

The Newspapers of 1728, mention that on the second Monday after Lammas there was a ceremonial held, called the Layton Garland, which they describe as an antient annual festival originating from the completion of a stone causeway erected by the Roman soldiers over the marshes to Low-Layton, part of the great Eastern road from London through Essex and Suffolk, by Bethnal-green and Old Ford. The entertainments of the day appear to have consisted of music, dancing, and much good eating and drinking, performed by at least 8000 persons.

The piety of our ancestors induced them to erect a stone cross in Old-street, opposite the end of Brick-lane, but on what occasion, or at what period, cannot now be known: the base and part of the shaft were remaining in 1742.

When the city of London was fortified by order of Parliament in the reign of Charles I. a redoubt was erected near the North end of Goswell-street, which subsequently became the site of a windmill, and hence was called Mountmill. On the same side of the city, but further East, stood the Lazaretto, or Pest-house, consisting of many tenements intended for the reception of persons infected by the Plague; these were removed about 1737.

MOOR-FIELDS.

This Fen appears to have been bounded by the wall of London on the South, and the higher grounds on the approach to Islington on the North. I should imagine that part of the site of the City within the wall was recovered from it, which is suggested by Sir Christopher Wren's assertion that he was obliged to drive piles for the foundation of St. Lawrence's church near Guildhall. It probably extended Westward to Smithfield, for the antient historian of the priory of St. Bartholomew mentions that place as a marsh; how far East it proceeded is not easily discovered, but I apprehend not very much beyond Bishopsgate Street. That they abounded with water may be demonstrated by the following quotation from Fitz Stephen: "When the great Fen or Moor which watereth the walls of the City on the North side is frozen, many young men play upon the ice; some striding as wide as they may to slide swiftly; others make themselves seats of ice as great as mill-stones; one sits down, many hand in hand do draw him, and one slipping on a sudden all fall together; some tie bones to their feet and under their heels, and shoving themselves by a little picked staff do slide as swiftly as a bird flieth in the air, or an arrow."

arrow out of a cross-bow. Sometimes two run together with poles; and, hitting one the other, either one or both do fall, not without hurt; some break their arms, some their legs." Such was their state in winter; but their exhalations in the Summer and Fall must have been most pernicious. They were intersected by a variety of causeways elevating the passenger from filth and wet; but the moor was a dreadful nuisance to a populous city. Many casual circumstances contributed to its gradual extinction. That this was effected at first on the South side may be safely inferred; where rubbish accumulated, brought from the city through the neighbouring gates and posterns; Windmill Hill is positively asserted to have arisen from the deposit of bones in 1549 brought from St. Paul's; those, being covered by soil from the streets, afterwards became the site of three windmills, and with an extended space equally raised obtained the name of Upper Moorfields. It would have been a grand display of public spirit if our kings had filled this horrid place, or if the long succession of mayors had undertaken the work; but I am compelled as an historian to say, that so desirable an end was at last obtained through no other means than necessity dictated: in short, it was the citizen's *laystall*, almost the only place in which he could deposit his rubbish. To the present Corporation of London we are indebted for a beautiful square and magnificent houses, instead of a sea of dirt and hills and valleys of soil.

It appears from the papers of 1716, that there was a large cannon foundry on Windmill Hill at that period. A paragraph from Dawks's News-letter of May 12, will inform the reader of a dreadful occurrence within it. "On Thursday night last, a quarter past nine, as they were casting three pieces of cannon of an extraordinary size at Mr. Bayley's, a Founder on Windmill Hill, soon after the second cannon was poured into the mould, the same burst (occasioned by some small damp); whereby Mr. Hall, one of the clerks belonging to the Ordnance, was so mangled that he died yesterday morning between three and four of the clock. Mr. Whiteman, who keeps a public house hard by, and about ten or twelve more being present at this sad accident, they were so dreadfully wounded that their lives are despaired of. Several persons of distinction were expected there on this occasion, but happily did not come."

The first notices of Moor-fields extant I apprehend to be the following from Cat. Rot. Patentium 49 Hen. III. 1266. "Rex amortizavit Waltero de Merton familiari suo ac prebendario de Halywell, in Ecclesiâ Sancti Pauli London', in success' Mazumillan, extra muros London' ex parte boreali, *vocat' la More*." And

57 Hen. III. "Pro Decano Sancti Pauli London de Morâ extra murum Civitatis Lond. ex parte Aquilonari."

At all events it is certain that there are no records in the muniment room of St. Paul's relating to it of equal antiquity at present; but my predecessors in this pursuit have asserted that Robert de Baldock, prebendary of Haliwell and Finsbury, granted them to the Mayor and Commonalty of London in 1215, from which time the Corporation have held the ground at a progressively increasing rent.

The manor of Finsbury consisted of fields, orchards, gardens, and tenter-grounds, in 1582; and the manor-house stood near Chiswell Street.

The Citizens of London, laudably attentive to the general interests of the country, were in the constant habit of exercising themselves in archery, the most antient method of annoyance at a distance in combat.

"But Helenus, impatient to avenge

The death of Acamas, a noble blow

Aim'd at Deïpyrus: on high in air

He whirl'd his Thracian sword, that made around

Circles of flames; then, with a force impetuous,

Down like a tempest on his helm it rush'd,

And cleft his temples and his helm asunder;

Then an eternal darkness veil'd his eyes.

With sorrow Menelaüs saw his doom;

And, breathing slaughter, with a martial stalk

Strode tow'ards the Trojan; an enormous spear

He brandish'd in his hand; *a well-strung bow*

Helenus assum'd: then both at once

Discharg'd the various instruments of death:

The son of Priam smote Atrides' breast-plate,

But back the dart impetuously recoil'd.

"As in the middle of a spacious plain,

When lab'ers ply the fan, on high in air,

Borne by a sudden blast, the golden grain

Mounts to the skies, and shoots among the clouds:

So back the arrow bounded from the arms."*

* Broome's translation of the Iliad of Homer, B. XIII.

The bow and arrow, if not actually known even in the patriarchal times, were certainly practised in Greece at this very early period, and thence diverged throughout the world: or innate ideas may perhaps have suggested the use of the weapon to many remote and utterly unconnected nations; it would be a fruitless attempt to endeavour to ascertain when the Indians of North America adopted the bow, yet numbers of their chiefs have and would yet equal Teucer or Ulysses in managing it. Whether the earliest invaders of our island found the natives in possession of this mode of fighting, or whether they learnt it from them, cannot now be known; but it is beyond a doubt *that fierce naval engagements with arrows* and boarding occurred in the Narrow Seas between the French and English in, and perhaps long before, the reign of Edward III. The reader may form some faint idea of the manner in the plate, Vol. I. page 282.

Stowe says, "In the year 1498, all the gardens which had continued time of mind without Moorgate, to wit, about and beyond the Lordship of Finsbury, were destroyed, and of them was made a plain field for archers to shoot in." From that time till about the reign of Charles II. Finsbury fields exhibited the singular appearance represented in the annexed plate, which precludes the necessity of saying more than that each butt may be distinguished by the targets on the tops. I am indebted for the curious drawing from which it was copied to Mr. Ellis, of the British Museum, who traced it from an old print in the Bodleian Library, inserted in a work on Archery by William Hole.

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY

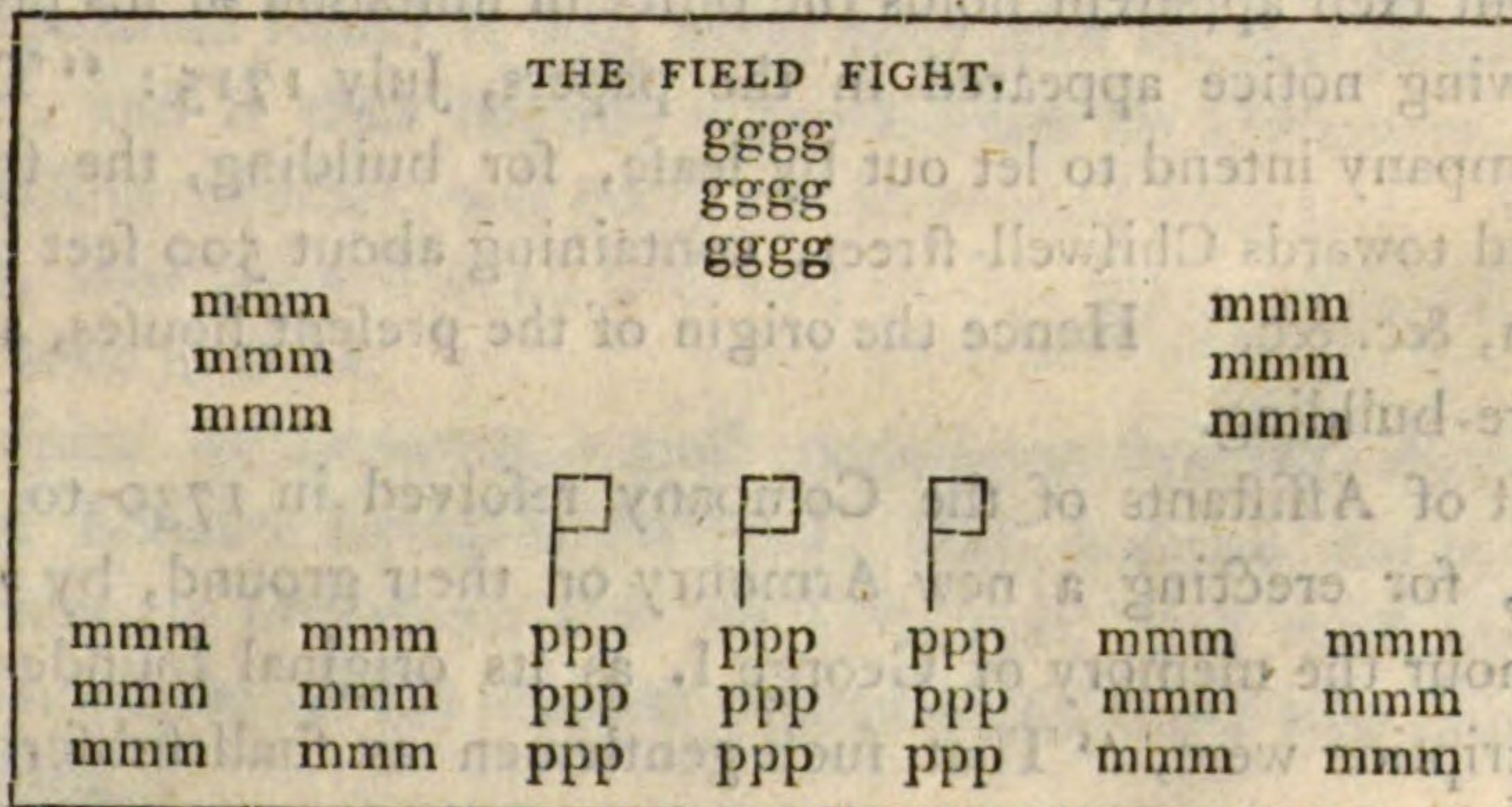
must have contributed to the extinction of Archery, and the formation of it may have originated from the gunners of the Tower exercising in the old Artillery Ground near Devonshire Square. However, many gentlemen associated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and some of them even appeared as commanders in the camp at Tilbury at the time of the Armada. From that period they have flourished with various success till the present moment, and now assemble on a piece of ground held on lease from the City of London obtained for them by Sir Paul Pinder in 1641, which is part of Bunhill Fields, and adjoins the Dissenters' burial ground, where they have an excellent armory of brick neatly ornamented.

The ensuing extract from the Protestant Mercury of Sept. 20, 1700, will serve to shew that the members of the company underwent severe exercise in order to

perfect

perfect themselves in field movements. "The exercise at arms performed by the Artillery Company in the fields leading to Baums on Tuesday last, under the command of Sir Robert Jefferies, General; Sir Jeffery Jefferies, Lieutenant-General; Captain James Batt, Major; Captain Daniel Newcomb, First Captain; Captain Henry Langley, Second Captain; Mr. William Jewell, Third Captain; Major Thomas Seeley, Captain of the Grenadiers; Lieutenant John Kelson, Captain of the Pioneers, was as follows:

"The General, having made a review in the Artillery-ground, orders a march to Baums*, to preserve the antient privilege; which orders are accordingly pursued, and the whole body marches in one battalion through the East gate into an open field about half-way thither, where it is drawn up, and the Lieutenant General sent with half the army to the Eastward; at which he is disgusted, and resolves to revolt, therefore possesses several passes through which the General must march to the Southward, and accordingly attacks his van by a detachment of Grenadiers and Musqueteers forcing them to give way; but they making an orderly retreat (by the advantage of a bridge thrown over a morass) gain the open field more Westward, in which the Lieutenant General also draws up in Battalia, which brings them to a general battle, in which the Lieutenant General having the disadvantage, retreats to a strong pass, defending it some time, but being overpowered maintains a running fight to an eminence strongly situated, and with great celerity fortifies it, which the General attacks, and after springing several mines and carrying the outworks, prepares for a general assault, which obliges the besieged to beat a parley, and surrender upon articles.



* Now Sir George Whitmore's.

“The advanced divisions to be fifty paces before the main body, and to fire when within shot of each other, the battalia's in the mean time marching up orderly, fire by platoons, at the discretion of the officers.”

Sharp shooting, for which the rifle corps of the present company are celebrated, was practised at the above time with avidity.

“On Friday, the 16th of this instant, (June 1703,) at two in the afternoon, will be a plate to be shot for of twenty-five guineas value, in the Artillery-Ground, near Moor Fields. No gun to exceed four feet and a half in the barrel; the distance to be 200 yards, and but one shot apiece, the nearest the centre to win. No person that shoots to be less than one guinea, but as many more as he pleases to complete the sum. The money to be put into the hands of Mr. J. Jones, at the Lion and Horse-shoe Tavern, or Mr. Turoy, Gunsmith, in the Minories. Note, that if any gentleman has a mind to shoot for the whole, there is a person will shoot with him for it, being left out by mistake in our last.” *Postman.*

On the 5th of April, 1715, the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and the Members of the Company, waited on king George I. with an Address, which terminated with a request, that he would be pleased to appoint them a Captain-general; to which the Monarch replied, “I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address; and, as a mark of my particular regard for you, I will appoint the Prince of Wales for your Captain-general.” On the 13th, they waited on the Prince, who declared his acceptance of the appointment, and signed the book, which before contained the names of Charles II. James II. William III. and Prince George of Denmark, as Captain-generals.

The present Heir apparent holds the office in imitation of his predecessors.

The following notice appeared in the papers, July 1715: “The Honourable Artillery Company intend to let out by lease, for building, the front of the Artillery-ground towards Chiswell-street, containing about 500 feet in front, and 90 feet in depth, &c. &c.” Hence the origin of the present houses, almost deranged enough for re-building.

The Court of Assistants of the Company resolved in 1730 to raise 3000*l.* by subscription, for erecting a new Armoury on their ground, by which they proposed to honour the memory of George I. as its original founder*. The terms of the subscription were, “That such gentlemen as shall subscribe and pay the sum of 5*l.* or upwards, shall have their names set in letters of gold on the pannels

* Who gave them 500*l.* to build an Armoury.

in the great room in the said Armoury, as a grateful acknowledgment of their being kind benefactors to the said Company (if they please to give leave for so doing).

“That such gentlemen as shall subscribe and pay the sum of 10l. or upwards, shall not only have their names set as aforesaid, but be admitted and entered members of the said Company (if they are not so already), free from paying any quarterage (*durante vitâ*), provided they are not officers in the Trained-bands in this City.

“That such gentlemen as shall subscribe and pay the sum of 20l. or upwards, shall not only have their names set, and be admitted and entered members as aforesaid, but be also admitted honorary members of the Court of Assistants; but this not to extend to any that are officers in the Trained-bands of this city, Westminster, or Tower hamlets, under the degree of a Captain-lieutenant.

“That when a sufficient sum is subscribed to complete the building the said Armoury, that the said subscription-money be collected and received by the clerk, and paid into the hands of the Hon. Sir Gerard Conyers, treasurer to the said Company, or into the Bank of England, as the Court of Assistants shall see proper to direct and appoint, and not to be converted or employed to any other use or purpose whatever than for the building of the said Armoury.”

BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND,

On the West side of the City-road, inclosed by a strong brick wall, was intended for a cemetery or general receptacle of bodies during the plague of 1665; but, as the Corporation found it had never been used for that purpose, they let it to Mr. Tindal; and it thus became a burial-place for Dissenters, of whom it contains an incredible number, and many of the greatest eminence. The epitaphs in it up to 1717, were printed in an 8vo volume that year. A handsome chapel faces it, with a lawn in front.

St. Luke's hospital for Lunatics, a most magnificent structure though of brick, and the City of London Lying-in Hospital, both founded and maintained by subscription, ornament Old-street and the City-road, and must impress every passenger with sentiments of the deepest veneration for those who thus nobly dispose of their wealth.

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, BRIDGE WARD.

This is one of the numerous united parishes consequent to the fire of 1666. After that calamity, the church of St. Margaret, which stood where the Monument now stands, was suppressed, and that of St. Magnus re-built.

William Evans returned the number of houses included in both parishes to his brethren the parish clerks, in 1732, as 192; in 1800, there were 42 in St. Magnus, inhabited by 144 males, and 145 females; and in St. Margaret, New Fish-street, 60 houses, inhabited by 178 males, and 187 females.

The districts join each other, and are far from being pleasantly situated. The wet and narrow Thames-street, and the steep Fish-street-hill, ever crowded by people, carts, coaches, waggons, and horses, are not only unpleasant but dangerous; yet the latter is well built, and the residence of the opulent. Beyond those it will not be fair to enquire, as we shall find nothing more than lanes and courts, which a stranger would not re-pass merely for the entertainment of his vision.

The church of St. Magnus is situated on the South-east angle of Thames-street and the North end of London-bridge, and originally belonged to the abbots and convents of Westminster and Bermondsey. After their suppression, Queen Mary granted it to the Bishop of London and his successors, with whom it still remains. The same Bishop also possesses the advowson of St. Margaret, which was obtained from the above Queen after the suppression of the convent of Winchester.

RECTORS.

Robert Ivory, M. A. circa 1708, Vicar of Hendon, Middlesex.

James Williams, D. D. circa 1714, Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, died July 1727.

Reuben Clark, of Emanuel College, D. D. 1727, Archdeacon of Essex, Vicar of Chigwell 1727, appointed chaplain in ordinary 1734. He preached a sermon before the House of Commons on the Fast 1741.

Robert Gibson *, M. A. April 28, 1747, died 1791.

Thomas Rennell †, D. D. April 2, 1792.

* Canon of Christ-church, Oxford, M. A. 1746.

† The present very learned Master of the Temple, who has distinguished himself by his pulpit oratory, and several sermons he has published. He was admitted at King's College Cambridge 1777; appointed a prebendary of Winchester; and in 1805 was promoted to the valuable Deanry of that church, in the room of the learned Dr. Holmes.

In

In October 1713, the rector received an anonymous letter which discovered a design of setting fire to the houses on London-bridge for the purposes of plundering the inhabitants. The greatest precautions were adopted in consequence of the letter, and nothing uncommon occurred; but the roof of the church was burnt in April 1760 by an accidental fire*. By its fall much damage was done to the pews, altar-piece, &c. and the organ was removed to save it.

Tonstall's valuation of the two churches is as follows:

ST. MAGNUS.

Sir William Covyn curate; serving 10l.; goods 5l. 13s. 4d.; fined 50s.

Sir John Pernell; serving 8l.; goods 30l.; fined 3l.

Sir William Prince; benefice 11l.; goods 7l.; fined 55s.

ST. MARGARET.

Mr. Galfridus Wrenne rector; benefice 24l.; goods *nulla*; fined 6l.

Mr. John West curate; serving 16l.; goods 11l.; fined 4l.

CHANTRIES.—ST. MAGNUS.

Thomas Makyng gave unto the parish, to find a priest and one obit, one tenement called the Castle on the Hoop, with three shops, *per annum* 16l.

William Brampton gave, to find a priest and one obit, one tenement in Thames-street, *per annum* 9l.

William Rothyngs gave to the same, towards the augmentation of a priest's living, and to keep one obit, one annual rent from a shop in the parish of St. Magnus, *per annum* 20s.

Ralph de Grey gave to the same, towards the finding of a priest, one tenement in the parish of St. Magnus, *per annum* 4l.

The fraternity of *Salve Regina*, founded within the said church of St. Magnus, *scil.* Andrew Hunter, Thomas Brooke, John Wage, John Parnell, Henry Hale, John Potman; the yearly value of which several gifts amounts to the sum of 49l. 4s.

Whereof to Sir William Swanne, priest, for his stipend, 8l.

To William Bunting, priest, 8l.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XXX p. 199.

Spent upon obits, lamps, and lights, 10l. 4s. 1d.

To certain poor brethren and sisters of the said fraternity fallen into decay 18l.

To one of the said brothers, being prisoner in Ludgate, after 2s. the week.

To certain others of the said fraternity 5s. 4d. And then remaineth clear 47s. 4d.

St. MARGARET.

John Coggeshall gave, to find two priests, and one obit and lights, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 13l. 10s.

John Rous gave, to find a priest and two tapers, two shops in the parish of St. Margaret, *per annum* 5l.

Robert Whaplode gave, to find a priest, all his tenements in the parish of St. Leonard, 40s.

The inside of the church of St. Magnus is almost a square, and has very recently been re-built. On the South side, next the Thames, eight Ionic fluted columns support an entablature, on which the vault rests, which contains eight plain oval windows separated by fluted bands; and the centres have flowers within circular wreaths. The cielings of the ailes are horizontal, and entirely plain. The organ at the West end is very large, and almost fills that part of the nave. It stands in a neat Composite gallery; and the case is remarkably rich, and highly ornamented with carvings of fruits, flowers, scrolls, and musical instruments. The sacrarium is of the Ionic Order; and the arch above it is divided into small pannels. The altar-piece consists of four Composite pillars and two pilasters, which support an entablature and circular pediment, in the tympan of which is a gilt pelican feeding her young. The intercolumniations contain the usual tablets, and paintings of Moses and Aaron. The ornamental carvings under those are very beautiful. An attic on the entablature is most lavishly decorated with exquisite carvings; and a circle under a pediment contains a nimbus surrounded by cherubim. Two angels (statues), and nearly as large as life, extend palm branches. The rails are rich iron-work, blue and gold.

The font has nothing particular to recommend it; but the pulpit, placed against a South-east pillar, is very much ornamented by carvings.

MONUMENTS.

On the South wall, a very neat tablet: "Sacred to the memory of Clement Corderoy, who died suddenly on the 26th August 1786, aged 71 years; but whose

whose virtues are best inscribed on the hearts of those who knew him. Also Amelia, his wife, who, unable to sustain the loss of her partner, lingered till the 4th September 1789, when she died a victim to conjugal affection, aged 55 years."

Another near it, very handsome, is "In memory of Matthew Armstrong, a man of strict integrity, late churchwarden of this parish, and partner with Sir James Sanderson, Roxby, and Co. hop-merchants, who departed this life Dec. 19, 1801, aged 51 years."

A mural monument consisting of a pyramid of black marble, on which is a tablet of white supporting a sarcophagus, ornamented with emblems and the City regalia, is inscribed, "In a vault near to this place rest the remains of lady Sanderson, first wife of Sir James Sanderson, alderman of this ward. She departed this life when lady-mayorefs, at East-hill, near Wandsworth, on the 17th of August 1793, aged 50 years. She was the eldest daughter of John Judd, esq. of Chelmsford, who was high-sheriff of Essex in 1787. Four children, namely, James, John-Judd, Elizabeth, and Jemima-Mary, who all died young (and were all she had), are interred here also. She was irreproachable in her manners, gentle in her temper, had a heart full of affection for her truly afflicted husband, and a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man." And "Sacred to the memory of Sir James Sanderson, bart. M. P. He served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex 1785, and was elected lord-mayor in 1792, in which high station he displayed a spirit of fortitude and prudence, in checking the then rising spirit of faction and revolt, which highly merited the gratitude of the present age, and the remembrance of posterity. After a conspicuous exertion of eminent talents directed to the service of this city, and his king and country, he consummated a great and beneficial character by dying in the faith, in the profession, and in the hopes of Christianity, the 21st day of June, 1798, aged 56 years; leaving issue an infant daughter by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Skinner, esq. late lord-mayor of London."

An exceeding pretty Corinthian monument, "Sacred to the memory of Miles Stringer, many years an eminent spice-merchant of this parish, who departed this life Dec. 24, 1799, aged 66 years, and lies interred in the family vault in the parish church of East Greenwich, Kent, leaving a widow, two sons, and five daughters. To the most pleasing and unaffected urbanity of manners he joined the sincerity of an honest man. He was mild without weakness, firm without obstinacy, obliging without self-interest, and liberal without ostentation.

His morality was that of principle; his religion, the subjection of the will, and the devotion of the heart, to God. Reader! dost thou desire to live in peace, to rest in hope, to arise in glory? Go, imitate his virtues; and thy last end, like his, shall be blest."

A plain tablet and urn, "Sacred to the memory of Coles Child, of Camberwell, in Surrey, a senior inhabitant of this parish, and during twenty-six years a faithful representative of the ward in Common-council. In private, in social, in mercantile life, the virtues which adorned him were many, yet unassuming, great, though never obtrusive. Piety to God, benevolence to man, probity in commercial transactions, prudence in personal conduct, conjugal and parental tenderness, ardour and constancy in friendship; *these* endear his name to all who knew him, and render his example instructive, and his death deeply lamented. He ceased to be mortal, after a lingering illness which he bore with fortitude, May 3, 1798, aged 60. Soon followed him, on the 28th Dec. 1802, at the age of 68, the partner of his cares, the wife of his bosom, Isabella Child; a mother whose most affectionate attention, engraven on the tablet of the heart, filial piety strives in vain to delineate on the monumental marble."

On the North wall: "Sacred to the memory of Mr. W. Haffell, who died April 24, 1797, aged 35 years."

On the East wall, a memorial to Thomas Collet, deputy of the ward for 20 years; died 1703, aged 71; and his lady, Sarah Collet, 1714, aged 74. And Thomas Preston, esq. 1732. Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Collet, 1736, aged 71.

Another: Robert Dickens, 1705.

The projecting dial and the clock of St. Magnus were erected by Sir Charles Duncomb, alderman and sheriff; and are mentioned, Sept. 11, 1700, in the Protestant Mercury, as follows: "On Monday last, the Right hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the worshipful aldermen and sheriffs, went with the usual formalities to proclaim Southwark fair; after which they were nobly entertained at the Bridge-house, according to an antient annual custom. In their passing by St. Magnus church, they were presented with the view of that noble and magnificent dial erected at the West end at the charge of the generous Sir Charles Duncomb, which equalizing, if not exceeding, all others of that kind, seems to answer the design of the donor." The same munificent gentleman presented the church with an organ, by Jordan.

"Whereas

“Whereas Mr. Abraham Jordan, sen. and jun. have, with their own hands (joynery excepted), made and erected a very large organ in St. Magnus church, at the foot of London-bridge, consisting of four sets of keys, one of which is adapted to the art of emitting sounds by swelling notes, which never was in any organ before; this instrument will be publicly opened on Sunday next, the performance by Mr. John Robinson. The above-said Abraham Jordan gives notice to all masters and performers that he will attend every day next week at the said church to accommodate all those gentlemen who shall have a curiosity to hear it.” *Spectator*, Feb. 8, 1712.

The steeple of St. Magnus is handsome, but by no means magnificent, and is rather injured in effect by the apertures that pierce three sides of the base; those are most judiciously contrived as passages, for which the publick are indebted to the foresight of Sir Christopher Wren, who introduced them for the convenience of posterity, as his contemporaries were content to use London-bridge encumbered with houses, which extended to the church, and concealed the arches, till they were removed in 1760.

The temporary destruction of London, in 1666, commenced within the parish of St. Margaret, 202 feet from the Monument, erected on the site of the church, in commemoration of that terrible yet in its consequences useful event. The house which afterwards occupied the fatal spot whence the flames first issued was marked by the following intemperate inscription, the result of then unsubdued resentment:

“Here, by the permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant city from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert, who confessed, and on the ruins of this place declared, the fact for which he was hanged, viz. that here began that dreadful fire which is described and perpetuated on the neighbouring pillar, erected, anno 1681, in the mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, knight.”

I have ever preferred selecting the narratives or observations of witnesses to occurrences or facts. In this instance, I fortunately have it in my power to present the reader with an extract from “God’s terrible Voice in the City,” by T. Vincent, minister of St. Magdalen’s, Milk-street, who actually saw, and thus describes, the progress of the dreadful calamity:

“I proceed next to give a narration of the judgment of the fire; in which I shall be more brief, it being dispatcht in fewer daies, than the plague was in months.

“ It was the 2d of September 1666, that the anger of the Lord was kindled against London, and the fire began: It began in a Baker’s house in Pudding-lane, by Fish-street-hill: and now the Lord is making London “ like a fiery oven in the time of his anger,” Psalm xxi. 9. and in his wrath doth devour and swallow up our habitations. It was in the depth and dead of the night, when most doors and senses were lockt up in the city, that the fire doth break forth and appear abroad: and like a mighty gyant refresh’t with wine, doth awake and arm itself, quickly gathers strength, when it had made havock of some houses, rushed down the hill towards the Bridge, crosseth Thames-street, invadeth Magnus church at the Bridge-foot, and though that church were so great, yet it was not a sufficient barricado against this conqueror; but having scaled and taken this fort, it shooteth flames with so much the greater advantage into all places round about; and a great building of houses upon the Bridge is quickly thrown to the ground: then the conqueror being stay’d in his course at the Bridge, marcheth back towards the city again, and runs along with great noise and violence through Thames-street Westward, where having such combustible matter in its teeth, and such a fierce wind upon its back, it prevails with little resistance, unto the astonishment of the beholders.

“ My business is not to speak of the hand of man, which was made use of in the beginning and carrying on of this fire. The beginning of the fire at such a time, when there had been so much hot weather, which had dried the houses, and made them the more fit for fuel; the beginning of it in such a place, where there were so many timber houses, and the shops filled with so much combustible matter; and the beginning of it just when the wind did blow so fiercely upon that corner towards the rest of the city, which then was like tinder to the sparks; this doth smell of a Popish design, hatcht in the same place where the Gunpowder Plot was contrived, only that this was more successful. The world sufficiently knows how correspondent this is to Popish principles and practices; those, who could intentionally blow up King and Parliament by gunpowder, might (without any scruple of their kinds of conscience) actually burn an heretical city (as they count it) into ashes: for besides the dispensations they can have from his Holiness or rather his Wickedness the Pope, for the most horrid crimes of murder, incest, and the like; it is not unlikely, but they count such an action as this meritorious, (in their kind of merit) which, in the issue, they will find to merit the flames of eternal fire, instead of a crown of glory, which I wonder that in their way they can

can have the least hopes of * : I believe that the people will now take more heed of them and their wayes ; and instead of promoting their cause, I hope that a contrary effect is produced ; and that the before indifferency of a generation more newly sprung up, who did not know them, is now turned into loathing and detestation of such a religion, as can allow of such practices. My work is not to declare what hath been proved against the Papists before the Honourable Committee of Parliament appointed to enquire into their insolencies, and the proofs which have been given in, concerning the fire, and who have been accessory thereunto.

“ No ; I would rather endeavour to turn people’s eyes from men to God ; for, whoever were the instruments, God was the author of this evil which hath come upon us ; there being no evil in the city (that is, evil of punishment) which the Lord as a righteous, and the supreme judge, doth not inflict. And surely more of the extraordinary hand of God, than of any men, did appear in the burning of the city of London. God could have prevented men, by discovering their plots (as he did that of the Gun-powder Treason) before they had taken effect : God could have directed and given a blessing unto means for the quenching of it when it was first kindled. God who hath the winds in his fist, could have gathered in the wind, and laid it asleep ; or so turned it the other way, that it should have been a defence to the city : or God who hath the clouds at his command, and the bottles of heaven in his hand, could have gathered his thick clouds together, and squeezed them, opened his bottles, and poured down rain in abundance upon the city ; so that if the wind had blown as it did, it should have blown water upon the fire, which would quickly have put it out. But the heavens at that time were brass ; no showering clouds to be seen ; the fire begins, is quickly taken notice of, though in the midst of the night ; fire, fire, fire, doth resound the streets ; many citizens start out of their sleep, look out of their windows ; some dress themselves, and run to the place. The Lord Mayor of the city comes with his officers, a confusion there is, council is taken away ; and London, so famous for wisdom and dexterity, can now find neither brains nor hands to prevent its ruine. The hand of God was in it : the decree was come forth : London must now fall : and who could prevent it ? No wonder, when so many pillars are removed, if the building tumbles, the prayers, tears, and faith which sometimes London hath had, might have quenched the violence of the fire ; might have opened heaven

* The reader will have the goodness to recollect, this is the violence of *sixteen hundred sixty seven* not 1806.

for rain, and driven back the wind : but now the fire gets mastery, and burns dreadfully : and God with his great bellows blows upon it, which makes it spread quickly, and go on with such force and rage, overturning all so furiously, that the whole city is brought into jeopardy of desolation. That night most of the Londoners had taken their last sleep in their houses : they little thought it would be so when they went into their beds ; they did not in the least suspect, when the doors of their ears were unlockt, and the casements of their eyes were opened in the morning, to hear of such an enemy's invading the city, and that they should see him with such fury enter the doors of their houses, break into every room, and look out of their casements with such a threatening countenance, as it is said, Lamentations, iv. 12. ' The inhabitants would not have believed that the adversary should have entered the gates of Jerusalem.' So the inhabitants of the city would not have believed that the fire should have entered and prevailed to burn London to the ground.

" That which made the ruine the more dismal, was, that it was begun on the Lord's-day morning ; never was there the like Sabbath in London, some churches were in flames that day, and God seems to come down, and to preach himself in them, as he did in Mount Sinai, when the mount burned with fire ; such warm preaching those churches never had, such lightning dreadful sermons never were before delivered in London. In other churches ministers were preaching their farewell sermons, and people were hearing with quaking and astonishment. Instead of a holy rest which Christians have taken on this day, there is a tumultuous hurrying about the streets towards the place that burned, and more tumultuous hurrying upon the spirits of those that sat still, and had only the notice of the ear of the quick and strange spreading of the fire.

" Now the Train-bands are up in arms, watching at every quarter for outlandish men, because of the general fears and jealousies, and rumours that fire-balls were thrown into houses by several of them, to help on and provoke the too furious flames. Now goods are hastily removed from the lower parts of the city ; and the body of the people begins to retire, and draw upwards, as the people did from the tabernacles of Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, when the earth did cleave asunder and swallow them up ; Numbers, xvi. 27, 31, 32 : or rather as Lot drew out from his house in Sodom before it was consumed by fire from Heaven, Genesis xix. Yet some hopes were retained on the Lord's-day, that the fire would be extinguished, especially by them who lived in the remote parts ; they could scarcely imagine that the fire a mile off should be able to reach their houses.

" But

“ But the evening draws on, and now the fire is more visible and dreadful : instead of the black curtains of the night, which used to be spread over the city, now the curtains are yellow, the smoke that arose from the burning parts seemed like so much flame in the night, which being blown upon the other parts by the wind, the whole city at some distance seemed to be on fire. Now hopes begin to sink, and a general consternation seizes upon the spirits of people ; little sleep is taken in London this night ; the amazement which the eye and ear doth effect upon the spirit, doth either dry up or drive away the vapour which used to bind up the senses. Some are at work to quench the fire with water, others endeavour to stop its course, by pulling down of houses : but all to no purpose : if it be a little allayed, or beaten down, or put to a stand in some places, it is but a very little while ; it quickly recruits, and recovers its force ; it leaps and mounts, and makes the more furious onset, drives back its opposers, snatcheth their weapons out of their hands, seizes upon the water, houses, and engines, burns them, spoils them, and makes them unfit for service. Some are upon their knees in the night, pouring out tears before the Lord, interceding for poor London, in the day of its calamity ; but alas, I fear there were too few weeping Jeremiahs at the throne of grace, too few Moses's to stand in the gap, too few Jacobs to wrestle with the Lord, and hang about his arm. London's sins were too great, and God's anger against the city was too hot, so easily and presently to be quenched and allayed ; and if by the intercession of some, a mitigation be obtained, so that the Lord doth not stir up all his wrath, utterly to destroy the place, as he did Sodom and Gomorrah, yet none can prevail to call back that wrath, and reverse that decree which is gone forth against the city : the time of London's fall is come ; the fire hath received its commission from God to burn down the city, and therefore all attempts to hinder it are in vain.

“ On the Lord's-day night the fire had run as far as Garlick-hythe in Thames-street, and had crept up into Cannon-street, and levelled it with the ground, and still is making forward by the water-side, and upward to the brow of the hill, on which the city was built.

“ On Monday Gracechurch-street is all in flames, with Lombard-street on the left-hand, and part of Fenchurch-street on the right, the fire working (though not so fast) against the wind that way : before it were pleasant and stately houses, behind it ruinous and desolate heaps. The burning them was in fashion of a bow ; a dreadful bow it was, such as mine eyes never before had seen ; a bow which had
God's

God's arrow in it with a flaming point; it was a shining bow, not like that in the cloud, which brings water with it, and withal signifies God's covenant, not to destroy the world any more with water: but it was a bow which had fire in it, which signified God's anger, and his intention to destroy London with fire.

“ Now the flames break in upon Cornhill, that large and spacious street, and quickly cross the way by the train of wood that lay in the streets untaken away, which had been pulled down from houses to prevent its spreading, and so they lick the whole street as they go; they mount up to the top of the highest houses: they descend down to the bottom of the lowest vaults and cellars; and march along on both sides of the way, with such a roaring noise as never was heard in the city of London; no stately building so great as to resist their fury: the Royal Exchange itself, the glory of the merchants, is now invaded with much violence; and when once the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then descendeth the stairs, compasseth the walks, giving forth flaming volleys, and filleth the court with sheets of fire; by and by the kings fall all down upon their faces, and the greatest part of the stone-building after them (the founder's statue only remaining) with such a noise as was dreadful and astonishing.

“ Then, then the city did shake indeed; and the inhabitants did tremble, and flew away in great amazement from their houses, lest the flames should devour them; rattle, rattle, rattle, was the noise which the fire struck upon the ear round about, as if there had been a thousand iron chariots beating upon the stones; and if you opened your eye to the opening of the streets, where the fire was come, you might see in some places whole streets at once in flames, that issued forth, as if they had been so many great forges from the opposite windows, which folding together, were united into one great flame throughout the whole street; and then you might see the houses tumble, tumble, tumble, from one end of the street to the other with a great crash, leaving the foundations open to the view of the heavens.

“ Now fearfulness and terror doth surprize the citizens of London, confusion and astonishment doth fall upon them at this unheard-of, unthought-of judgment. It would have grieved the heart of an unconcerned person, to see the ruful looks, the pale cheeks, the tears trickling down from the eyes, (where the greatness of sorrow and amazement could give leave for such a vent), the smiting of the breast, the wringing of the hands; to hear the sighs and groans, the doleful and weeping speeches

speeches of the distressed citizens, when they were bringing forth their wives (some from their child-bed) and their little ones (some from their sick-bed) out of their houses, and sending them into the countries, or somewhere into the fields with their goods. Now the hopes of London are gone, their hearts are sunk; now there is a general remove in the city, and that in a greater hurry than before the plague; their goods being in greater danger by the fire, than their persons were by the sickness. Scarcely are some returned, but they must remove again, and not as before, now without any more hopes of ever returning, and living in those houses any more.

“Now carts, and drays, and coaches, and horses, as many as could have entrance into the city, were laden; and any money, is given for help, 5l. 10l. 20l. 30l. for a cart, to bear forth into the fields some choice things, which were ready to be consumed; and some of the countries had the conscience to accept of the highest price, which the citizens did then offer in their extremity; I am mistaken if such money do not burn worse than the fire out of which it was raked. Now casks of wine, and oil, and other commodities, are tumbled along, and the owners shove as much of their goods as they can towards the gates; every one now becomes a porter to himself, and scarcely a back either of man or woman that hath strength, but had a burden on it in the street: it was very sad to see such throngs of poor citizens coming in and going forth from the unburnt parts, heavy laden with some pieces of their goods, but more heavy laden with weighty grief and sorrow of heart, so that it is wonderful they did not quite sink under these burdens.

“Monday night was a dreadful night, when the wings of the night had shadowed the light of the heavenly bodies, there was no darkness of night in London, for the fire shines now round about with a fearful blaze, which yielded such light in the streets, as it had been the sun at noon-day. Now the fire having wrought backward strangely against the wind to Billingsgate, &c. along Thames-street Eastward, runs up the hill to Tower-street, and having marched on from Gracechurch-street, making further progress in Fenchurch-street, and having spread its wing beyond Queenhithe in Thames-street Westward, mounts up from the water side through Dowgate and Old Fish-street into Watling-street. But the great fury of the fire was in the broader streets; in the midst of the night it was come down Cornhill, and laid it in the dust, and runs along by the Stocks, and there meets with another fire, which came down Threadneedle-street; a little

further with another, which came up from Wallbrook; a little further with another, which comes up from Bucklersbury; and all these four joining together, break into one great flame at the corner of Cheapfide with such a dazling light, and burning heat, and roaring noise by the fall of so many houses together, that was very amazing; and though it were something stopt in its swift course at Mercers' Chapel, yet with great force in a while it conquers the place, and burns through it, and then with great rage proceedeth forward in Cheapfide.

“On Tuesday was the fire burning up the very bowels of London; Cheapfide is all in a light fire in a few hours' time: many fires meeting there, as in the center; from Soper-lane, Bow-lane, Bread-street, Friday-street, and Old Change, the fire comes up almost together, and breaks furiously into the broad street, and most of that side of the way was together in flames, a dreadful spectacle! and then partly by the fire which came down by Mercers' Chapel, partly by the fall of the houses cross the way, the other side is quickly kindled, and doth not stand long after it. Now the fire gets into Blackfryers, and so continues its course by the water, and makes up towards Paul's Church on that side, and Cheapfide fire besets the great building on this side; and the church, though all of stone outward, though naked of houses about it, and though so high above all buildings in the city, yet within a while doth yield to the violent assaults of the conquering flames, and strangely takes fire at the top; now the lead melts and runs down, as if it had been snow before the sun; and the great beams and massy stones with a great noise fall on the pavement, and break through into Faith-church underneath, and great flakes of stone scale and peel off strangely from the side of the walls. The conqueror having got this high fort, darts its flames round about; now Paternoster-row, Newgate-market, the Old Bailey, and Ludgate-hill, have submitted themselves to the devouring fire, which with wonderful speed rusheth down the hill into Fleet-street. Now Cheapfide fire marcheth along Ironmonger-lane, Old Jury, Lawrence-lane, Milk-street, Wood-street, Gutter-lane, Foster-lane; now it runs along Lothbury, Cateaton-street, &c. From Newgate-market, it assaults Christ-church, and conquers that great building, and burns through Martin's-lane towards Aldersgate, and all about so furiously as if it would not leave a house standing upon the ground.

“Now horrible flakes of fire mount up the sky, and the yellow smoke of London ascendeth up towards heaven, like the smoke of a great furnace; a smoke so great, as darkened the sun at noon-day (if at any time the sun peeped forth, it

it looked red like blood). The cloud of smoke was so great, that travellers did ride at noon-day some miles together in the shadow thereof, though there were no other cloud beside to be seen in the sky.

“ And if Monday night was dreadful, Tuesday night was more dreadful, when far the greatest part of the city was consumed: many thousands who on Saturday had houses convenient in the city, both for themselves and to entertain others, now have not where to lay their head; and the fields are the only receptacle, which they can find for themselves and their goods; most of the late inhabitants of London lie all night in the open air, with no other canopy over them but that of the heavens. The fire is still making towards them, and threateneth the suburbs; it was amazing to see how it had spread itself several miles in compass: and amongst other things that night, the sight of Guildhall was a fearful spectacle, which stood the whole body of it together in view, for several hours together, after the fire had taken it, without flames (I suppose because the timber was such solid oak) in a bright shining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold, or a great building of burnished brass.

“ On Wednesday morning, when people expected that the suburbs would be burnt as well as the city, and with speed were preparing their flight, as well as they could, with their luggage into the countries, and neighbouring villages; then the Lord hath pity on poor London, his bowels begin to relent, his heart is turned within him, and he “ stays his rough wind in the day of the East-wind;” his fury begins to be allayed, he hath a remnant of people in London, and there shall a remnant of houses escape: the wind now is hushed, the commission of the fire is withdrawing, and it burns so gently, even where it meets with no opposition, that it was not hard to be quenched, in many places with a few hands: now the citizens begin to gather a little heart, and encouragement in their endeavours to quench the fire. A check it had at Leadenhall, by that great building; a stop it had in Bishopsgate-street, Fenchurch-street, Lime-street, Mark-lane, and towards the Tower; one means, under God, was the blowing up of houses with gunpowder. Now it is stayed in Lothbury, Broad-street, Coleman-street; towards the gates it burnt, but not with any great violence; at the Temple also it is stayed, and in Holborn, where it had got no great footing; and when once the fire was got under, it was kept under; and on Thursday the flames were extinguished.

But on Wednesday night, when the people late of London, now in the fields, hoped to get a little rest on the ground, where they had spread their beds, a more dreadful fear falls upon them than they had before ; through a rumour that the French were coming armed against them, to cut their throats, and spoil them of what they had saved out of the fire ; they were now naked and weak, and in ill condition to defend themselves, and the hearts, especially of the females, do quake and tremble, and are ready to die within them ; yet many citizens, having lost their houses, and almost all that they had, are fired with rage and fury ; and they begin to stir up themselves like lions, or like bears bereaved of their whelps, and now arm, arm, arm, doth resound the fields and suburbs with a great noise. We may guess at the distress and perplexity of the people this night, which was something alleviated when the falseness of the alarm was perceived.

“ Thus fell great London, that ancient city ! that populous city ! London ! which was the queen city of the land, and as famous as most cities in the world ; none so famous for the Gospel, and zealous profession of the Reformed religion. And yet how is London departed like smoke, and her glory laid in the dust ! how is her destruction come, which no man thought of, and her desolation in a moment ! how do the nations about gaze and wonder ! how doth the whole land tremble at the noise of her fall ! how do her citizens droop and hang down their heads ! her women and virgins weep, and sit in the dust ! Oh, the paleness that now sits upon the cheeks ! the astonishment and confusion that covers the face, the dismal apprehensions that arise in the minds of most concerning the dreadful consequences which are likely to be of this fall of London ! How is the pride of London stained, and beauty spoiled ! her arm broken, and strength departed ! her riches almost gone, and treasures so much consumed ! the head now is sick, and the whole body faint ; the heart is wounded, and every other part is sensible of its stroke ; never was England in greater danger of being made a prey to a foreign power, than since the firing and fall of this city, which had the strength and treasure of the nation in it. How is London ceased, that rich city ! that joyous city ! One corner indeed is left, but more than as many houses as were within the walls, are turned into ashes.

“ The merchants now have left the Royal Exchange ; the buyers and sellers have now forsaken the streets ; Gracechurch-street, Cornhill, Cheapside, Newgate-market, and the like places, which used some time to have throngs of traffickers, now are become empty of inhabitants ; and instead of the stately houses which

which stood there last summer, now they lie this winter in ruinous heaps. The glory of London is now fled away like a bird; the trade of London is shattered and broken to pieces; her delights also are vanished, and pleasant things laid waste. Now no chaunting to the sound of the viol, and dancing to the sweet music of other instruments. Now no drinking wine in bowls, and stretching upon the beds of lust. Now no excess of wine and banquetings; no feasts in halls, and curious dishes; no amorous looks and wanton dalliances; no rustling silks and costly dresses: these things in that place are at an end. But if houses for sin alone were sunk, and fuel for lust only were consumed, it would not be so much; but the houses also for God's worship (which formerly were a bulwark against the fire, partly through the walls about them, partly through the fervent prayers within them) now are devoured by the flames; and the habitations of many who truly fear God have not escaped; and in the places where God hath been served, and his servants have lived, now nettles are growing, owls are screeching, thieves and cut-throats are lurking. A sad fate there is now in the ruinous parts of London; and terrible hath the voice of the Lord been, which hath been crying, yea roaring, in the city by these dreadful judgments of the plague and fire which he hath brought upon us."

The following letter, from an actual sufferer, to Thomas Staveley, Esq. the celebrated author of "The Romish Horseleech," is preserved by Mr. Nichols*:

"Good Brother; last night I was at my sister Hayman's; then came to my hands a letter from you of the 9th instant, for which I was joyful, and especially to see so many expressions of love and sensibility on your sad estate of poore London in general, and of all our friends in pertickilar. The fire began at a baker's house in Pudding-lane, near my father's house, by accident for any thing I can heare. It was soe fierce a fire, that my father's house was burnt before I heard of it: he hath lost 200l. a yeare, besides many goods. From the Tower to the Temple, I thinke, ther is not one house left; and from Leaden-hall Corner to the foote of Holbourne hill is all downe: in short, I judge as much to bee burnt without the walls, as is left within the walls. I thinke there is 12 high churches left within the walls of the 97; all the rest are utterly demolished. Truly it is such a sight to behould, that a man can hardly forbare weeping. All our friends are well: brother George and brother Hungerford hath taken houses;

* History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 681.

but:

but poore Babington *, I knowe not what hee will doe. Hee is much troubled, and is like to lose much. I removed my goods, but have them home againe. Truly, God hath been very good to mee; hee hath ordered all my affaires for me better than I could desire: for, if I should have had my own desire, I should have been undon. I pray God to sanctifie to us all both his mercies and his judgments, that it may have a dew effect upon us in our lives and conversations. My deare is well, but was very much affrighted; and truly wee both are much troubled with sad dreames of fire in the night. Direct your letters to mee at the Crowne without Bishopgate. Pray present myne and my deare's servis to my good sifter, with all your little ones, with no less to yourselfe. I rest your very loving brother,

ARTHUR STAVELEY, Sept. 17, 1666."

The reader will appreciate the circumstances of the ensuing narratives as he pleases; but I think he will allow with me that they are interesting as one of the first productions of the press after the dreadful conflagration in 1666.

"A true and faithful Account of the severall Informations exhibited to the honourable Committee appointed by the Parliament to enquire into the late dreadful burning of the City of London. Together with other Informations, touching the Insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuits and the Increase of Popery, brought to the honourable Committee appointed by the Parliament for that Purpose.

"London's Consumption by Fire.

"Upon the 2d of September 1666, the fire began in London, at one Farryner's house, a baker in Pudding-lane, between the hours of one and two in the morning, and continued burning until the 6th of September following; consuming, as by the surveyors appears in print, three hundred seventy-three acres within the walls of the city of London, and sixty-three acres three roods without the walls. There remains seventy five acres three roods yet standing within the walls unburnt. Eighty-nine parish churches, besides chapels burnt. Eleven parishes within the walls yet standing. Houses burnt, thirteen thousand two hundred. Per Jonas Moore, Ralph Gatrix, Surveyors.

"Upon the 18th of September 1666, the Parliament came together; and upon the 25th of the same month, the House of Commons appointed a Committee to enquire into the causes of the late fire; before whom the following in-

* Another brother.

formations were given in, and proved before the Committee, as by their Report will more clearly appear, bearing date the 22d of January 1666; and upon the 8th of February following, the Parliament was prorogued before they came to give their judgment thereupon.

“ Die Martis, 25 Septembris 1666, 18 Car. II.

“ Resolved, &c. That a Committee be appointed, to enquire into the causes of the late fire; and that it be referred to Sir Charles Harbord, Mr. Sandys, Colonel Birch, Sir Robert Brook, Sir Thomas Littleton, Mr. Prin, Mr. Jones, Sir Solomon Swale, Sir Thomas Tomlins, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Finch, Lord Herbert, Sir John Heath, Mr. Millward, Sir Richard Ford, Mr. Robert Milward, Sir William Lowther, Sir Richard Valey, Sir Rowland Beckley, Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. Whorwood, Mr. Coventry, Serjeant Maynard, Sir Jo. Talbot, Mr. Morley, Mr. Garraway, Sir Francis Goodrick, Col. Strangways, Sir Edward Maffey, Sir Edmund Walpool, Sir Robert Atkins, Sir Thomas Gower, Mr. Trevor, Sir Thomas Clifford, Sir Henry Cæsar, Sir John Monson, Sir John Charlton, Lord Ancram, Mr. Pepis, Sir Richard Everard, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Merrel, Sir William Hickman, Sir Richard Brown, Mr. Maynard; and they are to meet to-morrow, at two of the clock in the afternoon, in the Speaker's chamber; and to send for persons, papers, and records. Will. Goldeſbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

“ October 9, 1666.

“ Ordered, That these members following be added to the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the late fire; viz. Sir John Pelham, Mr. Hugh Buscoven, Mr. Giles Hungerford, Sir William Lewis, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir John Brampton, Mr. Milward, Mr. Buscoven, and all the members that serve for the City of London. Will. Goldeſbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

“ October 16, 1666.

“ Ordered, That Mr. Davies, Sir Thomas Higgons, Mr. St. John, Sir Richard Franklin, Sir Thomas Tomkins, Mr. Devereux, Mr. Millard, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dowdſwell, Sir James Thyn, Sir Edmund Pierſe, Mr. Coleman, Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. Giles Hungerford, Mr. Churchill, be added to the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the late fire.

Will. Goldeſbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

“ The honourable Committee, according to the fore-mentioned Orders of the House, did meet in the Speaker's Chamber; and, having chosen Sir Robert Brook
for

for their chairman, proceeded to receive many considerable informations from divers credible persons, about the matter wherewith they were intrusted; and thereupon did at last agree that Sir Robert Brook should make the ensuing Report to the Honourable House of Commons.

“The Report of Sir Robert Brook, Chairman to the Committee that was appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the firing of the city of London; made the 22d of January, 1666.

“In a letter from Alanfon of the 23d of August 1666, New Stile, written from one Dural to a gentleman lodging in the house of one of the ministers of the French church in London, called Monsieur Herault, there were these expressions:

“ ‘Pray acquaint me with the truth of certain news which is common in this country, that a fire from heaven is fallen upon a city called Belke, scituated on the side of the river of Thames, where a world of people have been killed and burnt, and houses also consumed: which seemed a word of Cabal, cast out by some that were knowing, and others that might be ignorant of the signification of it.’

“Mrs. Elizabeth Styles informs, that in April last, in an eager discourse she had with a French servant of sir Vere Fan, he hastily replied, ‘You English maids will like the Frenchmen better, when there is not a house left between Temple-bar and London-bridge.’ To which she answered, ‘I hope your eyes will never see that.’ He replied, ‘This will come to pass between June and October.’

“William Tisdale informs, that he being about the beginning of July at the Greyhound in St. Martin’s, with one Fitz-Harris an Irish papist, heard him say, ‘There would be a sad desolation in September, in November a worse, in December all would be united into one.’ Whereupon he asked him, ‘Where this desolation would be?’ He answered, ‘in London.’

“Mr. Light of Ratcliff, having some discourse with Mr. Longhorn of the Middle-temple, barrister, (reputed a zealous Papist) about February 65 last, after some discourse in disputation about religion, he took him by the hand, and said to him, ‘You expect great things in sixty-six, and think that Rome will be destroyed; but what if it be London?’

“Mr.

“ Mr. Kitley, of Barkin in Effex, informs, that one Mrs. Yazly, a Papist, of Ilford in the said county, came unto his house, August the 13th; and being in discourse with his mother, said, ‘ They say the next Thursday will be the hottest day that ever was in England.’ ‘ She replied, I hope the hottest season of the year is now past.’ To which she answered, ‘ I know not whether it be the hottest for weather or for action.’ This Mrs. Yazly coming to the same house the week after the fire, Mr. Kitley said to her with some trouble, ‘ I have often thought of your hot Thursday:’ to which she replied, ‘ It was not indeed upon the Thursday, but it happened upon the Sunday was fennight after.’ Mrs. Yazly, hearing this evidence produced against her, endeavoured to avoid the words, saying ‘ that upon the 13th of August she did tell Mrs. Kitley, ‘ that they say the next Thursday will be the darkest Thursday that ever was in England, but not otherwise;’ which she affirms to have received from one Finchman, an old woman of Ilford; who, being examined by a justice of peace to discover the truth thereof, denied that ever she said any such words to Mrs. Yazly, or that she had discoursed with her about any such matter. And as to the subsequent words, she saith Mrs. Yazly denies ever to have spoken them: but Mr. Kitley offered in her presence (if it should be demanded) to bring his mother and wife to testify the same.

“ William Ducket, esq. a member of the House, informs, that one Henry Baker, of Chippenham in the county of Wilts, coming from market with one John Woodman of Kelloway in the same county, the Thursday before the fire began in London, they had some discourse about the buying of a yoke of fat bullocks, wherein they differed, because Woodman, who was to sell them, was desired to keep them awhile in his hands; but the said Woodman denied so to do, for that, as he alledged, he could not stay in the country till that time which Baker would have them delivered to him in; and being asked whither he was going, he refused to tell, asking, what he had to do to make that question? But, riding a little further, the said Woodman expressed these words, ‘ You are brave blades at Chippenham: you made bonfires lately for beating the Dutch; but, since you delight in bonfires, you shall have your bellies full of them ere it be long:’ adding, ‘ that if he lived one week longer, he should see London as sad a London as ever it was since the world began. And in some short time after, he should see as bloody a time as ever was, since England was England.’ This discourse was not much taken notice of at that time it was spoken; but, when the city of London was burnt, the

saïd Henry Baker gave this information to the saïd Mr. Duckett; whereupon he issued out his warrant to apprehend Woodman: but he was gone out of the country, and cannot be heard of since.

“ Robert Hubert, of Roan in Normandy, who acknowledged that he was one of those that fired the house of Mr. Farryner, a baker in Pudding-lane, from whence the fire had its beginning; confessed, that he came out of France with one Stephen Piedloe about four months before the fire, and went into Sweden with him, where he also staid with him as his companion four months, and then they came together into England in a Swedish ship called the Skipper, where he staid on board with the saïd Piedloe till that Saturday night in which the fire brake out; when Peidloe, taking him out of the ship, carried him into Pudding-lane; and he being earnest to know whither he would carry him, he would not satisfy him till he had brought him to the place; and then he told him, that he had brought three balls, and gave him one of them to throw into the house. And he would have been further satisfied in the design, as he saïd, before he would execute it: but Peidloe was so impatient that he would not hear him; and then he did the fact, which was, that he put a fire-ball at the end of a long pole, and, lighting it with a piece of match, he put it in at a window, and staid till he saw the house in a flame. He confessed that there were three-and-twenty complices, whereof Peidloe was the chief.

“ Mr. Graves, a French merchant living in St. Mary Axe, informed this Committee, that he had known Hubert ever since he was four years old, and hath ever observed him to be a person of a mischievous inclination, and therefore fit for any villainous enterprize; and because of his knowledge he had of him, he went to visit him in prison, where when he saw him, he could not but commiserate the condition whereinto he had brought himself. And for his better discovery of the fact, he told him the saïd Hubert, that he did not believe he had done that of which he confessed himself guilty. To which Hubert replied, ‘ Yes, sir, I am guilty of it, and have been brought to it by the instigation of Monsieur Peidloe; but not out of any malice to the English nation, but from a desire of reward which he promised me upon my return into France.’

“ It is observable, that this miserable creature, who confesseth himself to the Committee to be a Protestant, was a Papist, and died so. And as for the afore-saïd Peidloe, the saïd Mr. Graves informed, that he had had a full knowledge of him, and knew him to be a very devious person, and apt to any wicked design.

Moreover,

Moreover, for a clear conviction of the guilt of the aforesaid Hubert, Mr. Lowman, the keeper of the White-lion Prison, was appointed to set him upon a horse, and to go with him, and see if he could find out the place where he threw the fire-ball. Upon which, Hubert, with more readiness than those that were well acquainted with the place, went to Pudding-lane, unto the very place where the house that was first fired stood, saying, 'here stood the house.' The jaylor endeavoured to draw him from that belief, and put him upon seeking for some other place: but he positively persisted in what he had first said; and affirmed that to have been the said house. It being intimated to the Committee, that, notwithstanding the confession of the said Hubert, it was confidently reported the fire in the forementioned Farryner's house began by accident; the Committee therefore sent for him the said Farryner before them, who, being examined, said, 'that it was impossible any fire should happen in his house by accident; for he had after twelve of the clock that night gone through every room thereof, and found no fire, but in one chimney, where the room was paved with bricks, which fire he diligently raked up in embers.' He was then asked, whether no window or door might let in wind, to disturb those coals? He affirmed there was no possibility for any wind to disturb them; and that it was absolutely set on fire of purpose.

"Dawes Weymanfel, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, informed, that he saw a man apprehended in the time of the fire, near the Temple, with his pockets stuf with combustible matter, made of flax, tow, and such-like materials.

"Doctor John Packer informs, that he saw a person, in the time of the fire, throw some combustible matter into a shop in the Old-bayley, which he thinks was the shop of an apothecary; and that immediately thereupon he saw a great smoke, and smelt a smell of brimstone. The person that did this immediately ran away; but, upon the outcry of the people, he was taken by the guards.

"Mr. Randal, Mr. Haslem, and Mr. Humphry Bowyer, do all agree, that they saw a person flinging something into a house near St. Antholine's church; and that thereupon the house was on fire, and the smoke thereof infested the adjacent houses. And when this was done, there was no fire near the place.

"Mr. Michael March, an Officer in the Trained Bands in a company of Sir Richard Brown's, apprehended a Walloon, in the time of the fire, at the Nag's-head in Leadenhall-street, with an instrument like a dark-lanthorn, made (as is

conceived) to lay a train of powder, and it was filled with gunpowder. There were two more of the same nation in his company. They being asked to what use they employed the same instrument, would give no account thereof.

“ Newton Killingworth, Esq. informed, that he apprehended a person during the fire, about whom he found much combustible matter, and certain black things, of a long figure, which he could not endure to hold in his hand, by reason of their extreme heat. This person was so surprized at first, that he would not answer to any question; but, being on his way to Whitehall, he acted the part of a mad-man, and so continued while he was with him.

“ Sir John Maynard, a Member of this House, affirms, that he had some of that combustible matter in his hands; and though it were in its natural substance, and unfired, yet the heat of it was scarcely to be endured by the touch.

“ Mr. Freeman, of Southwark, brewer, (whose house was lately fired), informs, that on the day his house was fired, about a quarter of an hour before that happened, a paper with a ball of wild-fire, containing near a pound weight wrapped in it, was found in the nave of a wheel, in a wheeler's yard, where lay a great quantity of timber. How his house was fired, he knoweth not; but this he affirmed to the Committee, that it could not be by accident, because there had not been any candle or fire in the house where the hay lay, that whole day; and that the hay being laid in very dry, and before Midsummer, could not possibly be set on fire within itself. Moreover he said, that the hay-loft was on fire on the top of the house, and that the fire spread from the one end of the roof to another in an instant.

“ Mr. Richard Harwood informs, that, being near the Feathers Tavern by St. Paul's, upon the 4th of September, he saw something through a grate in a cellar, like wildfire, by the sparkling and spitting of it he could judge it to be no other; whereupon he gave notice of it to some soldiers that were near the place, who caused it to be quenched.

“ I had order from the Committee to acquaint you, that we traced several persons apprehended upon strong suspicion (during the fire) to the guards, but could not make further discovery of them.”

Thus far was the Report: what follows was given in to the Committee, but not by them reported to the House at that time.

“ In obedience to an order directed to me from the honourable Committee of the House of Commons, then sitting in the Speaker's chamber, of the 2d of October,

October, 1666, I did carry Robert Hubert to St. Katherine's, Tower, by water, to let me know the place where the Swedish ship lay that brought him and other Frenchmen from Stockholm; and he brought me to the dock over against Mr. Corfellis his brewhouse, and did then verify to me and Mr. Corfellis that the ship lay there until such time as he, with Mr. Peidloe and others, did go and set fire to a house. And this Hubert did then further say, that Mr. Peidloe did fix two fire-balls to a long pole, and put them into a window; and that he the said Robert Hubert did fire one in the same manner, and put it in at the same window. But, with all the enquiry and diligence that I could use, I could neither find nor hear of any such vessel. And from thence I carried the said Robert Hubert to Tower-hill, and did then desire him to shew me the house that they did fire; and he said that it was near the bridge. So we went along Thames-street towards the bridge; but, before we came to the bridge, the said Robert Hubert said that the house was up there (pointing with his hand up Pudding-lane); so I bid him go to the place, and he went along the bricks and rubbish, and made a stand. Then I did ask one Robert Penny, a wine-porter, which was the baker's house? and he told me that was the house, where the aforesaid Robert Hubert stood. So I went to Robert Hubert, and stood by him, and turned my back towards the baker's house, and demanded of him which house it was that he fired (directing to other houses contrary to that house); but he, turning himself about, said, "This was the house (pointing to the baker's house) that was first fired." Then, by reason of his lameness, I set him on a horse, and carried him to several other places; but no other place he would acknowledge, but rode back again to the baker's house, and said again that that was the house (pointing at the baker's house). And this I do humbly certify to this honourable Committee. By me John Lowman, keeper of his Majesty's county gaol for Surrey."

"Sir, Hearing that you are Chairman to the Committee for examining the firing of London, I thought good to acquaint you with this information that I have received.

"William Champneys, a hat-band maker, now living upon Horflydown, was upon Tuesday morning, September the 4th, 1666, in Shoe-lane, and there met with a constable who had apprehended a Frenchman, whom he took firing a house there with fire balls, and charged the said Champneys to assist him, who carried the said Frenchman to Salisbury-court, hoping there to have found a Justice; but,
finding

finding that place burning down, returned into Fleet-street, who was presently called upon by the commander of the life-guard to know what the matter was. The constable told him he had apprehended a Frenchman firing a house in Shoe-lane. He examined the person, and committed him to the guard; and told the constable he would secure him, and carried him along with him. The constable asked him whether he should go along with him, to give in his evidence. He replied, that he had done enough, and might go home; but what became of the Frenchman he knoweth not.

Your humble servant, S. G."

"In a letter directed from Ipswich for the Honourable Sir Robert Brook, it is intimated that, about the 30th of August 1666, one of the constables of Cotton, in Hartsmere hundred, being about the survey of that town about hearth-money, was told by one Mr. William Thompson, a Roman Catholic in that town, that, though times were like to be sad, yet if he found any cause to change his religion, he would see he should not want; and further said to him, 'What will you say if you should hear that London is burnt?'"

"The Affidavits touching a Frenchman that said there were three hundred of them engaged in firing the city.

"The informations of Richard Bound, of St. Giles in the Fields, ironmonger, William Cotes, Samuel Page, Francis Cogny, Edmund Dakins, and Richard Pardoe, taken the 8th day of September 1666, by Sir Justinian Lewen, knight, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, upon oath, as followeth:

"Richard Bound saith, that, upon Tuesday night last, about twelve or one of the clock, there was a Frenchman brought by the watch to this informant's father's house, being at the sign of the White-hart in King-street, taken as a suspicious person. The said person being questioned by them, whether he was not one of those that fired the city, or had any hand therein, or any privy or knowledge of any that had designed the same, or words to that effect; the said person answered a great while in a perverse manner, quite different from the question. But, being further pressed to tell the truth, and being told that, if he were guilty, it would be the only way to save his life, he did at first obstinately deny that he knew any thing of any plot; whereupon a young man took the prisoner aside to the end of the room, and, after some private discourse between them, they both returned to this informant and the rest of the company; and the

the said young man spake openly to us in the hearing of the prisoner, that the said Frenchman and prisoner had confessed there were three hundred Frenchmen that were in a plot or conspiracy to fire the city. Upon which this informant and other spake to the said Frenchman in these words, or to the same effect: "Well, Monsieur, you have done very well to confess what you have done; and no doubt but you may have your pardon, if you will confess all you know of this plot." And thereupon further asked him, "Are there no more than three hundred persons in the said plot?" He answered, "There are no more than three hundred persons." Then we enquired who they were, and how he came to know they were three hundred; to which he would give no direct answer, but put it off with other extravagant discourse. And being asked why he came to St. Giles's parish (where he was apprehended), he told a story that he came from Islington fields, where his master's goods were; but the goods were now removed, but he could not tell whither; and that his master bid him go up and down the fields, but would not declare upon what occasion, or for what end he was so to do. And being asked whether there were three hundred engaged in this design or plot, he replied that there were three hundred engaged in it.

"The several informations of William Cotes, of Cow-lane, of London, painter, of Samuel Page, of St. Giles in the Fields, weaver, of Edmund Dakins, of St. Giles aforesaid, bookseller, of Francis Cockney, of St. Andrew's Holborn, of Richard Pardoe, victualler, taken upon oath, &c. tend to the confirmation of the foregoing relation."

"An extract of a letter from Heydleburgh, in the Palatinate, September 29, 1666.

"Sir, Yours of the 6th current came on Wednesday to me, and brought the ill tidings of the burning of London, constantly expected and discoursed of amongst the Jesuits, to my knowledge, for these fifteen years last past, as to happen this year; in which they do also promise to themselves and others the introduction of the public exercise of the Catholic religion. This letter was sent to Mr. Alton, who lives in New Gravel-lane in Shadwell, who negotiates the business of the Palatinate, and will produce the original if there be occasion."

"The Information of John Chishul, Schoolmaster in Enfield.

"Upon Friday, Aug. 31, Mrs. St. George, and her eldest daughter Susanna St. George, both Popish Recusants, came to visit Mrs. Rebecca Eves, widow, at her house in Enfield; where speaking concerning the Session of Parliament
drawing

drawing nigh, Mrs. St. George told her, 'That some would hereafter be called to account for a plot.' Being asked for what? She told her in her ear, 'For burning the city.' Mrs. Eves afterwards hearing of the firing of London (and going to a place where she might behold it) met with Mrs. Susanna St. George, and (amongst other discourse) told her how much her mother's words, which she spake the Friday before, did run in her thoughts; which she repeated to her daughter, who made this reply, 'That her mother was very apt to talk, and that she had been fain to keep her mother within doors during the fire, fearing lest she should talk.'

"After this (during the fire) Mrs. Eves met with Mrs. Cook, another Popish recusant, and of the same family, to whom she also related Mrs. St. George her words; who made this return, 'that she was a worthy woman to keep counsel!'

"Also the Lady St. George, at Enfield, in the Lord of Lincoln's house, declared to Mrs. Rebecca Eves of the said town, 'that within a few days the city of London would be laid in ashes.' This was spoken about two days before the fire happened.

"Mrs. Eves, of Enfield, her examination before Mr. Jolliff and Mr. Marvel, Dec. 20, 1666, concerning Mrs. St. George.

"Mrs. Rebecca Eves, of Enfield, three or four days or within a week before the fire, receiving a visit in her own house from Mrs. St. George (amongst other discourses) Mrs. St. George asked her what news she heard? and, if she knew when the Parliament fate? Mrs. Eves replied, she thought shortly. The other asked, 'If she heard of any that were to be called in question before the Parliament?' Mrs. Eves said, 'About what?' Mrs. St. George said, 'About a plot.' Mrs. Eves asked, 'what plot?' Mrs. St. George answered, 'about firing the city.' Mrs. Eves said, 'I hope God will preserve the city; but people use not to be questioned before the fact be committed.' So the discourse was waved for that time.

"At the time of the fire, Mrs. Eves went out to look towards the fire; and mentioning Mrs. St. George, one in the company replied behind her (but she cannot certainly fix the person) 'A prime woman to keep counsel!' After the fire, Mrs. St. George's daughter came to Mrs. Eves, who asked her if she remembered what her mother had said? She said, 'My mother is such a woman, she will speak what she thinks.' Afterwards she said, 'That she had much ado to keep

keep her mother in, at the time of the fire, lest she should speak some things she should be questioned for.'

"At the first discourse, Mrs. Eves, her daughter, and others of her family, were present. Mr. St. George, his wife, and family, have since left Enfield. They are all great Papists; and there are many more in the neighbourhood.

"A Letter directed and sent by the post to Mr. Samuel Thurlton, in Leicestershire, from a person unknown, as followeth, dated October 1666.

"My Friend,

"Your presence is now more necessary at London than where you are, that you may determine how to dispose of your estate in Southwark: for it is determined by humane counsel (if not frustrated by Divine Power) that the suburbs will shortly be destroyed. Your capacity is large enough to understand; proceed as your genius shall instruct you.

Cave, Cave, Fuge. Vale.

"Saturday the first of September 1666, the day before the fire in London, came one Urmstraw from Ireland, with a letter from thence, to one Esq. Holcroft at East-Ham in Essex, (being related to that family by marriage) where he supped. After which he asked the Esquire, if he had heard any thing of the firing of London? who answered, 'No.' But Urmstraw said, 'he would shortly, for it was, or would be so that night.' The Esquire answered, 'if it were, he hoped it might be quenched again, as it had been many a time.' But Urmstraw answered, 'No, it would not be quenched; for it should be said of it as of Troy,' repeating a Latin verse, '*Nunc Seges est ubi Troja fuit*,' that 'Now corn grows where Troy stood.' This discourse was managed pleasantly by him; after which, they went to their beds. And in the morning this Urmstraw inquires earnestly, whether they had heard of the firing of London that night? they answered, 'No:' but he prayed him to send one of the family out to inquire, and doubtless they would hear of it; upon which a messenger was sent, who brought in word from a man that travelled upon the road, that it was on fire indeed. After dinner this Urmstraw desires his horse to be saddled, that he might be gone. The Esquire intreats him to stay till next morning: but he answered, 'If I should stay, I should sleep no more this night than I did the last: therefore I would go see London before it is quite burned, for I shall never see it more.'

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I

"Sunday

“ Sunday morning the fire being begun in London, a person coming from Deptford, when he came to Barnaby-street end in Southwark, hears a woman cry out against a Frenchman for throwing fire-balls ; he runs after him, and lays hold of him. He asked him what commission he had for so doing ? He answered, that ‘ his commission was in his chest.’ The people coming in, they searched him, and found fire-balls in his pockets. He was delivered to the guard in Southwark, but heard of no more.

“ A citizen being fired out of his house, had hired a lodging in Queen’s-street in Covent-Garden ; and going up Holborn (there being a crowd of people) steps in amongst them, and hears a woman say, that she had a hand in firing the city. The people asked her, whether she were an Anabaptist ? She said ‘ No :’ ‘ Are you an Independent ?’ She said ‘ No :’ ‘ Are you a Presbyterian ?’ She said ‘ No :’ ‘ Are you a Roman Catholick ?’ to which she would give no answer. The citizen asked her, ‘ But, mistress, had you a hand in burning the city ?’ She answered, ‘ What would you have me to say ? I have confessed it already, and do deserve to die for it :’ this she said with great trembling, and seemed to be much troubled. The citizen enquires for a constable ; the people reply, there was one gone for ; but a gallant comes, and takes her by the arm, and leads her away, saying he would have her examined, and forthwith another gallant closeth with him, and they both carried her to the Griffin Tavern in Holborn. The citizen follows them, to see the result of the business. But they, with the master of the house, shut out the company (all but the citizen, supposing him to be one of their own company) but asking one the other concerning him, and finding him not of them, put him out again. Whereupon he goes to the next company of soldiers, and inquires for their captain, who replied, he was not there, but told him, ‘ yonder is my Lord Craven,’ unto whom the citizen repaired, and acquainted his lordship, ‘ that there was a woman apprehended (and rescued by a couple of gallants) that had confessed she had a hand in burning the city, and was at such a tavern. Whereupon the Lord Craven called to a captain in the street, and ordered him to go with that man, and apprehend the woman that he should direct him to ; whereupon he goes with the citizen, and takes her with the first gallant, who stood up highly in her defence, and carries them both to an alehouse on the other side of the way. The citizen perceiving that nothing would be done with her, leaves his name with the captain, and where he might be found, but was never called for to justify the words spoken by her.

“ A woman

“A woman standing in White-Chapel with a company about her, was asked what the matter was? She said, ‘that she met two young men in that place, and asked them how it was with the fire:’ they answered, ‘It is now almost out, if it can be kept so, but the rogues renew it with their fireballs.’ ‘Ay,’ saith another woman, ‘young men, if you have a heart to it, you may be hired to throw fireballs too; for I know where twenty were hired yesterday to throw them. It was asked her, what was become of the woman that spake thus? She answered, ‘That she had apprehended her, and delivered her to the under-beadle of White-Chapel parish.’ The woman falling under the accusation (not being able to deny it) there being many witnessees at that time that heard it: she was delivered to Sir John Robinson, but heard of no more.

“One from France writes to his correspondent in London, to know the truth of what was muttered in Paris, ‘Whether London were laid in ashes or no?’ the letter being dated a week before the fire began.

“From Surrey in or near Darking, a person in ordinary habit (who was yet observed to take place of all the nobility and gentry among the Papists) seeing the people of Darking mourn for the burning of the city, he spake flightingly of it, telling them, ‘They should have something else to trouble themselves for, and that shortly Darking should be laid as low as London.’ Whereupon the people made at him, and one Mr. Howard a great Papist rescues him, and sends him away in his coach to London. This was deposed before Sir Adam Brown, a Justice of Peace and a Member of Parliament.

“These following Relations (for substance) were delivered to Sir Robert Brooks, Chairman of the Committee, a little before the Prorogation of the Parliament.

“A true relation made by one of the Grand Jury, at Hicks Hall, at a general Quarter-Sessions, presently after the fire in London, who was upon trial of some of those that fired the city.

“That near West-Smithfield in Cheek-Lane, there was a man taken in the very act of firing a house, by the inhabitants and neighbours; and carrying him away through Smithfield, to have him before a justice for the fact committed, the king’s life-guard perceiving it, made up unto them, and demanded their prisoner from them; but they refused to let him go. The life-guard men told them, ‘that he was one of the king’s servants,’ and said, ‘we will have him;’
and

and thereupon they drew out their swords and pistols, and rescued him out of the people's hands by force of arms.

"A bill of indictment was brought against him, and two or three witnesses did swear unto it, and the bill was found by the Grand Jury, who did carry it to the Old-Baily, and presented it to the Lord Chief Justice; but it came to no further trial, nor was ever seen after at the Old-Bailey, so far as this person upon his best enquiry could ever hear or learn.

"Concerning a housekeeper at Soho, who fired his own dwelling-house.

"First he secured all his goods in his garden, and then went in and fired his house; which when he had done, he endeavoured to get away out at his fore-door. A neighbour demanded of him who had fired his house? He answered, 'the Devil.' Upon that, his neighbour bid him stand, or he would run his halbert into his guts. His answer was, 'If you do, there are enough left behind me to do the work.' Whereupon he was secured, and a bill of indictment brought against him, and about three witnesses did swear to it; and his son came in as a witness against him, who was demanded by the foreman, 'what he could say as to the firing of his father's house?' He said, 'that his father did fire it with a fire-ball.' It was demanded of him, whether he did fire it above stairs, or below? He answered, 'above stairs.' The bill was likewise found; but the Petty-Jury being too much influenced and over-awed by the L. C. J. K. did not find him guilty.

"A maid was taken in the street with two fire-balls in her lap; some did demand of her, where she had them? she said, 'one of the king's life-guard threw them into her lap:' she was asked why she had not caused him to be apprehended? she said, 'that she knew not what they were.' She was indicted for this, and the bill found against her, and turned over to the Old-Baily, but no prosecution upon it.

"In the time of the fire, a constable took a Frenchman firing a house, seized on him; and going to a magistrate with him, met his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who asked the reason of the tumult: one told him that a Frenchman was taken firing a house. His Highness called for the man, who spoke to him in French. The Duke asked, 'Who would attest it?' The constable said, 'I took him in the act, and I will attest it.' The Duke took him into his custody, and said, 'I will secure him.' But he was heard of no more.

On

“On Monday the 3d of September, there was a Frenchman taken firing a house, and, upon searching him, fire-balls were found about him; at which time four of the life-guard rescued the Frenchman, and took him away from the people, after their usual manner in the whole time of the fire.

“One Mr. Belland, a Frenchman, living at Marybone, who bought great store of pasteboard for a considerable time before the fire in the city of London, to the quantity of twenty gross in one shop, and much more elsewhere, was asked by a citizen what he did with all that pasteboard. He answered, that he made fire-works for the king's pleasure. The citizen asked him, “What doth the king give you?” He replied, “Nothing; only I have respects at Court.” The citizen said, “Take heed, Mr. Belland, you do not expend your estate, and then lose your respects at Court; for you are at a great charge.” Belland answered, “Sir, do you think this a great matter? I use all this myself; but, if you did see all the great quantities I have made elsewhere in three several places, three, four, and five miles off, you would say something. Another time, the stationer with whom he dealt for the pasteboard being at his house in Marybone, and wondering at the many thousands of fire-works that lay piled up of several sorts, he said, “Sir, do you wonder at this? If you should see the quantity that I have made elsewhere by other men, you would wonder indeed.”

“The Sunday before the fire began, this Belland came to the shop where he was wont to buy his pasteboard; but the stationer being not there, he desired a citizen (the stationer's neighbour) to speak to him, and to let him know that he had much wronged him in disappointing him of the four gross of pasteboard which he should have had of him, and said that he should not do his work by the time, and that, if he had it not by Tuesday night, it would come too late; he should have no occasion for it after that (which was the Tuesday night before the fire). “Mr. Belland (said the citizen), what is the reason of your haste? Have you any shew suddenly before the king?” At which he blushed, and would give no answer. Says the citizen, “What kind of fire-works do you make; only such as will crack and run?” Belland answered, “I make of all sorts; some that will burn, and make no crack at all, but will fly up in a pure body of flame higher than the top of Paul's, and waver in the air.” Says the citizen, “Mr. Belland, when you make your shew, shall I see it?” “Yes,” said Belland, “I promise you;” and gave him his hand upon it. Which citizen, in the time of the

the fire, being upon the Thames in a boat, saw, to his great amazement, sundry bodies of fire burning above the fire of the houses, as high again as Paul's, wavering in the air, directly according to Belland's description.

“ And after the burning of the city, the stationer and the other citizen agreed to go to Marybone, to speak with this Belland, and by the way met with his two maids and his boy; and, having some knowledge of them, asked for young Mr. Belland, who told them he was not at home, neither knew they where he was. But the citizens, observing that they carried with them rabbits and capons ready dressed, concluded they were going to him, and told them so. Whereat they were furly, and bad them go look him, for they would not tell them where he was. Upon that the citizens resolved to follow them, and did till they came to Whitehall. The servants went up stairs and down stairs on purpose to have lost them, but could not, for they kept close to them. And at last one of the maids went to a door, and knocked, crying out they were dogged by two men that they could not be rid of. With that young Mr. Belland opened the door, saying to one of the citizens, “ Sir, your servant; how do you do?” One of them answered, “ Both I and many thousand families more are the worse for you; for you, under pretence of making fire-works for the king, have destroyed a famous city, and ruined a noble people.” To which Belland replies, “ I make nothing but innocent things that will do no harm, for which I have a patent from the king.” But the citizen answered, “ If the king gave you a patent, it was but for yourself;” who answered “ No.” Said the citizen, “ What made you then to employ so many men in so many places?” “ No,” said Belland; “ I set no man to work; neither know I any man that makes of them but myself;” though he had often before said otherwise. While they were thus discoursing, old Belland looks from under the hanging: “ Sir,” said he, “ I hear you charge my son with suspicion of burning the city; I pray you speak lower;” (casting his eyes about, fearing the ladies passing by might hear); and said, “ My son doth nothing but what he hath a patent from the king for; and shall have an order to sue any man that shall accuse him.” And he said, “ My son is no prisoner, but lodged here to prevent him from the rage of the common people.” “ Well,” said the citizens, “ you must give an account for what you have done.” And so they shut the door upon them. The citizens went and enquired whose lodgings they were, and were told they belonged to the lady Killigrew.”

“ The

“The information of Thomas Middleton, chirurgeon, late inhabitant of St. Bride, London.

“I the said Thomas Middleton do hereby certify, that, upon the Sunday in the afternoon (the day wherein the dreadful fire brake out in Pudding-lane which consumed the city) hearing the general outcry that the city was fired by Papists and French, I repaired to the top of a church steeple near the Three Cranes in the Vintry, where myself and several others observed the motion of the fire for two or three hours together; and we all took notice that the fire did break forth out of several houses, when the houses which were then burning were at a good distance from them every way; and, more particularly, I saw the fire break out from the inside of Lawrence Pountney steeple when there was no fire near it. These and such like observations begat in me a persuasion that the fire was maintained by design. Upon Monday I repaired again into the city, and found, as the day before, that the fire did break forth in fresh houses at a great distance one from another. And as I was returning home, passing through Watling-street, by a tobacco-merchant's house, I saw the master of the house come down stairs, driving a young fellow before him, saying to him, “You rogue, do you come to rob me? what did you do in my garret?” or words to that purpose; and pushed him out of doors. All which I observed, and he seemed to be a Frenchman. He was a short black fellow, of about 22 years of age; and, as soon as he was out of the house, he having a loose coat on, in a way of privacy shuffles something under his coat, whereupon I laid hold of him, and said, “Sirrah, what have you there?” The fellow replied, “What is that to you? the master of the house knows me.” Upon that I asked the master of the house whether he knew the fellow; he answered, he knew him not. Whereupon I searched the fellow, and found a horn of powder about him; and as soon as the powder was discovered, he fell a rubbing his hands, they being all black with powder. He had also about him a book, intituled, “The Jewish Government.” I charged him that he was a Frenchman, because he spake broken English; but he denied it, and did much vaunt himself. There coming a constable by with his staff, I required him to carry him to prison, and I would assist him; so we conveyed him to Old Bridewell, and by the way the people were ready to kill him, calling him French rascal. I prayed them to forbear, for justice would give him his reward. I told the fellow he would be hanged; he made flight of it, saying, “If I die, my soul shall be saved, but yours shall be damned.” And when he was put into Bridewell,

well, I desired that he might be secured, and none suffered to speak with him till he were examined before a magistrate, because the tobacco-merchant's house was presently burned upon it. But so it happened on the next day, that the fire came on and consumed my house and goods, so that I was forced with my family to fly into the country; and what became of the fellow I know not, Old Bridewell being burnt also. And understanding that the Parliament hath appointed a Committee to enquire after the actors in, and fomentors of, that terrible fire, I thought good to inform the honourable Committee thereof, that they may send for the keeper of the said Bridewell, to know what became of the fellow, that he might receive justice according to his demerit. Thus much I thought myself obliged to do, as in duty bound, to God and my country. All which I am ready to affirm upon oath, when I shall be thereunto called. *Tho. Middleton.*"

"In the time of the fire, near Bridewell, there was a man sadly bemoaning the great loss he was like to sustain (the fire then being within five or six houses of him), did beseech the people, for God's sake, they having no goods of their own in danger, to come in, and help him to throw out trunks, chests, beds, &c. out at a window, having procured two carts or waggons to carry them away. Whereupon I ran into his house with several others, broke down his windows, threw out his goods, and loaded the carts; and there being some interval of time before the return of the carts, and seeing a room wherein were many books and loose papers (which seemed to be a library), I went in and took down a book, which proved to be Ovid's *Metamorphosis*; and, while I was looking upon it, there came into the same room an old man of a low stature with a white frock, who looked also on the book as it was in my hand. I took him in my mind to be some groom come out of a stable, and thought him to be presumptuously foolish, supposing such a mean-like old man ignorant of that language in which the book was written, it being Latin; but I spoke not to him. In the mean time, there brake forth a fire amongst the papers which were behind us, there being none in the room but he and I. Whereupon the rest of the people coming in, cried out we had set the room on fire, and, rushing in upon us, put out the fire with their feet; whereupon I took hold of the old man by the buttons under the throat, and said, "How now, father, it must either be you or I that must fire these papers." There was a small thing of a black matter, which looked like a piece of link burning, which questionless set fire on the papers, but was immediately trod out. A tumult of people thronged in; and when I said, "How now, father," and took

took hold of him, he said, '*Parce mihi, Domine.*' The people, which did not understand it, cried out, 'He is a Frenchman, kill him;' and with pulling of him his perriwig fell off; then appeared a bald skull, and under his frock he had black cloaths, I think of bishop's fatten, whereupon he seemed to be a grave ecclesiastic person. I had much ado to save him from the people, but at last brought him before the Duke of York: we found in his pocket a bundle of papers closed up with wax like a packet, which was delivered to the Duke of York. I know not what was written in them, neither do I know what countryman he was; but methoughts he looked something Jesuitical like. This I am certain of, that when I went into the room there was no fire in it, and it was fired when there was none but he and I in it; yet I cannot say I saw him do it, though I cannot but suspect he did it, and the rather, because there were several houses untouched betwixt this house and where the fire was coming on, when the papers in the library were thus on fire as I have related. What became of this fellow after we had delivered him to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, I have not heard.

“ John Stewart.

“ Thus far concerning the report and informations about the fire. Now follows a true account of what was represented to another Committee of Parliament, touching the insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuits, and the increase of Popery, &c.

“ At the Committee appointed to certify informations touching the insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuits, and the Increase of Popery.

“ Ordered, That these several informations, proceeded on in pursuance of the said power of the Committee, be reported to the House, in reference to the insolency of the Popish Priests and Jesuits, and the increase of Popery.

“ As to the increase of Popery, Mr. Hancock, minister of Chilmoth, in Wilts, informs, that meeting with one Mr. Thompson, about a month since, coming from mass out of Somerset-house chapel, and discoursing to him about his religion, asked him if there were many lately turned to it? Thompson answered, 'thousands.' And being demanded what encouragement there was to it? replied, 'there would be a change suddenly.'

“ Report his carriage at the Committee.

“ Mr. Thompson being summoned before the Committee, did behave himself very insolently: they have commanded me to report it. Being asked, 'whether

he had not a shop in Somerset-house where Popish books and Popish knacks were sold?' he said, 'he had; and that his man sold such books and beads, and other things.' And said, 'there was one crucifix, no reliques, but wished he had some good ones.' He said that he was a Roman Catholick, and thanks God for it. He said he was no Priest, but wished he were in a capacity to be one. He said 'he had not taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, nor would do it.' He said 'he would take any oath that any Christian prince should require, but not the oath of allegiance,' intimating some mixture in it. He said he had taken the oath of allegiance to the king of Spain, and was a subject to the king of Spain.

"One Mr. Ash, a minister, late of Capel, in Surrey, informed, that being at Caufield in Lancashire this last summer, he saw great resort on Sundays to Caufield house, the house of a Papist; and asking some that were going thither what the occasion was of their resort thither, they told him they were going to mass, and that one Mr. Robinson a priest did say mass.

"Mr. Ash did likewise inform, that he thought the number of those that went to mass to that house on Sundays, was as great as the Protestants that went to the parish church.

"One Mr. Welden, Deputy Ordinary for Middlesex, did inform, that in his accustomed attendance on the prisoners at Newgate, about the times of execution, Romish priests, and particularly one Mr. Harvy, a Jesuit, hath constantly used to resort to the prison at those times; and doth persuade the prisoners to become Papists; and that divers have been altered in their religion by them, and turned to Popery.

"Mr. Wootton informeth, that on the 16th of October, he went to Newgate, and meeting with one Howard, an under-keeper, at the door, desired to speak with Mr. Hubert the Frenchman, who was then condemned. Howard told him that he could not speak with him yet, for Mr. Harvy the Queen-mother's confessor was in private with him, and said this Harvy used frequently to come to the prison after condemnation; and that where one prisoner died a Protestant, many died Papists. Mr. Wootton said, that after some stay he saw Mr. Harvy come out from Mr. Hubert, and then he was admitted to have speech with him.

"Mr. Cawdry, Keeper of Newgate, did inform, That Mr. Harvy the Jesuit did frequent the prison at Newgate about the times of execution, upon the pretence of the Queen's charity, and did spend much time with the prisoners in private;

private ; and particularly did so before the last execution, night after night. Mr. Cawdry said likewise, of the nine that suffered, eight died Papists, whereof some, he knew, were Protestants when they came into the prison.

“ It appeared upon several informations, that Mr. Harvy and other priests, did not only resort to Newgate at times of execution, but likewise to the White-Lyon in Southwark, and other places in the country ; and used their endeavours to pervert dying prisoners.

“ Thomas Barnet, late a Papist, informed, that when he was a Papist, and resorted to gentlemen's houses in Barkshire that were Papists, there was almost in every gentleman's house a priest, and instanced in divers private gentlemen in that country. Others did inform the like in Surrey.

“ Mr. Cotman did inform, that one Mr. Carpenter, late a preacher at College-hill, did in discourse tell Cotman, that the judgments of God upon this kingdom, by the plague last year, and lately by the fire in London, were come upon this land and people for their forsaking the true Roman Catholic religion, and casting off obedience to the Pope ; and that, if they would return to the church of Rome, the Pope would re-build this city at his own charge. Carpenter said likewise to the said Cotman, ‘ That if he would come and hear him preach the next Sunday at his house in Queen-street, he would give twenty reasons to prove that the Roman Catholic was the true religion, and his false ; and that our Bible had a thousand falsities in it ; and that there was no true scripture but at Rome and their church.

“ Carpenter at the Committee confessed, that he had formerly taken orders from the Church of Rome, to be a priest ; but said he had renounced that church, and taken orders in England.

“ The next thing is the information of their insolency, and I shall begin with their scorning and despising the Bible.

“ One Thomas Williams, an officer in Sir William Bowyer's Regiment, informed, that one Ashley, a Papist, seeing a woman reading in a Bible, asked her ‘ why she read in that damnable Presbyterian Bible ; ’ and said, ‘ a play-book was as good.’

“ Thomas Barnet, of Bynfield in Barkshire, informed, that being at one Mr. Young's house in Bynfield, at Bartholomew-tide last, Mr. Young said to the brother of this Thomas, in his hearing, ‘ That within two years there should not be a Protestant in England.’ Thomas Barnet informed further, that being at Mr.

Doncaster's house in Bynfield, one Mr. Thural, son-in-law to Mr. Doncaster (and both Papists) said to this informer (who was then likewise a Papist) 'The people take me for a poor fellow; but I shall find a thousand or two thousand pounds, to raise a party of horse to make Mr. Hathorn's and Mr. Bulcock's fat guts lie on the ground; for it is no more to kill an heretic, than to kill a grasshopper:' and that it was happy for him that he was a Catholic, for by that means he shall be one that shall be mounted.

"Mr. Linwood, a Scrivener in Whitechapel, informed, that about the 20th of October last, meeting with one Mr. Binks, a Papist, and discoursing with him, Binks told him 'That there was amongst the Papists as great a design as ever was in England; and he thought it would be executed speedily.' Being asked how many Papists there might be about London, he answered, 'about seven thousand; and in England, a hundred thousand were armed.'

"Mr. Oakes, a Physician, dwelling in Shadwel, informed, that a little after the burning of London, one Mr. Carpenter, a Minister, came to his house on Tower-wharf, and spake to him to this purpose: 'I will not say that I am a Papist; but this I will say, that I had rather die the death of a Papist, and that my soul should be raised with their resurrection, than either to be Presbyterian, Independent, or Anabaptist. And I tell you, the Papists have hitherto been his Majesty's best fortification. For when Presbyterian, Independent, and Anabaptists, opposed him, then they stood by him, and helped him. And he is now resolved to commit himself into their hands. And take it upon my word, in a short time, the Papists will lay you as low as that house; pointing to a house that was demolished; for they are able to raise forty thousand men. And I believe the next work will be cutting of throats.' This was sworn by Mr. Oaks before Sir John Frederick, a Member of the House.

"Mirian Pilkington, being present when the words were spoken, doth affirm them all, save only those, that the king is resolved to commit himself into the Papists' hands. Those she doth not remember.

"Henry Young, a Distiller of hot-waters, informed, that about April, 1661, being in the Jesuits' College in Antwerp, one Powel, an English Jesuit, persuaded him to turn Roman Catholic; and said, 'If he intended to save his life and estate, he had best to turn so, for within seven years he should see all England of that religion.' Young replied, 'That the city of London would never endure

it.'

it.' Powel answered, ' That within five or six years they would break the power and strength of London in pieces; and that they had been contriving it these twenty years; and that, if Young did live, he should see it done.' The said Young did likewise inform, that shortly after his coming into England, one Thompson and Copervel, both Papists, did several times say to him, ' That within five or six years at the furthest, the Roman Catholic religion should be all over this kingdom.'

" Jasper Goodwin, of Darking, in the county of Surry, informed, that about a month since, one Edward Complyn, a Papist, said to him, ' You must all be Papists shortly; and that now he was not ashamed to own himself a Roman Catholic, and to own his priests; naming two that lived in Darking, in the houses of two Papists. And likewise said, ' That in twenty-four hours warning the Roman Catholics could raise thirty thousand men, as well armed as any men in Christendom.'

" William Warner, of Darking, informed, that the said Edward Complyn did tell him, that the Roman Catholics in England could in twenty-four hours raise thirty thousand horse and arms: and upon saying so, pulled out his crucifix and beads; and said, ' he was not ashamed of his religion.'

" John Granger, of Darking, informed, that about a year since, being in his house reading the Bible, one Thomas Collins, a Papist, said to him, ' Are you still a church-goer? Had you not better turn Roman Catholic? If you stay till you are forced, none will abide you.' He said further, that there was a man beyond sea had prophesied, ' That in sixty-six, if the king did not settle the Romish religion in England, he would be banished out of the kingdom, and all his posterity.' And Collins further said, ' That he being lately turned a Roman Catholic, would not be a Protestant again for all the world.' He wished Granger again, in the hearing of his wife (which she affirmed to the Committee) ' to turn to his religion; for all the said prophecy would come to pass in sixty-six.'

" Robert Holloway, of Darking aforesaid, informed, that one Stephen Griffen a Papist said to him, ' That all the blood that had been shed in the late civil wars, was nothing to that which would be shed this year in England.' Holloway demanding a reason for these words (in regard the kingdom was in peace and no likelihood of trouble) said, ' Do you Papists mean to rise and cut our throats
when

when we are asleep?' Griffin answered, 'That is no matter; if you live, you shall see it.'

"Ferdinando de Maffido, a Portugal, and some few years since a Romish priest, but turning Protestant, informed, that one Father Taffe, a Jesuit, did the last year tell him at Paris, 'That if all England did not return to the Church of Rome, they should all be destroyed the next year.'

"Mr. Samuel Cotman, of the Middle-Temple, Barrister, informed, that about two years since, one Mr. Jeviston, a Popish Priest, and called by the name of Father Garret, did persuade him to turn Papist, and he should want neither profit nor preferment. Mr. Cotman objected, that he intended to practise the law, which he could not do if he turned Papist, because he must take the oath of supremacy at his being called to the bar; and if he were a Papist, he must not take it. Mr. Jeviston replied, 'Why not take the oath? It is an unlawful oath, and void *ipso facto*;' and after some pause, said further, 'First take the oath, and then I will convert you.' He said further, 'The king will not own himself to be head of the church.' And said further, 'You of England that set up the Dutch to destroy our religion, shall find that they shall be made use of to pull down yours, and consequently their own at last.'

"Man Stanley, an Officer to the Duke of Ormond in Ireland, informed, that coming out of Ireland with one Oriell (who owned himself of the order of the Jesuits, and commissioned from the Pope to be Lord Primate of Ireland and Archbishop of Armaugh) and falling into some discourse with him, he told him that there had been a difference betwixt him and some other of the Jesuits in Ireland; and that part of the occasion was, that one Father Welch and some other of the Jesuits there, did dispense with the Papists in Ireland to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, by virtue of a standing commission from the Pope which he had to do it, during this king's life; and Oriell thought they ought not to do it by virtue of the standing commission, but should take a new commission from the Pope every year to do it. And likewise that he brought eight boys out of Ireland, whom he intended to carry for Flanders, to breed up in some of the colleges there. And at his taking shipping to go for Flanders, he shook his foot towards England, terming it Egypt, and said, 'He would not return to England, till he came with fifty thousand men at his heels.'

"A French

“ A French Merchant, being a Papist, living in St. Michael's-lane, London, writes in a letter to his friend, ‘ That a great number of men and arms were ready here, if those he wrote to were ready there.’ He being, upon the intercepting of this letter, searched, forty firelocks were found in his house, ready loaden; which were carried to Fishmongers-hall, a month or more before the fire, and he committed to prison, but since released.

“ A poor woman retaining to one Belfon's house, a Papist, about Darking in Surry, was solicited, that she and her husband would turn Roman Catholics; which if they did voluntarily now, they would be accepted of; but if they staid a little longer, they would be forced whether they would or no; and then they would not be esteemed. This was deposed before Sir Adam Brown, a Member of Parliament.

“ A complaint being made against a Sugar-baker at Fox-hall; his house was searched by Lieut. Col. Luntly, who found there several guns, with such locks as no Englishman (who was at the taking of them) could discharge; together with brass blunderbusses and fire-works of a very furious and burning nature. Trial being made of a small part of them, the materials were discerned to be sulphur, aqua vitæ, and gunpowder, whatever else.

“ In a letter to Sir John Frederick and Mr. Nathaniel Heron, from Horsham in Suffex, the 8th of September 1666, subscribed ‘ Henry Chowne.’ Wherein is mentioned, that the said Henry Chowne had thoughts to come to London that week, but that they were in distraction there concerning the Papists, fearing they would shew themselves all that day: and that he had been to search a Papist's house within six miles of that place. He with another Justice of Peace met the gentleman's brother (who is a priest) going to London, whom they searched, and found a letter about him which he had received that morning from his sister twenty miles off from him, wherein is expressed, ‘ that a great business is in hand, not to be committed to paper, as the times be.’

“ Your Committee have thought fit to give no opinion upon these informations; but leave the matter of fact to your judgments.

“ I am commanded to tell you, that your Committee have several other things of this nature under their inquiry.

“ As a further instance of the audacious and insolent behaviour of these Popish Recusants, take the following copy of verses, made, and then scattered abroad by some

some of their party, in Westminster-hall, and several other places about the city, and elsewhere in the kingdom.

“ Cover la feu, ye Hugonots,
That have so branded us with plots,
And henceforth no more bonfires make,
Till ye arrive the Stygean Lake.
For down ye must, ye Hereticks,
For all your hopes in Sixty Six.
The hand against you is so steady,
Your Babylon is fall'n already.
And if you will avoid that happ,
Return into your mother's lap;
The devil a mercy is for those,
That Holy Mother Church oppose.
Let not your Clergy you betray;
Great eyes are ope, and see the way.
Return in time, if you will save
Your souls, your lives, or ought you have.
And if you live till Sixty Seven,
Confess you had fair warning given.
Then see in time, or ay be blind,
Short time will shew you what's behind.

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“ Dated the 5th day of November, in the year 1666, and the first year of the Restoration of the Church of Rome in England.

“ Not long after the burning of London, Mr. Brook Bridges, a young gentleman of the Temple, as he was going to attend divine service in the Temple-church, in a pew there found this following paper, which immediately, either by himself or a relation of his, was delivered to Sir William Morrice, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. The contents of the paper are as follows:

“ A Warning to Protestants.

“ I, who have been a Papist from my infancy, till of late; and in zeal for their horrid principles, had too great a share in the firing of the city; and did intend to do further mischief to the Protestants (of which I am now, and ever shall

shall be a member) do, upon abhorrency of that villany, and religion that hath moved me to it, declare to all Protestants the approach of their sudden ruin, that it may be prevented, if it be not too late.

‘ When I, together with other Papists, both French, Irish, and English, fired the City; others were employed to massacre the Protestants, we thinking thereby to destroy the heads of your religion; but the massacre was disappointed by the fear of him who was the chief agent in this villany. And the fire not having done all its work, they have often endeavoured to fire the remaining part. They intend likewise to land the French upon you: to whose assistance they all intend to come, and for that purpose are stored with arms: and have so far deceived the King, that they have the command of most part of the army and the sea-ports. The French intend to land at Dover, that garrison being most Papists: and the Papists in England have express command from Rome, to hasten their business before the next parliament, and to dispatch. Therefore, as you love your lives and fortunes, prevent your ruin, by removing all the Papists in England, especially Colonel Legg from the Tower, and the Lord Douglass, and all his adherents and soldiers, from Dover, and by disarming all Papists. I have such an abhorrency, that I would willingly undergo any punishment for it, and declare myself openly, were I not assured that I could do you more good in concealing my name for the present. Delay not from following these directions as you love your lives; and be not deceived by any pretences whatsoever.”

The three following “ Letters concerning the great Fire in London, September 1666,” are from a MS. in the possession of Mr. Gough, and most obligingly lent by that gentleman to the author.

“ Dear Sir,

“ Did I not imagine the common report concerning the late fire in London had prepared you to receive an account of the terrible and calamitous accident, I should not presume to give it you without introducing it by a suitable preface; that you might not be surprized in reading the relation of one of the most heavy and most dismal strokes that ever fell on England, or possibly any other nation, unless by an invasion.

“ It was on Sunday the 2d of September about one o’clock in the morning, that it began in an heap of bays in a baker’s house in Pudding-lane, on the East side of New Fish-street-hill, within ten houses of Thames-street. It had gotten some strength ere discovered, yet seasonably enough to allow a merchant who dwelt next door time to remove all his goods. But as soon as it felt the violent

impressions of a strong East-North-East wind (which had continued so a week before and as long after, with some little intermission, and some alteration of two or three points) leaving a small force to finish the conquest of the house where it received its birth, immediately directed its greatest strength against the adjacent ones. It quickly grew powerful enough to despise the use of buckets, and was too advantageously seated among narrow streets to be assaulted by engines: it was therefore proposed to the Lord Mayor* (who came before three o'clock) that it would be necessary to pull down some houses to prevent its spreading: but he with a pish answering, 'that a woman might piss it out,' neglected that prudent advice, and was not long ere undeceived of the foolish confidence: for before eight o'clock it was gotten to the Bridge, and there dividing left enough to burn down all that had been erected on it since the last great fire 1633†, and with the main body pressed forward into Thames-street. About seven o'clock this morning a little stable in Horseshoe-alley near Winchester stairs in Southwark was a-fire, (supposed by a spark) but was stopped within two hours by the pulling down a third house after two had been burnt. I heard nothing of all this till nine o'clock; and then running down into the Temple garden saw the smoak of both and the flames of the former. I was not satisfied at this distance; but, going with some others into the street, found it full of people, and those of fears; for it was already imagined the design of the French and Dutch in revenge of what our forces had lately done at Brandaris upon the island Schelling; and the riding of an hot-headed fellow through the street (with more speed and fear than wit) crying *Arm, arm*, had frightened most of the people out of the churches. About ten o'clock we came into Gracechurch-street; and there, from the top of an high house, saw it was come as far Westward as Coldharbor, and as far Northward as Crooked-lane. Returning homeward, we found a party of forty horse of the Life-guard in Cornhill, and met some companies of the King's regiments, and of the Trainbands and auxiliaries marching into the city. After dinner we took boat and rowing towards the Bridge, found it come to the Stilyard. Landing at Paul's-wharf, and walking towards the fire, we were stopped in Cannon-street by the abundance of goods and carts with which it was filled. Here we met my Lord Mayor on horseback, with a few attendants, looking like one frightened out of his wits. The tall-spired steeple of St. Laurence Pountney was then a-fire, which appearing first at the top (where it had melted the lead with which it was covered)

* Sir Thomas Bludworth.

† See Stowe, p. 782, folio edition.

discovered itself with so much terror, as if taking a view from that lofty place of what it intended suddenly to devour. Getting round into Little Eastcheap, we came so near as to look into Fish-street, and perceived it was then (being four o'clock) within five houses of the upper end of the street. Thence we went into Pudding-lane, and observed not above three houses burnt in that lane on the North side of the house where it began. I was that evening a second time on the water; and it was then it appeared with all the horror and dreadfulneſs imaginable; the flames afforded light enough to discover themselves, the black ſmoak, and the buildings they ſo imminently threatened. The moon offered her light too, but was overcome by this greater; which not being able (by day) to contend with that of the ſun, had (as it were in ſpite) by ſmoak leſſened it. I came back at eight o'clock, leaving it then at the Three Cranes, which is diſtant from the Bridge almoſt a fourth part of the ſpace between the Temple and the Bridge. That night more of the Lifeguard and ſoldiers watched in the city. I kept my bed but few hours, and ſlept leſs.

“Next morning (Monday,) at ten o'clock I went with three or four more over to Southwark, where getting into an houſe fronting the river, I obſerved its progreſs had not been great the preceding night; for, it had not conſumed above eight houſes on the water ſide, and had now four houſes between that and Queenhithe; where they were pulling down the market-place and ſome houſes, as a probable place to ſtop its courſe. While we ſtaid here, the King came down in his barge (as he had done the foregoing afternoon) and after half an hour's obſervation returned again to Whitehall. After two hour's expectation, we ſaw all thoſe endeavours ſlighted by a leap which the fire made over twenty houſes upon the turret of an houſe in Thames-ſtreet. Coming back, and taking a melancholy dinner, we went into the city about three o'clock: we got into Thames-ſtreet, and ſo round by the ſkirts of the fire (though with much difficulty) through the ſtreets barricadoed with goods, carts, and coaches. By that time we had reached Cornhill, the fire had conſumed Lombard-ſtreet, and was within forty yards of this. The Duke of Monmouth, with ſeveral of the guard, ſat there on horſeback. The Duke of York was in another part of the city. We came home at five o'clock, and ſeeing little of probability in a deſired ſtop, three of us (of this houſe) packed up our books, &c. and put them aboard a barge.

“In all this narrative you meet with little of the motion of the fire Eaſtward; nor was it indeed ſo conſiderable, for the violence of the wind drove it from thoſe

parts, yet not so much but that about six o'clock this evening it was got to Billingsgate. Just before midnight we met the Lords Manchester, Hollis, and others, in Fleet-street, who, taking a view of those parts, an hour after ordered the pulling down some houses in White-fryers; though some earnestly urged what had been proposed in the morning, *viz.* that the houses on each side the River Fleet should be pulled down from the Thames to Holborn-bridge.

“ At one o'clock in the morning, the wind at East and by South, we went up the river, and leaving our trunks, &c. at a little unknown house in Battersey, we were at London again by seven; and understood the fire had nearly mastered Baynard's-castle, about which it had been employed at least ten hours. Monday evening the fire was at the Stocks, and as soon as day at Mercers' Chapel; this day it came to Paul's about noon, and thrusting forwards with much eagerness towards Ludgate, within two hours more drove those from the work who had been employed all that day in levelling the houses on the River Fleet. It rushed like a torrent down Ludgate-hill, and by five o'clock was advanced as high as Fleet-conduit. Despairing then of ever seeing this place more but in ashes, we went to Hornsey four miles off, and in our way at Highgate, we might discern with what rage and greediness it marched up Fleet-street. That night's refreshment in a bed drove from me an aguish distemper that had seized on me the day before.

“ Next morning, Wednesday, we came hither at ten o'clock, and were informed that it was stopped at the Temple, Fetter-lane, and Holborn-bridge, between the hours of two and six in the morning; but it was not mastered in Shoe-lane till twelve o'clock. That day food was scarce, but we made a shift. About four in the afternoon it broke out again in the Temple (it is thought) by a lurking spark that had lain concealed ever since the morning, which happening among Paper-buildings quickly increased, and had baffled two engines, if the blowing up some lodgings had not prevented its diffusion, which was before midnight. The Duke of York was here three or four hours, shewing much diligence, as he had done in several parts of the city that day, where he had seen, as he said, above a hundred houses blown up. Great guards of horse and foot were drawn hither, and to other places where the fire was extinguished. That night and the following we lodged in a stable in Lincoln's-inn-fields upon beds and packs in our cloaths. All this day it had burnt about Cripplegate, and was not extinguished till night: but at the Tower six hours sooner.

“ Thursday passed in perfecting the victory over the fire.

“ So

“ So did Friday. That night we got into a bed in an house.

“ Saturday we fetched home our movables, and have since remained here without disturbance.

“ I am sensible of transgressing the ordinary bounds of a letter, and shall therefore only add those of the fire; which are the Temple Church, more than half way up in Fetter-lane, almost at the North end of Shoe-lane (the rest consumed), Holborn-bridge, Pye-corner, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, near the lower end of Coleman-street, at the ends of Bishopsgate-street and Leadenhall-street, both which are standing, beyond Fanchurch, at the lower end of Mark-lane, and at the Tower Dock. This, Sir, is the bare narrative; but there remain observables enough to deserve another paper, which causes me to write no more on this, but that I am

“ *Middle Temple, Sept. 24, 1666.* Your most ready Servant.”

“ Dear Sir,

“ My last letter ended in telling you at what places the fire was quenched; this shall begin in acquainting you with the means used for effecting it. It is true, many were employed, especially in pulling down houses, which they always began too near the fire, by which they were forced from their work ere finished. It was, indeed, almost impossible, after it had made such a large circle, to make a larger round it by any other means than that of blowing-up houses, which had been proposed the first day by some experienced persons; then esteemed a desperate cure, but afterwards practised with very good success. For, by putting a barrel of powder, or thereabout, under each house, it was first lift up a yard or two, and then fell down flat, without any danger to the bystanders. At some places, the extraordinary offers made by the owners of houses encouraged the workmen, and thereby saved them; as at Pye-corner, where one gave them 50l. and at the new buildings in Lothbury, where they had 100l. At others, it was effected by ordinary means, and less strength, than had been formerly employed. In Fleet-street, over against St. Dunstan's church, its greediness was the cause of its own destruction, by skipping over ten houses, and fastening on a wooden one, which having burnt with its neighbour, and being hindered from getting farther by a brick house, and the small help then present, had made a wide gap by that time the main body of the fire was advanced. Certainly, had it been let alone, it would not have proceeded faster; and some, considering

considering with what weak means, and at what unlikely places (that is, some of them), it was checked, all within the space of four hours (except at two or three places), they cannot but acknowledge the same Providence, saying, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther," that at first gave it a commission, having prepared the matter by a dry Easterly wind the week before (which continued during all the time, and longer, but abated of its violence the Tuesday night), and appointing it a beginning among close-built, wooden, pitched houses, filled with the most combustible commodities.

"There was commonly reckoned within the bills of mortality 130 parish churches, which are now reduced to 43 (and another much hurt); so that within the walls are left 13 parish churches (or but 12 if we account that none so much maimed) and the Dutch church: the rest which were 84 are burnt, besides Paul's, the French Church, and Mercers' Chapel; and other chapels without the walls are consumed, three, *viz.* Sepulchres', St. Bride's, and Bridewell Chapel: in all 90, whereof some are so terribly torn and shattered, that nothing is left but pieces of walls, others have some pillars standing. The smaller bells are melted. All the Western part of Paul's is scaled, having lost pieces of stones broken off weighing 20, 40, 100 pounds. The quire is fallen down into St. Faith's; most of the roof is down too, and some of the pillars. The Halls are burnt, except Ironmongers, Leatherfellers, and Glovers hall, and some few others: the whole of what lies waste is above 400 acres of ground. About a sixth part of what stood within the walls remains, which is more than is burnt without.

"You expect something concerning the value of the losses. Some reckon roundly, and say London is ruined, England is ruined. That is too confident; yet I dare not determine how far they are out. The truth of it is, the exact computation is impossible. In general it is concluded more commodities and household goods are preserved than perished, especially those of least weight and most worth, whilst the surprise and difficulty of carriage deterred men from rescuing others. Some goods were saved in arched cellars, though others trusted in such places were consumed by the fall of the arches, or not careful stopping the passages. None have suffered proportionably so deep as the booksellers, principally those in Paul's-church-yard, who, putting their books into St. Faith's and other vaults under Paul's, had them all destroyed, except in three or four vaults there, which were warehouses; besides all that were in warehouses at Stationers'-hall. Some have lost 2, 3, 4, 5, 6000*l.* a man. In all they compute more than 100,000*l.* in that commodity.

commodity. Of persons very few lost their lives; the bills of mortality mention but six burnt, whereof two or three sunk into vaults since the fire, as they were searching the ruins of their houses. It is presumed the hasty removal to which sick persons and women lying-in were forced, occasioned the death of some.

“Hitherto your fancy may keep pace with my discourse: but, should I undertake a description of the general confusion and astonishment, I cannot promise myself any probability of perfecting it. You may more easily imagine every one running up and down, some removing their goods ready to be devoured; others, more wise or fearful, removed two days before they were in danger. Some removed four or five times; others carried them out into the country. Some went to friends or hired houses; others into the fields, where they lay by them many nights. Divers at Westminster had removed, and some of the best movables at Whitehall were carried away. Carts came in from the country. Coaches were employed. Carmen got excessively, receiving usually for small turns between the rates of 10s. and 5 l.; nay, some were offered 40, 50 l. for a turn. One while the gates were shut, that, no hopes of saving any thing being left, they might have more desperately endeavoured the quenching the fire; but that was presently found in vain, and occasioned the loss of much goods. Some pressed carts; others for want of them lost all; and sometimes their numerousness would hinder one the other. All was in an hurry. And that which heightened it was, a confidence among the most that it was a design of our enemies: we had an hundred stories of people taken with fire-balls, and others endeavouring with matches to fire other places: so that none knew where to be secure. The belief of this had kindled such a rage in the multitude, that they killed one poor woman who had something in her apron they imagined fire-balls; and sadly wounded and maimed divers others, especially French and Dutch, whose very birth was enough to condemn them. An honest Dutch baker at Westminster had a good part of his house pulled down upon a surmise, that he had endeavoured to set it a-fire. And it was nothing but the effects of a good government in this city preserved all of those nations from a massacre. How far they or others had an hand in this you will see my thoughts anon. The prisoners for debt, in the Fleet, Ludgate, and Counter, were permitted to go out: but those in the gaol at Newgate were sent with a guard to that in Southwark, but not strong enough to hinder the most notorious from escaping by the way.

“Every

“ Every one condemned the Lord Mayor, as a person delighting more in drinking and dancing than is necessary for such a magistrate. His authority and that of the aldermen was little regarded. The Duke of York bestirred himself much, especially Tuesday and Wednesday, and to good effect. The King was in the city two or three times, expressing much care to preserve the remaining parts, exposing himself among all persons, and not refusing to hear the advice of the meanest.

“ One observation more, and I have done. Little pieces of scorched filk and paper were taken up in very many places near Windsor, Henley, Beaconsfield, &c. Indeed the smoak (driven by the wind) made an arch in the heavens (a sign of wrath, as the rain-bow was once of peace) from this place to the Western part of the horizon: and the sun shining through it, seemed perfectly red, and might easily be looked on with a naked eye, yielding a fainter light than in an eclipse.

“ Sept. 29, 1666.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant.”

“ Dear Sir,

“ In my two former I gave you the most particular account I could frame out of the ruins of this great city, and now come to transmit what I have since gathered thence; where, though all see the same desolation, yet, by looking on it with different opinions and interests, they make different constructions as if the object were so. Some thinking it a natural and bare accident, while others imagine it a judgment of God, and are as confident of it as if they saw the hand on the wall. The Quakers say, it is for their persecution. The Fanatics say, it is for banishing and silencing their ministers. Others say, it is for the murder of the king and rebellion of the city. The Clergy lay the blame on schism and licentiousness, while the Sectaries lay it on imposition and their pride. Thus do many pretend to determine the sin aimed at in this punishment. Certainly his Majesty, in his late proclamation for the Fast, very fitly calls it ‘ A visitation so dreadful, that scarce any age or nation hath ever seen or felt the like; wherein although the afflicting hand of God fell more immediately upon the inhabitants of this city and the parts adjacent, yet all men ought to look on it as a judgment upon the whole nation.’

“ We have now (as it is usual in all extraordinary accidents) several prophecies started up: none more remarkable than that of Nostredame, a Frenchman who wrote a book of prophecies above an hundred years since, and therein (cent. ix.

stanza

stanza 49.) exactly predicted the parliament's putting our King to death, and in his book (cent. ii. stanza 51.) hath this:

‘ Le Sang du Just a Londres fera faute
Brulé par foudres de vingt trois les fix.
La Dame Antique cherra de place haute ;
De mesme Sect plusieurs ferront occis.’

“ Most of our last year's Almanacks talked of fire in London, and one named the month ; but it was expunged by L'Estrange (who licensed them) for fear of the consequence. In the prognostications for the following year some threaten the like ruin to the remaining parts, and greater judgments on the whole land. How far these are to be regarded I know not. You have, I presume, (as all other parts of England, in some whereof have been fires lately,) reports concerning a conspiracy to burn London, which is charged on the Papists, about whom fly up and down a thousand stories : I confess some are shrewd ones, but I shall suspend my judgment till time make a more perfect discovery ; that which we have as yet being so defective, and liable to so many objections, that I must profess myself unsatisfied.

“ The flames were scarce allayed, when men begun to talk of rebuilding : to that end several architects have proposed models, free from the many inconveniencies the former laboured under ; which is rejected by some, as of too much difficulty in determining titles, and less convenience to those that were advantageously seated before. Some that pretend to talk politics affirm it unsafe to suffer the city to swell into so great a bulk as might give laws to the kingdom ; but are answered by those that tell them that Mosco, Paris, and Constantinople, are not dreaded for their greatness by their princes ; and add that it is impossible the great trade we ambition can be carried on in small towns, and that no place in England, or possibly the World, is so happily contrived for that design.

“ The first thing since done by the King was, to appoint markets in divers places. Since that, a declaration to forbid building without leave. Here is out too a proclamation for a Fast ; and another, advising and commanding all persons to bring in goods, taken up during the fire or since, at an appointed place.

“ The Exchange is kept at Gresham College, which is much frequented, but rather to enquire after persons than about business. Some mercers and such trades are come to this end of the town : but the rest (though with the want of many

accommodations) resolve rather to settle in the other remaining parts: Many huts are erected in Broad-street, Smithfield, near the water side, and other places; and it is believed few will remove to other towns till they see further grounds to despair of seeing the city rebuilt; which would undoubtedly be in a short time, if we had trade, and that which blesteth that and other enjoyments."

To conclude this picture of horror, I shall beg leave to introduce the strains of a contemporary poet, who appears to have seen and felt the subject his Muse describes.

"Conflagratio Londinensis, Poeticè depicta.

"The Conflagration of London poetically delineated; directed to the most noble and deserving citizen Sir John Langham, Knight and Baronet.

"Poetry is Painting. HORAT.

"What ays the Poet? What unwonted fire
Thus on a suddain doth his breast inspire?
'Tis thine, O London. From thy funeral urn
Those flames take birth, that do thy Poet burn.
Ætna is my Parnassus; and a cup
Of liquid fire, Vesuvius thundereth up,
My sacred spring. To give these passions vent,
I need no other Muse than th' Argument.

"Your favour, sir, my Muse and I implore;
(Friend to the Poet, to the Muses more:)
'Tis your concern. Those neighbour-flames I sing,
That Divine Mercy to remembrance bring,
Which those small reliques, where a part you have,
So lately snatcht from a great City's grave.

"Long had the Pest with an infectious breath
From emptied houses throng'd the gates of Death.
The bed-man's tumbrill no distinction made:
Where once their dirt, chief citizens were lay'd:
The sexton oft the grave himself did fill,
He digg'd for others; oft the weekly bill
Swell'd with its makers; oft it did betide,
That who lay'd out his friend lay by his side:

When

When (th' Barking Starr twice lodg'd) 'twas hop'd withall
 A second Autumn would not prove a fall.
 But trusted Hope, like Bankrupts, doth compound :
 For, ere the long contagious ayre grew found,
 And from th' excess of Pestilential heat,
 London's pulse did to healthful measure beat,
 A far more doleful Fever her befalls.
 A fatal Fire conceiv'd in private walls,
 Nurs'd by Contempt, at last grows past arrest ;
 Defies all aides, and scorns to be supprest.

“ 'Twas in the dotage of th' expiring Night,
 When Sol's shrill bird proclaim'd th' approaching light,
 And th' Eastern Starres began to shrink away,
 Before the glories of the mounting Day :
 When th' wakeful Bell-man from the City's eyes
 Chas'd tempting sleep with his affrighting cries.
 All leave their beds before the earliest lark,
 Groping their clothes first, then their way, i'th' dark.
 Each door's unlockt, and in the clamorous street
 Distracted crowds and doubtful tydings meet.

“ Till, 'twixt the sun and flame, a sacred day
 (London's sad Lord's-day) broke ; the heavenly ray
 Strain'd through the waving blaze, upon each spire
 Of th' adverse pyramids pourtray'd the fire.

“ God's bellows blow the coals, and ev'ry where
 Toss wanton fire-balls dancing in the air.
 The liquid pitch in flaming clouds doth rowle,
 (The draught of Heaven shrivell'd to a scrowle)
 And clammy lightning in strange figure falls,
 Like sparks from beaten links at funeralls.
 The scared citizens, with trembling, gaze
 To watch the downfall of the hovering blaze :
 Till, where least fear'd, it lights ; and fatal showres
 Through chimney-tops into their dwellings powres.

" Buckets and pumps they now for service prefs :
 The service hot, and dubious the success ;
 They drain the Thames, and from the broken lead
 Divert the streams which private dwellings fed.
 Each street a brook becomes, each dam a pond ;
 Cask knockt o'th' head, and noblest juyces tunn'd
 Not for these uses, now to these assign'd :
 The sober stream, with sprightly nectar joyn'd,
 Great engines on the thirsty flame did shed,
 But what the one did quench, the other fed :
 For th' unctuous liquors with the foe conspire,
 And drunken Vulcan vomits fiercer fire.

" Who dwelt together, now together burn ;
 And houses mix'd, to mixed ashes turn.
 What was the Nurse of Trade becomes its Fate ;
 And Neighbourhood doth now depopulate :
 The Flame 's augmented by the houses' crowd,
 Its hunger still encreasing with its food.
 The Mower strikes not more destructive strokes,
 When from the field he polls her golden lockes ;
 Then doth the flaming fythe deal fatal blowes,
 Whiles streets on swathes its keener fury throwes.

" Now, water 's useles: and the next intent
 Is, by great ruines, greater to prevent.
 By hooks and mines, next houses levell'd lye,
 In hope the Flames may for meer hunger dye :
 But all in vain. Those ruines prove a stile
 O're which the Fire strides to the standing pile.
 Yea, where its actual contact is denide,
 Like mischiefs from inflamed aire betide.

" Here ruinous cracks, there doleful shrieks do sound,
 And those that danger should unite, confound.
 That hostile ships possess'd the river, and
 Pour'd French and Dutch in numerous hoasts on land ;

And

And vaunting Romanists in armed troopes
 Were ready to go forth, and meet their hopes ;
 Terrors (in th' issue vain) mean-while became
 (Nurs'd by reports) as fatal as the flame.
 False fears suggested, common aydes distract :
 Whiles each his cabin voids, the vessel's wrackt.
 Nothing but flight now any comfort yeelds ;
 As if men's hearts were sunk into their heels :
 Who staves behind is thought resolv'd to dye ;
 And none trusts ought above him, but the skye.

“ So have I seen, when with a fatal spade
 The Gard'ner doth an emmet-hill invade,
 How soon the laden crowd is scatter'd wide,
 And the black troopes their narrow paths do hide.
 Their brood and wealth is all dispers'd abroad ;
 Though none can tell where to discharge his load,
 Yet all consent to flye their ruinous cell,
 And seek new homes where they may safer dwell.

“ Thus scatter'd Citizens trudg up and down,
 Some charg'd with others' goods, some with their own.
 Each hinders other, and obstructs his way :
 Useless the most, except (perhaps) they pray.
 Th' uncertain crowd with various motion reeles,
 And following feet oppres preceding heeles,
 The poor man's burden's light, as is his foot ;
 The rich man's load his slower pace doth suit.
 The porter makes his markets in the wrack,
 A friend or foe, as he bestows his pack.
 And happy now's the mean estate ! The higher
 Affords but richer prey to thieves and fire.
 The rates of portage with the danger rise,
 Sometimes half-value's thought but equal price :
 And sometimes half's too short ; Justice gives odds
 To him that stakes a life against my goods.

“ The

“ The country is deserted round about,
 Some love brings in, some fear ; to some (no doubt)
 The motive's gain, no matter how it rises,
 The greatest hurries yeeld the richest prizes.
 Each rode grows warm with travellers, and they
 Again reflected warmth feel from their way.
 Some thought it (though) worth many a weary pace,
 To see, whiles ought remain'd, what London was.
 But stay, my Muse. A thousand tongues to shew
 The City's hurries, would be found too few.

“ For, as in shipwrack, when through yawning chinks
 The batter'd vessel floods of water drinks :
 One stares, another's pale, a third doth spill
 His tears into the brine he is to swill :
 A fourth leaps over-board, and for his life
 Bestirres his arms ; on top-sayle percht, a fifth
 With's weight the leaning vessel overbears :
 A broken plank another freights, and steers ;
 Yea, oft the same plank divers seek to stride,
 Till, whose boat it shall be, by battel's tryde.

“ So far'd it here. The fright, in all the same,
 Appear'd in various shapes. In one, the flame
 Beheld, congeals his blood to ice ; and then
 As 'tis felt nearer, thaws that ice agen.
 Another on four legs escapes, his eye
 Turn'd back, for fear the flame should swifter flye.
 A third betwixt two counfels holds the scales ;
 Fear swayes the beam, and then the worst prevails.
 Others mistake their way amaz'd, and run
 Into the danger that they seek to shun.
 And some, that spent by long diseases were,
 For their cure stand obliged to their fear :
 To fly or dye, was now their choice ; that made 'um
 To use their limbs, and then they felt they had 'um.

“ For

" For close, a naked tribe appears, (though glad
 Their lives are safe, with loss of all they had)
 Great instances how little Nature needs,
 And how much too much our excesses feeds
 An hedg with hangings by Arachne spun,
 From twig to twig, keeps off the mid-day Sun.
 From rain a sheet on cords extended shields;
 Next bank a safe, though homely, chimney yields,
 Where a course loaf, on coals disperfed, broyles;
 And a small pipkin the flight dinner boyles.
 The table, turf; the cellar, is a pool;
 A stone, by turns, a bolster and a stool.
 The babe, once lapp'd in filks, now lyes in rags;
 On the green floore the forry cradle wags:
 The mother, in a nurse's posture, by,
 Charms him asleep with a sad lullaby:
 Kind Robin answers her with mournful tones,
 And the shrill eccho doubles th' infant-moans:

" Now range the flames, like travellers in peace.
 Where success hopeles is, endeavours cease.
 The battel's given for lost: and former checks
 The victor into hotter vengeance vex.

" O'reflowing eyes their flaming-homes bewail;
 But tears cannot, where floods would not avail.
 So th' helpless bird about her plund'red nest
 Chatters, and flutters; fain she would arrest
 Her fate; but over-matcht, takes the next tree,
 And there bemoans the wrack she's forc'd to see.
 Some crowd the tops of steeples, thence to take
 Their last farewell of (what they must forsake)
 Dear London: but soon glutted with the fight,
 Kifs the kind turrets, and bid 'um good night.

" Here Cæsar comes, with buckets in his eyes,
 And father in his heart. 'Come, come,' he cries,

"Let's

‘ Let ’s make one onset more.’ The scatter’d troupes
 At his word rally, and retrieve their hopes.
 The rebel-flames, they say, felt Charles was there;
 And sneaking back, grew tamer then they were :
 So that, no doubt, were fates to be defeated
 By man, the City’s fate had been retreated.

“ But Loyalty befriends the flames. Their own
 Dangers neglected, thine affrights. ‘ Alone,
 ‘ Alone, dear sir, let ’s fall,’ they cry’d aloud,
 ‘ And hazard not three kingdoms in a croud.
 ‘ Long may King Charles survive his City’s fate,
 ‘ His life, and all our hopes bear equal date.
 ‘ Flames can’t undo us, whiles the King’s secure :
 ‘ He lost, though sav’d from flames, we must be poor.’

“ Thus did the pious Trojan venture rather
 All’s treasure to the City’s wrack, then’s father !

“ His subjects’ love forc’d Cæsar to withdraw,
 More griev’d to leave the loyalty he saw.

“ Next, princely York, with sweat and dirt besmear’d,
 (More glorious thus than in his robes) appear’d.
 He, Neptune-like, his watry realm doth raise,
 And’s noble arm the spit-floud engine sways :
 That baffled, next his thundring-cannons spewe
 An armed blaze, with flames, flames to subdue.
 But whom the conquer’d Dutch and French did flie,
 These foes (’twas out of’s element) defie.

“ All help at last grows helpless, but the last :
 That too, they try. To churches, now in hast
 Some flye for shelter, ne’re were there before ;
 Others, to mourn they ne’re shall see ’um more.
 The flames even them, with th’ owners leave, surprife,
 Nor was’t then sacriledg, but sacrifice.

“ That reverend fabrick which the world admir’d,
 Amongst a crowd of leffer note is fir’d.

Its cloud-furmounting steeple flam'd so high,
That threaten'd Heavens ne'er fear'd a flame so nigh.
Yea, some beholders thought 'twas more than fear'd,
Whilst falling-sparks like falling-stars appear'd.

"The Fates themselves burnt monuments entomb'd.
Their alabaster melts, and (what's presum'd
Beyond Art's power) marble's fusile grown;
The sacred reliques of the dead are thrown
Out of their tombs; and by a means unthought
Are, with their tombs, from dust to ashes brought.

"(At building Paul's) in the late proverb's sense,
Henceforth, I doubt, may prophesie commence.
And after-times, for what of it they know,
Shall more to th' pencil than the trowel owe.

"Oft, unawares, doth man's presaging mind
Scent future harms! Sure, Dugdale, that inclin'd
Thy too prophetick genius to prevent
The fate of that illustrious monument,
Which what it was (sith 'twas not long to be)
Had scarce been long knowable but for thee.

"Write Dugdale, with thy Founders, Paul's, and more;
Immortal made by him, by none before.

"With sacred flames a learned blaze doth rise;
(For twins, they say, twin-fates do oft surprize)
The labours of the teeming press and brain
(An off-spring ages can't restore again)
One hour destroyes. St. Faith's betruſted cell
(For publique faith it was) turn'd Infidel.

"So Phœbus ne'er for Phaëthorn did mourn
As now he did. The Sisters Nine did burn
Their golden tresses in the richer fire;
Minerva did her court in blacks attire.
Tear-flouds foul'd Helicon; your Poet's wit
Runs muddy (Sir) with this short sip of it.

" The common wrack the Royal Change doth share,
 Babel of tongues ; the Universe's Fayre ;
 Where both Poles daily met, and what within
 The spacious distance of the Poles is seen :
 The kingdom's marble chronicle. To thee
 (Great Prince) it shew'd thy royal pedigree,
 For three times nine descents. Thy next, the best,
 Dislodg'd by Rebels, by thee repoftest :
 Now, with the Church he hugg'd, in ruines lies,
 But hopes, by Second Charles, a second rise.

" By him you stood, his name's and vertue's heir ;
 The Make-peace Act your gracious hand did bear,
 Draught of that mind which in your royal brest
 The image of th' Eternal mind exprest ;
 In whom oblivion vertue is, and who
 (As you) by pardons treason doth subdue.
 For rebels, whom despair with courage arms,
 A safe retreat into subjection charms.
 Whence, though the marble and the paint be not,
 Charles living, th' Amnesty 'll ne'er be forgot.

" Gresham the Kings survives. The grateful flame
 The Founder spar'd, that would not spare the frame.

" The wat'ry region scapes not. Conquering flames
 Owe a revenge unto their foe the Thames.
 Scullers and oars now, Westward ho ! all cried,
 Nor had they leasure to expect a tide.
 From the lee-shoare the ships in haste retire,
 The wind was thought a milder foe than fire.
 The river shrinks, and from the threat'ning heats
 Now to the spring, now to the sea retreats.
 An envoy-wave dispatcht to Thetis' court
 Implores her help ; which granted, to the port
 She marcht ; but, when she saw the flames, she fled,
 And under water hid her frighted head.

" Whiles

“Whiles heated waves thus on themselves recoyle,
 The deep, without a metaphor, doth boyle.
 The scaly troupes scarce safe at bottom were,
 The daring foes chas'd and attack'd 'em there.
 The Fishermen ne'er made so strange a draught;
 'Tis thought the fish were par-boyl'd that they caught.

“Four dayes did Phœbus set, but made no night;
 A brighter blaze supply'd his baffled light.
 And all that while the City wak'd: what sense
 Of weakness call'd for, danger frighted thence.
 Till the fifth Sun, ascending from the East,
 With joy beheld the emulous fire suppress'd.
 Whether because the Suburbs, where it stay'd,
 Were less with crowded buildings over-lay'd;
 Or their brick edifices stopt it there;
 Or that the flames, so spread, more feeble were
 (As boggs hash'd into gutters, soon are dry'd);
 Or, that the wind had spit out 's lungs, and dy'd;
 Is doubted. Out of doubt, at God's arrest
 The all-devouring fires themselves confess
 Conquer'd, submitting to receive again
 Their former (now too long rejected) chaine.

“The Fire is out; but dismal marks are seen,
 To tell succeeding ages where 't hath been.
 The fate of old Troy did New-Troy betide,
 Its doubtful pedigree 's thus justifi'd.
 The City-now is the once-city's tomb,
 A sceleton of fleshless bones become.
 Its venerable ruines have the name
 Of what it was, but little else the same.
 As in Kings' monuments, their ashes bear
 Titles and scutcheons which the kings did wear.
 Its greatest part without the walls bestow'd,
 London 's not now within, but gone abroad.

ST. MAGNUS, BRIDGE WARD.

" Grief cramps my heart; nor doth my Muse suffice
To the last act of London's tragedies.
Let those impregnate fancies, which the view
Of that disaster fill'd, this theme pursue.
Meer Fame, I know, dull notions must infuse;
Yet wish not such a fight t' enrich my Muse.

" In brief (for tir'd accountants close with greats)
Know, churches, publique halls, and princely seats,
Schools, hospitals, and what brave piles foe'er
For state or use our ancestors did rear,
Lye raz'd; with what was rais'd by later times
To eternize their vertues or their crimes.

" All Europe mourns at London's funerals.
Yea, our suspected foes (if true or false,
Day 'll bring to light) like solemn grief declare.

" We (sith we wish 'em innocent) not dare
To charge 'em with a guilt they thus disclaim;
And yet, if time shall hidden fraud proclaim,
Resolve to lash 'em. Our just Muse bestows
Bayes on the valiant, rods on treacherous foes."

" The Author to the Graver; upon occasion of a Draught expressing London
in Flames, designed to have been prefixed as a Frontispiece to the Poem;
but forborn upon second thoughts.

" Hold, Graver, hold! in vain thou dost engage
To crowd the book into the title-page.
Thy plate too much beneath thy project falls;
For, though it shew us flames and tottering walls,
If that be all, thy title thou 'lt bely:
None takes the scene to be the tragedy.

" No; London's flames should so be set to view,
That those who see, in part may feel 'em too;
And even those that cannot see may find
Th' eye's not th' only glass that burns the mind.

" Say

" Say then ; canst thou express the shrieks and cries
 That rent the clouds, and pierc'd the melting skies ?
 Can thy descriptions accent Babel's voyces,
 Or give due ecchoes to confused noyses ?
 Canst thou express the bawlings of a croud,
 Wherein none 's heard, 'cause every one is loud ?
 Or the extortions, thefts, and cozening feats,
 Of porters, carters, water-men, and cheats ?
 Canst thou describe the sounds of tuneless bells,
 Whose awkward musick tolls their steeples' knells ?
 The cracks of tumbling houses, and the greeting
 Of tottering roofs, and battering cannons meeting ?
 Canst thou to view present the hissing steams
 Of melted metals check'd with cooling streams ?
 Or draw the medley of compounded smells,
 Forc'd, some from fragrant, some from nasty cells ?
 Canst reach the horrors of distracted minds,
 Where ghastly fear with woful grief combines ?
 Grief, which expression from amazement borrows,
 Whiles tears are stifled by profounder sorrows.
 Or th' hurrey which distemper'd fancies fills,
 Where Thought stabs Thought, and Project Project kills ?
 Where what to save, 's in doubt, till all be lost,
 And slow resolves by speedy Fates are crost ?
 Canst draw the miser's passions, while he lags
 In midst of flames, hugging his darling bags ;
 Whom, loath to lose, and loath to give, divide,
 Ne'er sacrific'd to what he deified ?
 Or a just love 'twixt equal children parted,
 Where one must be preferr'd, th' other deserted ?
 Or, whiles both goods and children's danger scares,
 The mother's bowels, and the father's cares ?
 Or labouring throws, and births precipitate,
 Where the Fright's Midwife, and the Nurse is Fate ?

" If none of these within thy picture come,
 Confess it short, and give the Poet room.
 Poetry is an intellectual mint,
 That stamps a picture with a spirit in't;
 Whose secret magick senses' want supplies,
 And makes spectators where it finds no eyes.
 Thus that old Bard doth in his Iliad draw
 Battels to th' life, 'tis said, he never saw:
 And makes those Hector and Achilles see,
 Whose outward organs are as blind as he.
 'Tis sacred flame, whose subtil influence
 Can melt the soul, and never scorch the fence.
 'Tis the mind's microscope, that helps the eye
 To the least infect-thought's anatomy:
 That secret'ft motions through their symptomes traces,
 And renders souls as visible as faces.

" This, this, can London's fate most lively shew,
 That paints its inside-flames and outside too.
 And such an artist, London, wish I thee;
 And next, would wishing do't, that I were he.

" Which, Graver, though I'm not, my draught of thine
 Hath th' odds, which better Poems have of mine.
 Barr emulation then, and try thy art;
 The Poet's Zany is the Graver's part.
 Thy preface-lines, I grant, may somewhat do
 To stead the Stationer and Poem too.
 For oft the Book's turn'd for the Baby-letter,
 And sorry Cuts help Ballads off the better.
 In Legends too, some say (nor is't deny'd)
 Some are by th' Painted Saints best edify'd:
 For lyes in picture with their art delight,
 Which, told for truth, the hearer's faith affright.

" Yea, perhaps, thou may'st wiser readers draw,
 To greet a Muse, till now, they never saw.

For

For 'tis the bush that leads us to the wine;
And men know where the fight is by the sign.

“ On, therefore, but with my advice comply,
And thus thy scene fit to the tragedy.
Conceit Troy's flames, and those that Nero made
To symbolize with the sad tune he play'd:
Or those he caus'd, whose name * did burning bear,
When Jove and Rome to geese obliged were.
With those that laid Jerusalem in dust:
And those of foreign Vulcans, ta'en on trust
From travellers; t' impregnate thy design,
And make thy fancy more resemble mine.

“ Then from some ghostly father get a spell,
To view the cave, they say, joyns next to hell:
From that original thy fancy fill,
(For that's pure fancy) and then try thy skill.
Or, lastly, antedate the general fire
In thought, and thy invention thence inspire.
Thus arm'd, take London's situation right,
And spread a mantle o'er 't of blackest night.
Take lights and shades from its blaze: lookers-on
Were satisfied it might supply the sun.
Next, place instead of th' often-changing dame,
A black cloud, big with sheets of oily flame;
Ruffled by Eurys, puffing out o'th' East
Ætnean vapours from 's incensed breast.
Let them drop melted starres, tofs'd up and down
To scatter ruines through the scared town.
Out of the skies (to shew from whence it came)
Stretch out an hand arm'd with a rod of flame.
Bound with a scrowle, which let this motto fill,
' England, amend: his hand is stretcht out still!’
“ Let flames, on march, a mile in front appear,
Brought up with ruines smothering in the rear:

* Brennus.

I th' 16th

I' th' van, exprefs me Paul's, as yet entire,
 But let its roof run from th' approaching fire.
 Some dwellings charg'd by scouting heats let fmoak;
 And others stand forlorn t' expect the fhock.
 On top of fome thick crowds with buckets arm
 For charge; but flying at the firft alarm.
 Let ruining hooks others expofed fhake;
 And gaping chafmes let warlike engines make.
 Exprefs me roofs blown up into the aire;
 And flames they flye beneath let meet 'em there.

“ Next, draw a reeking Thames, and barges flying
 With finged fayles, and ftifled fifhes dying.

“ This done, a Jefuit place in view o'th' whole,
 At Faux's bo-peep in fome sneaking hole
 Laughing in 's fleeve: and let this be the mot,
 Ha! this hits better than the Powder-plot.

“ Then on the top of Paul's let be expreff
 A melting Phoenix in a flaming neft.
 Hope will expound the emblem; though I fear
 Few hope 'twill foon be verified there.

“ Laftly, if any nook remain unfill'd,
 (He's loath an whole page for his face be spill'd)
 The Poet in a cyprefs-wreath infert;
 (The lawrel is a badg of a defert,
 Which he pretends not to: befides, he wears
 An heart more fuiting to an age of tears:)
 Pale, like the City's afhes, make his looks,
 (Too many wear its fires:) by, let his books
 (Jeremy's Threnes, Salvian, Gildas, and
 The Triftia of the banifh'd Poet) ftand:
 Let his eyes drop into his ink, and thence
 Supply his quill, and mingle with his fenfe.
 But ne'er ask, who he is: find any he
 That's fuch an one, and let him ftand for me.”

The Legislature, fully impressed with the importance of the event, determined to commemorate it by a magnificent memento, the execution of which they committed to Sir Christopher Wren. How he has accomplished the wishes of the Nation is now to be considered. The situation is extremely unfavourable, and rather dangerous, for this reason: an erection 202 feet in height is supported by a base of no more than 21 square, almost eternally shaken by heavy-laden carriages that pass within a dozen feet of it. Another defect incident to the outline of a pillar is the difficulty of repair, and the still greater difficulty of taking it down whenever any fissure may render such a measure necessary. The Reader must recollect there are no projections for the firm support of scaffolds, or apertures to insert transverse scantlings.

As to the propriety of a pillar for a monument, not a word can be said with justice. In the first place, that which should meet the sight, and convey the cause of the erection, towers away above the stretch of the optick nerves, and gives that to the blank air intended for a mortal five feet and a half high. In the next place, the column is an imperfect monument; the pedestal, shaft, and capital, are mere supports or props to entablatures, and those to gradations of orders in this instance wanting. Besides, for such a pillar *what must be the building?* But in saying thus much, I aim rather against a repetition of the absurdity, than to censure Sir Christopher Wren.

The Monument is a complete pedestal and column of the Doric order, with a balcony on the capital, and a circular attick, terminating in a gilt flame. Numbers of strangers annually ascend the spiral stairs within, in order to indulge that curiosity which is ever ready to overcome fatigue, and sometimes to brave danger, for gratification. The view from it would be fine, were the ever-enduring clouds of smoke that surround both base and summit removed.

A mad sailor slid down a rope from the balcony, in September 1732, to the Three Tuns Tavern in Gracechurch-street; but a more extraordinary exploit was achieved the next morning, when a waterman's boy, who had paid for ascending, finding the stairs crowded, let himself down by the rope the sailor had used, which hung perpendicularly from the gallery. Besides these descents, the neighbours once saw that of a miserable suicide, who was dashed to pieces.

The West side of the pedestal is covered by a vast alto relievo, representing, in allegorical figures, the Renovation of the City, through the influence of Time, Plenty, the Monarch, Liberty, Architecture, &c. &c.; a heavy and tasteless design,

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but



but indifferently executed, and now extremely black with smoke. The remaining fides have long inscriptions, perpetuating the cause and progress of the fire, and the number of houses, churches, and other public buildings, destroyed by it; the measures taken to rebuild the city, and to preserve it from similar calamities; and a philippic against the Roman Catholics, which was erased by order of James II. and restored after his abdication.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, BILLINGSGATE WARD.

The two churches of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel Fenchurch were burnt in 1666; after which period it was found expedient to unite the parishes, and rebuild the church of St. Margaret.

The former district contained but 44 houses in 1732, which are situated on very narrow streets, "unpleasant in all weather;" nor are they remarkable for neatness or elegance of architecture, though doubtless respectably inhabited.

The latter, farther removed from the Thames, is preferable in point of situation, and contains part of Fenchurch-street, which has been already noticed as one of the best within the walls of London.

The number of houses in St. Margaret's in 1800 were 35, male inhabitants 117, female 104. In St. Gabriel's, 70 houses; 244 males, 265 females.

The patronage of the church of St. Margaret belonged to the family of the Nevilles previous to the year 1392; subsequently Robert Rikenden, of Essex, conveyed it to Richard Whittington, who re-conveyed it in 1411 to the Corporation of London, with whom the advowson still remains. That of St. Gabriel was part of the possessions of the priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate; after the suppression of the convent, the Crown obtained, and still retains it. Thus the presentation to the united churches is alternate between the reigning Monarch and the City of London. In the month of November 1729, the Corporation determined that the right of presentation to the livings of St. Margaret and St. Peter's Cornhill should be alternate between the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and the Lord Mayor and Common Council, the former having presented Mr. Drew to St. Margaret's some time before.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.

Thomas Marriott, M. A. circa 1708.

Francis Brown, D. D. circa 1714, Canon of Windsor, died August 29, 1724.

Robert Drew, M. A. who published two sermons, and died in 1746. There was a violent dispute between the Aldermen and Common Council respecting this gentleman and the Rev. John Bridgen, presented by the latter, which terminated in the above agreement.

The following notice relating to Bridgen is from the General Evening Post of Nov. 18, 1725: "Whereas John Bridgen, lately presented by Common Council to the living of St. Margaret Pattens, now stands canonically suspended for the marriage of my son, under age, without any consent or possible knowledge of mine; and farther aggravated by several extraordinary circumstances, which the world may, in due time, be apprised of: I do hereby give public thanks to the Bishop of London and his Chancellor, for the justice done me at Doctors' Commons, hoping it may prove a useful warning to the inferior clergy, and some degree of security to other parents, though I am myself unhappily debarred from any particular relief by it, till it may please the wisdom of the legislature to rescind such shameful and pernicious contracts. DAVID PIGEON."

Thomas Birch, D. D. the well-known historian and biographical author; who held the living of Debden in Essex. He was many years secretary to the Royal Society; and died, by a fall from his horse, in January 1766.

1766, Feb. 5, Peter Whalley*, M. A. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar School of Christ's Hospital in 1768; which he resigned in 1776; but afterwards accepted the school of St. Olave's Southwark; and died June 12, 1791.

1792, June 16, Charles Phelips, M. A.

ST. MARGARET.

Magister Galfridus Wrenne, rector; benefice 24l. goods *nulla*; fined 6l.

Mr. John West, curate, serving 16l. goods 11l. fined 4l.

Bishop Tonstall omits the value of St. Gabriel's.

* See an account of Mr. Whalley, and his various publications, Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 773.

CHANTRIES IN ST. MARGARET'S.

“ Andrew At-Vyne gave by will 4l. *per annum* from a tenement within the parish, to find a priest to say *Dirige* and a mass of *requiem* in the church of St. Dunstan in the East.

“ Ralph Holland gave by will, towards augmenting a chantry priest's living, and for an obit, lands and tenements *per annum* 77s. 8d.”

ST. GABRIEL'S.

“ Helmyng Leggel, Esq. gave a tenement with a curtilage to the rector, to make him a mansion, now in the tenure of Richard Caryngton, merchant-taylor, for certain years, of the yearly rent, (over 4d. in quit rent to the King's Majesty, and 13s. 4d. to the parson yearly paid by the said Caryngton) 40s. It appertaineth to the rector.

The same Helmyng gave also a tenement now in decay, and made a garden, for the intent to sing an anthem of *Salve Regina* every evening; and also a garden, with an alley for the entry, to make a church-yard; the rent unknown.

John Gainbon and Helen his wife gave to this church a tenement, to be prayed for for ever; the revenues to be expended towards the salary of a priest: *viz.* every Sunday or holiday 4d. 5d. or 6d. to say mass; which tenement is now of the yearly rent of 33s. 4d.”

The united Church is situated at the corner of Little Tower Street and Rood Lane, the fronts in which are but slightly ornamented; but the tower and spire (the latter covered with copper) are tall and handsome.

The interior of the church is of the Corinthian order, and contains three pillars which support an architrave, over which are small plain arches and circular windows; hence the roof swells into a cove, with a large pannel extended East and West.

The South wall has pilasters, but no pillars; the West end similar embellishments.

A gallery on Ionic pillars contains a large neat organ.

The Altar-piece consists of two Corinthian pillars, with a circular divided pediment, under which are the tablets, and below those a respectable painting of Angels administering to the Saviour; but this picture sinks into indifference when compared with the matchless carvings above and beneath the Creed and Lord's Prayer, which are wonderfully fine, and unquestionably by Gibbon.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS. SOUTH WALL.

There are tablets to William Lloyd, 1803, aged 33. Hannah Cox, 1721, aged 25. And a tablet and sarcophagus inscribed, "Beneath the pulpit lies interred the body of Ann Birch, spinster, who died May 14, 1801, aged 61 years. She was the daughter of Thomas Birch, Esq. Merchant, and formerly a respectable inhabitant of this parish. He was lineally descended from Willelmus de Birchis, who at the battle of Poitiers obtained his arms by taking the standard of France (three fleurs de lis on a field azure). Penelope, in pious veneration of their virtues, erected this tablet to their memory.

"Time, do not fly too fast; for I
Will but bespeak my grave and die."

Richard Litler, 1674.

A large and singularly elegant mural monument has the following inscription:

"In a vault near this place lies buried Sir Peter Delme, Knt. and Alderman, who in the year 1723 was Lord Mayor of this city. He was the greatest merchant of his time, and not more eminent for his extensive commerce than for the exemplary probity with which he conducted it. He married to his first wife Ann, daughter of Cornelius Macham of Southampton, Gent. who died of the small pox Jan. 1, 1713-14, ætatis 26; by whom he had two sons and one daughter, all now living; and to his second wife Mary the daughter of William Fawkener, of London, Esq. by whom he had several sons, all now dead. His two wives and deceased children are buried in the same vault with him. He died Sept. 4, 1728, ætatis 61.

"There is also interred in the same vault the body of Anna Maria late wife of Peter Delme, Esq. eldest son of Sir Peter, daughter of Sir John Shaw, of Eltham, in Kent, Baronet: A woman who with an uncommon share of the exterior graces of her sex possessed the gentlest mind and most endearing sweetness of temper. She died of the small pox and in childbed May 24, 1740, aged 22. Erected anno 1740, by Peter eldest son of Sir Peter Delme."

On a pilaster a small tablet to Miss Susanna Cross, 1782, aged 27.

On another Mrs. Susanna Cross, 1759, aged 67, and several of her family.

On the North wall, Miss Mary Phillips, 1790, aged 12.

A neat

A neat little tablet to the memory of Joseph Martin, Esq.; but, as the inscription is an absolute pedigree, and of insufferable length, I beg leave to refer the curious to the original.

On a pillar, Susannah Batson, 1727, aged 40.

At the West end, Robert Wanstead, 1794, aged 70.

Upwards of 1000l. is recorded as having been given to the parishes; of which Sir Peter Vandeput and his lady gave 120l. and Mrs. Ann Cotesworth 500l.

As the following Act of Parliament relating to certain houses in the parish of St. Gabriel may be useful on some future occasion, I insert it without hesitation.

“ An Act to enable his Majesty to grant certain houses in Fenchurch-street and Addle-street, in the city of London, escheated to the Crown by the death of Lieutenant General John Brown without heir, unto Frederick Montagu, Esquire, and his heirs, upon the trusts therein mentioned.

“ Whereas Lieutenant General John Brown, late of Hubbard's Hall, in the county of Essex, Esquire, deceased, being seised of or intitled in fee-simple to the messuages or dwelling-houses in Fenchurch-street and Addle-street, London, herein after-mentioned, duly made and published his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the seventeenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, and attested by three witnesses; and did thereby (amongst other things) give and devise his houses in Fenchurch-street and one in Addle-street aforesaid, to the charity of The Foundling Hospital; and he thereby appointed the Right Honourable Lady Frances Burgoyne, the wife of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Baronet, sole executrix of his said will:

“ And whereas the said General John Brown, by a codicil to his said will, bearing date the twenty-third day of the said month of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, expressed himself as follows; that is to say, ‘ If, wanting of legal forms, my bequest to The Foundling Hospital shall not take place, I then give those houses to mistress Ann Becher, she paying her brother five hundred pounds:’

“ And whereas the said codicil was attested only by one witness:

“ And whereas Ann Lucy Becher, Spinster, in the said codicil called Mistress Ann Becher, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three intermarried with Thomas Clarke, colonel in his Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards:

“ And

“ And whereas the said John Brown died in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, without issue of his body, and without having made any other disposition of the said houses :

“ And whereas the said John Brown was the natural or reputed son of the Honourable General Henry Lumley, deceased, who was the great uncle of the said Lady Frances Burgoyne :

“ And whereas, after the decease of the said John Brown, certain differences arose between the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, and Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, in relation to their respective claims or pretensions under the said will and the codicils of the said General Brown :

“ And whereas the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, and Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, afterwards settled the matters in difference between them in an amicable manner : and by indenture of four parts, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and made between the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife of the first part ; the said Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife of the second part ; Joyner Becher of Wokingham, in the county of Berks, gentleman, brother of the said Ann Lucy Clarke, of the third part ; and Henry Lake of Sunning, in the said county of Berks, gentleman, of the fourth part ; it was (amongst other things) agreed that all the said parties thereto should use all the means in their power to procure an inquisition to be found whereby the said houses might be vested in his Majesty ; and that, immediately after such inquisition should be found, the said Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, and Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, should jointly present an humble petition, or use such other means, by application to Parliament or otherwise, as counsel should advise, in order that the said houses might be granted to or vested in Frederick Montagu of Papplewicke, in the county of Nottingham, Esquire, (being a person mutually appointed by the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, and Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife) his heirs and assigns, upon trust and to the intent that he, his heirs or assigns, might sell the same houses for the most money and at the best price that could be got for the same, with the approbation of the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, and their respective heirs, executors, and administrators, and that the said Frederick Montagu, his heirs and assigns, should apply the money to arise by such sale in the manner therein and herein after-mentioned ;

mentioned; that is to say, in the first place, in the payment of whatever the rents of the said premises should fall short of paying of the charges and expences therein mentioned; and in the next place in payment of all costs, charges, and expences of applying for and obtaining such grant or act of Parliament, and all other expences incident to such sale; and in the next place in payment to the said Joyner Becher, his executors or administrators, of the sum of three hundred pounds in lieu of and satisfaction for the said sum of five hundred pounds given to him by the said codicil; and in payment, in the next place, to the said Thomas Clarke of the sum of one hundred pounds in full for his costs of the suits therein mentioned; and that after the said several payments should be made, the remainder of the money to arise by such sale, together with the surplus of the said rents (if any) should be equally divided into moieties; and that one moiety thereof should be paid to the said Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, their executors, administrators, or assigns, and that the other moiety thereof should be paid to the said Lady Frances Burgoyne, her executors, administrators, or assigns:

“ And whereas a writ of escheat, bearing date the nineteenth day of April, in the tenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, did issue, directed to the lord-mayor of London, whereby he was directed to enquire (amongst other things) when and where the said John Brown died, and whether without any heir or not, and if without any heir, what messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and of what yearly value, he had at the time of his death, and of what estate he died seised in the city of London, and if he made or executed any deed or will, whereby he meant to grant or dispose of the same; and such messuages and hereditaments, which were of the said John Brown at the time of his death, which, in right of his Majesty's prerogative, ought to devolve to his Majesty, the said lord-mayor was thereby commanded to seize into his Majesty's hands:

“ And whereas, on the sixteenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, an indenture and inquisition were duly executed and taken at Guildhall, in the city of London, between Brads Crosby, esq. then lord-mayor of London, and escheator of his Majesty within the said city, of the one part, and the several persons whose names and seals were thereunto set, jurors on the part and behalf of his Majesty, of the other part, whereby it was found (amongst other things) that the said John Brown died at Dijon in France about the beginning of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four without any heir, and that he

he was at his death seised in fee of two messuages or tenements situate in the parish of Saint Gabriel, in the city of London, one of which was then in the possession of George Blakesley, at the yearly rent of thirty-one pounds; and that the other of the said messuages was then in the occupation of Elizabeth Hayes, widow, at the yearly rent of fifty pounds; and that he was also seised of a messuage, with the appurtenances, in Addle-street, in the parish of Saint Faith the Virgin, Aldermanbury, in the said city, then in the tenure of Sarah Adney, at the yearly rent of fifteen pounds; and that the said three messuages or tenements were held of his Majesty in socage, and that the said John Brown made and published such will and codicil of such respective dates and purports, and attested respectively, as herein before is mentioned; and that the said Brads Crosby did thereby certify that he had seized and taken the said three messuages, with their appurtenances, into the hands of his Majesty:

And whereas the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and dame Frances his wife, Colonel Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, Joyner Becher, and Frederick Montagu, by a petition presented to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, did pray that their Lordships would move his Majesty to consent that a Bill might be brought into Parliament for vesting the said houses in the said Frederick Montagu and his heirs, for the purposes mentioned in the said indenture of the twenty-eighth of March one thousand seven hundred and seventy:

"And whereas your Majesty hath been graciously pleased to consent that the said houses now escheated to the Crown may be granted to, and vested in, the said Frederick Montagu, his heirs and assigns, upon the trusts herein before mentioned, and in and by the said indenture of the twenty-eighth of March one thousand seven hundred and seventy expressed and declared:

"But, as the inheritance in fee-simple of the said houses now vested in the Crown cannot be effectually granted or disposed of without the sanction, aid, and authority of an Act of Parliament;

"May it therefore please your most excellent Majesty,
(At the humble request and petition of the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, Joyner Becher, and Frederick Montagu)

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and

Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful to and for the King's most excellent Majesty, his heirs, and successors, at any time or times hereafter, by any letters patent, indenture or indentures under the Great Seal of Great Britain hereafter to be made, to grant, convey, and assure, unto the said Frederick Montagu and his heirs, the said two messuages or dwelling-houses situate in Fenchurch-street aforesaid, and the said messuage or dwelling-house situate in Addle-street aforesaid, herein before particularly mentioned and described, and now escheated to the Crown, with all and singular out-houses, edifices, yards, backfides, ways, waters, watercourses, lights, easements, liberties, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same, and every or any of them belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, issues, and profits, of all and singular the said messuages and premises, to have and to hold the said messuages or dwelling-houses, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, unto and to the use of the said Frederick Montagu, his heirs and assigns, for ever; but nevertheless upon trust, and to the intent that he the said Frederick Montagu, his heirs or assigns, do and shall sell the same houses for the most money and at the best price that can be got for the same, with the approbation of the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, and their respective heirs, executors, and administrators, and that he the said Frederick Montagu, his heirs and assigns, do and shall apply the money to arise by such sale in the manner and for the purposes in and by the said indenture, of the twenty-eighth of March one thousand seven hundred and seventy, mentioned and declared of and concerning the same.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that any such grant, conveyance, or assurance, of the said premises, or any part thereof, as shall be made by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, by any such letters patent, indenture or indentures as aforesaid, in pursuance of this act, shall be, and is and are hereby enacted to be, good and effectual in the law, according to the tenor and purport thereof in the said letters patent, indenture or indentures, to be expressed, notwithstanding any restriction, matter, or thing, contained in an Act of Parliament, made in the first year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, ‘ An Act for the better support of her Majesty's household, and of the honour
and

and dignity of the Crown,' or any other law or statute, or any mis-recital or non-recital, omission, or other defect in the said letters patent, indenture or indentures hereafter to be made, in any wise notwithstanding.

“ And it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that, after any such grant, conveyance, or assurance of the said premises, or any part thereof, shall have been made by his Majesty, his heirs or successors as aforesaid, and when the said premises, or any part thereof, shall be sold by the said Frederick Montagu, his heirs or assigns, in pursuance of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the said Frederick Montagu, his heirs and assigns, to give and sign one or more receipt or receipts for the money to arise by any such sale; which receipt or receipts shall be a good and effectual discharge or discharges to the purchaser or purchasers of the said premises, or any part thereof, and to his, her, and their heirs and assigns, for so much money as in such receipt or receipts shall be expressed or acknowledged to be received; and such purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, shall not afterwards be answerable or accountable for any loss, application, misapplication, or non-application of the said purchase-money, or any part thereof.

“ Saving always to all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, his, her, and their heirs, successors, executors, and administrators (other than and except the King's most excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, Thomas Clarke, and Ann Lucy his wife, Joyner Becher, and Frederick Montagu, their respective heirs, executors, and administrators) all such estate, right, title, and interest of, in, to, or out of the said premises, or any part thereof, as they or any of them could or might have had if this Act had not been made.”

ST. MARGARET LOTHBURY, COLEMAN AND BROAD STREET WARDS.

This parish was united by act of parliament to that of St. Christopher le Stocks in 1781. The latter has been already noticed in the third volume of this work.

Stowe derives Lothburie from *Lothburie*, a term of reproach or disgust. His words are: "First, the street of Lothburie, *Lathberie*, or *Loadberie* (for by all these names have I read it), took the name (as it seemeth) of Berie, or court, of old time there kept, but by whom is grown out of memory. This street is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlesticks, chafing-dishes, spice-mortars, and such like copper or laton works, and do afterwards turn them with the foot, and not with the wheel, to make them smooth and bright with turning and *scrating* (as some do term it), making a *loathsome* noise to the by-passers that have not been used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called *Lothburie*;" or, as I understand our author, *loathsome* or disagreeable court. But, to venture one conjecture farther, may not *Lathburie* have originated from the *lathe*, or machine used for turning wood or metals.

According to the return of Thomas Brown, parish clerk, in 1732, the parish then contained *about* 150 houses. The recent enumeration mentions 101; inhabited by 271 males, and 298 females.

The tremendous and frowning pile of strange architecture which forms the North boundary of the Bank of England, faces the inhabited portion of this district and the church of St. Margaret. The houses are generally large and respectable, but unfortunately they compose courts, and not streets, with the exception of parts of Lothbury and Princes-street.

Walbrook flowed very near the church, which was arched through the piety and public spirit of Robert Large, about 1440, who gave the rector and churchwardens 25l. for the purchase of ornaments, a sum for arching the brook, and 200 marks for enlarging the church. The advowson of St. Margaret belonged to the abbess and convent of Barking, Essex. After the dissolution of the sisterhood, the Crown obtained, and still retains, the patronage.

RECTORS.

RECTORS*.

John Hancock, D. D. chaplain to the Duke of Bedford. This Divine published several sermons; "Arianism not the primitive Christianity; or the Anti-Nicene Fathers vindicated from the imputation of being favourable to that Heresy; designed as an Answer (in part) to Mr. Whiston's *Primitive Christianity revived*," 1712; "Febrifugum Magnum; or common Water the best Cure for Fevers, and probably for the Plague;" and died June 27, 1728.

1728, August 7. James Howe, A. M.; published a volume of Sermons in the same year. Mr. Howe was rector of Milton, Kent, 40 years; and died in September 1766. Six of his Sermons appeared in 1769.

1766. Joseph Pote, A. M. resigned.

1768, June 9. Henry Whitfeld, D. D. F. R. S. rector of Wexham, Bucks.

Bishop Tonstall thus notices St. Margaret's:

"Sir John Clarke, rector; benefice 15 l.; goods 8 l.; fined 3 l. 15 s."

The official book mentions no other chantries than those of "John Julyan, who gave, to find a priest and one obit, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 7 l. 4 s.;" and

"John Iforde, who gave, to find one priest, one tenement in the parish, *per annum* 6 l. 13 s. 4 d."

Stowe, on the contrary, names "John Dimocke, Anselm Becket, John Julian, and William Ilford, chaunteries there."

The same author notices the monuments of Reginald, son of Robert Coleman, 1483; the latter of whom he supposes to have been "the first builder or *honor* of Coleman-street." Hugh Clopton, mayor, 1496. Sir Brian Tewke, knight, treasurer of the chamber to Henry VIII. John Fettiplace, esq. Draper, 1464. Sir Hugh Witch, 1466; and Sir John Leigh, 1564, whose epitaph I insert as one of the best specimens I have met with of the poetry of the time of queen Mary.

"No wealth, no praise, no bright renown, no skill,

No force, no fame, no prince's love, no toil

Through foreign land by travel, search ye will,

No faithful service of the country foil,

* Since the date of Newcourt's Repertorium.

Can life prolong one minute of an hour;
 But Death at length will execute his power.
 For Sir John Leigh, to sundry countries known,
 A worthy knight, well of his prince esteem'd,
 By seeing much to great experience grown,
 Though safe on seas, though sure on land he seem'd,
 Yet here he lies, too soon by Death oppress'd,
 His fame yet lives, his soul in Heaven doth rest."

The church and those monuments were destroyed by the conflagration of 1666; but the former was re-built and completed before 1700.

The present structure is seen but in one point of view, on the South side, opposite the wall of the Bank; this part, however, is too plain for description. The inside is nearly a square, with a recess in the South wall, fronted by two Composite pillars and the same number of pilasters, which support an architrave without any other members of the entablature. Corresponding pilasters on the other walls are in the same manner deprived of their entablature; and from these small arches ascend to the horizontal ceiling, surrounded by a large plain pannel, composed of the *borrowed* cornice of the pillars: in those arches are circular windows.

The altar-piece is of the Composite Order, with three intercolumniations and two circular pediments; with pretty carvings disposed in the proper places. The King's arms and the usual tablets accompany a little portrait of Queen Anne in the window above. Two other windows, filled, represent niches, and contain isolated paintings on wood of the two faithful Prophets ever attendant on our altars. Magnificent tables, in imitation of marble, under them, contain the following information: "These two paintings of Moses and Aaron, which formerly belonged to the church of St. Christopher le Stocks, were removed hither on the parishes being united." And, "The parish of St. Christopher le Stocks was, by act of parliament, united to the parish of St. Margaret Lothbury, in the 21st year of George III. and in the year of our Lord 1781. The Rev. Sherlock Willis, rector of St. Christopher's; the Rev. Henry Whitfeld, D.D. rector of St. Margaret's."

The organ is a neat but plain instrument, erected 1801.

The pulpit and desk have nothing particular to recommend them.

The

The font, under the organ, is of statuary marble, and of the true antique Grecian model. The basen, surrounded by four cherubim, has the same number of compartments, each containing a beautiful bas relief, representing the baptism of the Saviour in the river Jordan, Adam and Eve in the act of taking the forbidden fruit, the Ark of Noah, and St. Philip baptizing the Eunuch.

MONUMENTS.

Catharine Greene, 1690.

In a window filled for the purpose, a handsome bracket, double pedestal, a large Tuscan pillar, and statues of Faith and Hope on the sides, with an urn on the capital, erected to the memory of Thomas Adrian, esq. who died 1701.

On the same North wall, a plain tablet, to the memory of George Catanach, esq. who died 1764, aged 66. William Catanach died 1749, aged 46. John Catanach died 1764, aged 57. Christian Catanach, widow of John Catanach, died 1768, aged 61.

GIFTS.

Jarvis Read gave to the poor, 1723, 25l.

Thomas Gibson, 1744, and his lady, 1745, 10l. 10s. each.

PARISH ANNALS.

For those the reader and myself are indebted to the spontaneous and liberal assistance of the Rev. Dr. Whitfeld, who granted me the use of the original records.

The old and new assessments for the benefit of Christ's Hospital, for 1572, amounted to 15l. 3s. 1d. and 6l. 5s. 8d.; but the parish appears to have had twelve of their poor relieved by the Hospital in return; besides, the vestry had the power of sending persons to St. Thomas's Hospital, an instance of which occurs in the case of John Hunte, June 21, 1572.

The contributors to Christ's Hospital in 1574 placed sums opposite to their names from 40s. to *one halfpenny*; and those for the relief of persons afflicted with the plague from 2s. 6d. to 2d.

In

In the same year the vestry *granted the rector leave* to go into the country for a month to recover his health.

A *benevolence*, as it was termed, took place in 1577, towards repairing the church, "defacing of the images in the glafs windows," and erecting a new clock.

1579. An act of Common Council required the rector and churchwardens to summon a vestry monthly "at the least, and there to enquire and understand of all idle persons, vagabonds, rogues, disorderly masters of houses, disordered children of the poor, disordered alehouses, and such like, absentees from the church at the time of Divine Service, and other misdemeanors in the parish; and that such as you find so offending be presented at the next wardmote, which shall be holden monthly."

This order was literally obeyed the ensuing Sunday.

Three years afterwards, the vestry received a second precept from the mayor, but directed to the alderman of the ward:

"These are to require you that from henceforth neither yourself nor your deputy do subscribe any bill from any the parishes of your ward for the admitting of any child in Christ's Hospital, except in the same promise be made from a vestry of every such parish to receive such child back again from the charge of the said Hospital at the age of 16 years (being by the Governors of the said Hospital thereunto required), if in the mean time such child be not put to service, dead, or otherwise provided for. Given from the Guildhall of this city, this 27th of September 1582. Sebright."

A third precept, dated in 1589, commanded the collection of a fifteenth for cleansing Fleet-ditch, levied generally through the City.

Mr. Baxter, the then rector, complained of an indifferent residence, and requested an increase of 15l. or 16l. to his income in the same year; when the *worshipful* Dr. Julius Cæsar must have lived in the parish, as he suggested that two persons should be appointed to collect money at the church doors for distribution to the poor.

1591, Dec. 18. "At this vestry was read a precept that came from the magistrates, for the searching for, and finding out and examining, of Jesuits, seminaries of priests, Popish recusants, fugitives, or any of the Romish rebels; wherein we were charged to appoint, for these causes, four or five discreet persons for the execution of the same."

1592, Feb. 11. "At this vestry, the parish was moved, by the parson and churchwardens, that every man should make their repair to the church on Sundays and holidays, *both forenoon and afternoon*, and *no man to work on the Sundays and holidays*; and this was done, for that my lord the Bishop's articles *were so straightly charged on all men* at his visitation, the 17th of January."

Edward Rogers obtained permission in 1593 to keep his school within the church for a trifling consideration.

At the same period the inhabitants were assessed certain sums in monthly payments, to bury the dead, and relieve those ill of the plague.

A pair of stocks were erected for 18s. in 1601.

Stowe says, "By the West end of this parish church have ye a fair water Conduit, builded at the charges of the City in the year 1546, Sir Martin Bowes being mayor. Two fifteens were levied of the citizens towards the charges thereof. This water is conveyed in great abundance from divers springs lying betwixt Hoxton and Iseldon."

The first and only notice of this Conduit in vestry was on the 7th of April, 1622. "Being Sunday. At the request of Francis Haddon, churchwarden, it was agreed upon that a new brick wall should be built from the East end of the church to the Conduit standing at the West end of the same church; and also a handsome *coming in*, where it was before, of stone-work by the mason." From this fact it should seem that the ground on a line from the present houses East and West of the church was resigned when the latter was rebuilt for the purpose of widening the foot-way of Lothbury.

The year's assessment for the poor in 1623 amounted to 45l. 14s. 8d.

"Jan. 15, 1629. At a meeting of the parishioners at the desire of Mr. Humphrey Taber, our minister, he acquainted the assembly then met that he had been at the Lord Bishop of London's, where were also divers other ministers of his lordship's diocese by his lordship's order: and it was by him declared to the said ministers present certain instructions which the King's Majesty hath enjoined the lecturers within London, touching catechising by way of question and answer, and the decency to be used therein by the minister in wearing of a hood according to his degree.

"And forasmuch as we have no such hood in the parish, it was debated by the said assembly, whether the minister at his proper charges, or the parish at their cost and charge, should provide the same. And by a free consent of the most of the

assembly it was ordered that the churchwardens of this parish should provide the said hood at the cost and charge of the parish."

St. Margaret's paid 3l. 1s. towards the 100,000l. advanced by Parliament to their brethren in Scotland for payment of the army of that nation in 1643, intended to assist in the subversion of the British government.

Copies of the "First Covenant commanded by the Parliament, and required to be taken after the protestation which was taken Anno Domini 1641," and of "A solemn league and covenant for reformation, defence of religion, &c. sworn by the parishioners," and subscribed by them, are inserted in the vestry book; to which are added "the Names of such of the parish of Lothbury who solemnly renewed their covenant on the 22d of September 1644, and in particular have engaged themselves, *by lifting up the hand*, first, to walk in all the ways of God according to his word; secondly, to be willing to be lovingly admonished and reproved when they shall be found to go astray."

"The Names of some other Householders in this parish, which could not be contained in the former list, who also upon the 29th of September after the forenoon sermon, with the hands lifted up to the most high God, did declare to engage themselves from henceforth 'To walk' &c."

"The Names of such Women that are wives or widows, dwelling in the parish of Lothbury, who upon the 29th day of September, 1644, did also solemnly and publicly in the body of the church with their hands lifted declare themselves heartily sorry for the sins that are past, and withal engage themselves from henceforth 'To walk' &c."

"The Names of such Maidens that are either daughters or servants to the inhabitants of Lothbury, London, who after they had been catechised some weeks before they were admitted to the sacrament, did also upon the 29th of September 1644, which was the Sabbath before the sacrament, solemnly declare themselves heartily sorry for the sins past, and withal did engage themselves, &c."

And "The Names of such young Men that are either sons or servants to the inhabitants of *Margaret Lothbury*, who, having been catechised in the grounds and principles of religion before their participation of the Lord's supper upon the 2d day of October 1644, did solemnly declare, &c."

As nothing of this kind occurs in the preceding parish annals, it will be necessary to insert their covenants.

"I, A. B.

“ I, A. B. in all humility and reverence of the Divine Majesty, declare my hearty sorrow for my own sins and the sins of this Nation, which have deserved the calamities and judgments which now lie upon it, and my true intention is, by God's grace, to endeavour the amendment of my own ways; and that I do abhor and detest the wicked and treacherous design lately discovered, and that I never gave, nor will give, my assent to the execution thereof, but will, according to my power and vocation, oppose and resist the same, and all other of the like nature; and in case any other like design shall hereafter come to my knowledge, I will make such timely discovery as I shall conceive may best conduce to the preventing thereof.

“ And whereas I do in my conscience believe, that the forces raised by the two Houses of Parliament are raised and continued for their just defence, and for the defence of the true Protestant religion and liberties of the subject against the forces raised by the King:

“ I do here, in the presence of Almighty God, declare, vow, and covenant, that I will, according to my power and vocation, assist the forces raised and continued by both Houses of Parliament, against the forces raised by the King, without their consent, and will likewise assist all other persons that shall take this oath, in what they shall do in pursuance thereof, and will not, directly or indirectly, adhere unto, nor shall willingly assist the forces raised by the King, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament.

“ And this vow and covenant I make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as I shall answer at the great day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed.”

“ We the noblemen, barons, knights, gentlemen, citizens, burgessees, ministers of the gospel, and commons of all sorts, in the kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the providence of God living under one King, and being of one Reformed Religion, having before our eyes the glory of God, and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the honour and happiness of the King's Majesty, and his posterity, and the true public liberty, safety, and peace of the kingdoms, wherein every one's private condition is included, and calling to mind the treacherous and bloody plots, conspiracies, attempts, and practices, of the enemies of God, against the true religion and professors thereof, in all places, especially in these three kingdoms,

ever since the reformation of religion, and how much their rage, power, and presumption, are of late and at this time increased and exercised, whereof the deplorable estate of the church and kingdom of Ireland, the distressed estate of the church and kingdom of England, and the dangerous estate of the church and kingdom of Scotland, are present and publick testimonies :

“ We have now at last (after the means of supplications, remonstrances, protestations, and sufferings,) for the preservation of ourselves and our religion from utter ruin and destruction, according to the commendable practice of these kingdoms in former times, and the example of God’s people in other nations, after mature deliberation, resolved and determined to enter into a mutual and solemn league and covenant, wherein we all subscribe, and each one of us for himself, with hands lifted up to the most high God, do swear,

“ That we shall really and constantly (through the grace of God) endeavour, in our severall places and callings, the preservation of the Reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, government against the common enemies, the reformation of Religion in the kingdoms of England and Ireland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the word of God and the example of the best Reformed Churches ; and shall endeavour to bring the Church of God in the three kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in Religion, Confession of Faith, Form of Church Government, Directory for Worship, and Catechising, that we, and our posterity after us, may as brethren live in faith and love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us.

“ That we shall in like manner, without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, (that is Church government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors, commissaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy,) superstition, heresy, schism, profaneness, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine and the power of Godliness, least we partake in other men’s sins, and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues, and that the Lord may be one, and his name one, in the three kingdoms.

“ We shall, with the same sincerity, reality, and constancy, in our severall vocations, endeavour with our estates and lives mutually to preserve the rights and privileges of the Parliament, and the liberties of the kingdom, and to preserve and defend the King’s Majesty’s person and authority, in the preservation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdom, that the world may bear

bear witness with our consciences of our loyalty, and that we have no thoughts or intentions to diminish his Majesty's just power and greatness.

“ We shall also, with all faithfulness, endeavour the discovery of all such as have been or shall be incendiaries, malignants, or evil instruments, by hindering the reformation of Religion, dividing the King from his people, or one of the kingdoms from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the people, contrary to this League and Covenant, that they may be brought to public trial, and receive condign punishment, as the degrees of their offence shall require or deserve, or the supreme judicatories of both kingdoms respectively, or others having power from them for that effect, shall judge convenient.

“ And whereas the happiness of a blessed peace between these kingdoms, denied in former times to our progenitors, is by the good providence of God granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded and settled by both Parliaments, we shall each one of us, according to our places and interest, endeavour that they may remain conjoined in a firm peace and union to all posterity, in manner expressed in the precedent article.

“ We shall also, according to our places and callings, in this common cause of Religion, liberty, and peace of the kingdom, assist and defend all those that enter into this League and Covenant in the maintaining and pursuing thereof; and shall not suffer ourselves, directly or indirectly, by whatsoever combination, persuasion, or terror, to be divided and withdrawn from this blessed union and conjunction, whether to make defection to the contrary part, or to give ourselves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the glory of God, the good of the kingdom, and honour of the King; but shall all the days of our lives zealously and constantly continue therein against all opposition, and promote the same according to our power against all letts and impediments whatsoever; and what we are not able ourselves to suppress or overcome, we shall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented or removed. All which we shall do as in the sight of God.

“ And because the kingdoms are guilty of many sins and provocations against God and his Son Jesus Christ, as is too manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruit thereof; we profess and declare before God and the world our unfeigned desire to be humbled for our own sins and for the sins of these kingdoms; especially that we have not as we ought valued the inestimable benefit of the Gospel, that we have not laboured for the purity and power thereof, and that

we

we have not endeavoured to receive Christ in our hearts, and to walk worthy of him in our lives, which are the causes of other sins and transgressions so much abounding amongst us; and our true and unfeigned purpose, desire, and endeavour, for ourselves and all others under our power and charge, both in public and private, in all duties we owe to God and man to amend our lives, and each one to go before another in the example of a real reformation, that the Lord may turn away his wrath and heavy indignation, and establish these Churches and Kingdoms in truth and peace.

“ And this Covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as we shall answer at that great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed; most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit for this end, and to bless our desire and proceedings with such success as may be deliverance and safety to his people, and encouragement to the Christian Churches groaning under or in danger of the yoke of Anti-Christian tyranny, to join in the same or like association and covenant to the glory of God, the enlargement of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the peace and tranquillity of Christian kingdoms and commonwealths.”

This Covenant was signed by Leonard Cooke, pastor, and 167 persons, of all ranks, including servants, to which were added 24 signatures on another day, in all 191.

Ninety-one wives and widows subscribed the declaration, 33 maidens, and 12 young men.

It is to be hoped more lenient measures were used to obtain the above names than those which characterised the Scotch Ministers, one of whom declared at Glasgow in 1637, that “ he was sent to them with a *commission from Christ* to bid them subscribe, it being *Christ's contract*: that he would not depart till he had got the names of all refusers, of whom he would complain to his Master.”

Leonard Cooke, minister at the date of signing, either resigned or was displaced, as a choice occurred in 1646, when John Watson became pastor; but “ At a vestry lawfully called, Sept. 25, 1657, it was then voted after a long debate that the 16l. 13s. yet uncollected, to make up the 40l. which is for the full discharge of Mr. Watson *their late minister, and all his family related to him*; and the parish house standing in the church-yard shall be repaired and let by the present churchwardens till the sum aforesaid be received, together with the repairs either by that or some other way by the parish.”

Humfry

Humfry Tabor held the rectory till the commencement of the interregnum; and the signature of Christopher Flower, rector, occurs in 1652, whose name appears in the book after the Restoration.

Such were the strange proceedings of the inhabitants of London, and the precarious tenures of those Divines who usurped the seats of the regular Clergy.

A contemporary compiled an atchievement for *Sir John Presbyter* in the following whimsical manner * :

“ Hee beareth, *Partie per pale*, indented, *God's Glory*, and his *own interest*, over all honour; profit and pleasure counterchanged, ensigned with an helmet of *ignorance*, opened with *confidence befitting his degree*, mantled with *gules* and *tyranny*, doubled with *hypocrisy*, over a wreath of *pride* and *covetousness*.

“ For his crest, a *sinister* hand lifting up a *solemn league and covenant*, reversed, and torn: in a scroll underneath the shield, these words for his motto, *Aut hoc, aut nihil*.

“ This coat armour is impaled with another of four pieces, signifying thereby his four matches.

“ The first is of the house of Geneva; she bears for her arms, in a field of *Separation*, *marginal Notes on the Bible*, falsely quoted.

“ The second is Scotland; she bears in her esccheon the field *Rebellion*, charged with a *stool of Repentance*.

“ The third is the family of Amsterdam: she bears for her arms, in a *field of Sedition*, a *crop-eared Preachman*, perked up in a pulpit proper, holding forth to the people a *Schismatick Directory*.”

John Fry, a member of the Long Parliament, published a book in 1650, which he termed “ *The Clergy in their colours, or a brief character of them* :” to this some person replied anonymously, in a pamphlet entituled, “ *The Accuser shamed, or a pair of bellows to blow off the dust cast by John Fry*.”

One of the exceptions made against Fry's publication by the Committee for plundered ministers, shews the portrait of a fanatick divine in *strong colours* indeed.

“ I cannot let pass one observation, and that is the strange postures these men put themselves into when they begin their prayers before their sermons: whether the fools and knaves in stage plays took their pattern from these men, or these

* MS. in the British Museum.

from them, I cannot determine: what wry mouths, squint eyes, screwed faces, do they make; how like a company of conjurers do they mumble out the beginning of their prayers, that the people may not hear them, and when artificially they have raised their voices, what a *puling* do they make!"

This man's book was publickly burnt; but the *publick*, I fancy, were no losers. He was turned out, or if you please *expelled*, from the House of Commons.

FOUNDERS' HALL, NORTH SIDE OF LOTHBURY,

Is at present used as a Dissenting place for worship. That it has long been such is demonstrated by the following extract from an advertisement published 1706: "Whereas there is a weekly lecture every Thursday morning at Founders' Hall, in Lothbury, wherein the following position has been laid down as a tenet of some particular persons, and declaimed against as heterodox, *viz.* some say that God sees no sin in his people," &c. &c.

The hall is mentioned by Stowe as situated within this parish when he compiled his History of London.

The Founders were incorporated by James I. in the year 1614.

Campbell says "All brass-weights are to be marked by them; and they have a power to inspect not only weights but all brass and copper wares in and three miles round the city." And adds, in the third edition of his "London Tradesman," 1757, "The founder is the man most employed in a brasier's shop: his business is, to cast all works that are made of brass. He has models generally of the work designed, to which he fits the mould to cast his metal in; he seldom designs any thing himself, and his chief skill lies in melting the brass and running it into the mould evenly. There are various sorts of founders: founders who only cast for the braziers; founders who cast for the coach-makers; and those who cast buckles, studs, and bars for the saddlers; and several other sorts of founders, who all work after the same manner and upon the same principles; but apply themselves to particular branches, for no other reason, but that they are not furnished with moulds for other articles: thus the founder who casts candlesticks and brasses for stoves, &c. is furnished with moulds and instruments proper to these articles, and if he is desired but to cast a buckle in the coach-maker's way, he cannot do it; not

not that he is ignorant of the manner, but because he must make a mould for that purpose, which is not worth his while, unless he had several customers in that branch. The founder requires a strong constitution and a robust body to undergo the heat of the fire. He has but few principles to learn relating to his trade, which he may soon acquire if he has any acuteness."

ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER.

This parish includes a vast extent of ground at present, though greatly reduced by the separation of St. John's. The recent enumeration mentions 2367 houses, inhabited by 7131 males, and 10,377 females. The parish of St. John contained at the same period 1268 houses, 3613 males, and 4762 females.

The total of the rent-charge to the use of the poor of both parishes, in 1761, amounted to 50.007l. and the scavengers' rate to 450l.

The following affidavit appeared in the London Evening Post of Feb. 13, 1733:

"Midd. & West. ff. Thomas Wood, clerk of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, maketh oath, that the account of the said parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, to which his name is put, and printed in a book lately published, and intituled, "New Remarks of London, or a Survey of London and Westminster," &c. collected by the company of Parish Clerks, printed in the year 1732, for E. Midwinter, at the Looking-glass and Three Crowns in St. Paul's church-yard, *was never shewn to him* before the publishing the said book; and that his name was put to the account given of the said parish without his knowledge or consent; nor did he give leave to the author so to do: nor did he, this deponent, ever sign any paper, giving any account of the limits or boundaries of the said parish, in writing, nor was he ever empowered so to do by the vestry of the said parish, or any person or persons of or belonging to the said parish.

Thomas Wood.

"Jur. 7^o die Feb. 1732-3, cor. nobis, Nath. Blackerby, Rich. Farwell.

"N. B. By the account published in the said book, the Banqueting-house, Tilt yard guard-room, Privy-garden, and Treasury, though in the parish of St. Margaret, are said to be in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields; and Buckingham-house, which is in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, is said to be in St. Margaret's parish."

After this solemn denial in the instance of St. Margaret's parish, what reliance can be placed on the book alluded to, and where shall an author search for more accurate materials? Vestry-clerks may know the boundaries of districts; but, as many of them are attornies, their information cannot be obtained without a positive order of vestry, *generally* under their absolute influence. Let this explanation, therefore, serve as an excuse for the apparent neglect of not duly tracing the outlines of parishes.

Those of St. Margaret and St. Martin extended in 1723 beyond the town of Knightsbridge, where there was then a fine spring of water, highly useful to the inhabitants of each; and they accordingly helped themselves to it indiscriminately when the receptacle was full; but a drought, which had prevailed some time previous to and in June, hurt the source, and rendered the water very precious. The *Margaretites* and the *Martinites* frequently met at the Conduit; and at length disputes occurred to which parish the spring belonged. Those concluded in inveterate animosity and actual hostility; and, a considerable number of women engaging, they were soon covered with blood and dirt, in which state the constables conveyed several to a magistrate, who, investigating the business, pronounced the spring to belong exclusively to St. Margaret's.

Stowe says, the inhabitants of St. Margaret's attended Divine Service originally in Westminster Abbey, whence they were removed by Edward the Confessor to a church which he erected for them on the North side of the Abbey; but, as that was perhaps a frail structure, the parishioners and the neighbouring merchants of the Staple were induced to rebuild it, except the great chancel raised by the abbot and convent, who instituted a curate, as the dean and chapter their successors have since done the

RECTORS.

Nicholas Onely, D.D.; received his education at Westminster-school and Christchurch college, Oxford, prebendary of Westminster, master of the Savoy, and died Sept. 28, 1724, aged 84.

Edward Gee, D.D. senior prebendary of Westminster, rector of Cheveling, Kent, died March 1730.

James Hargrave, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, M.A. 1715; rector of East Hoadley, Suffex. He published two sermons 1723 and 1724; D.D. 1728; resigned, on obtaining a prebend of Westminster, 1734; dean of Chichester 1739; died 1741.

Scawen Kendrick, of Christ's college, Cambridge; M.A. 1720; D.D. 1728; chaplain to the House of Commons; prebendary of Westminster 1729. He was also

also sub-dean of Westminster, and rector of Hambledon, Bucks; and died May 2, 1753.

Christopher Wilson *, D. D. 1753; prebendary of Westminster.

It has more than once been observed, that repeated alterations have utterly destroyed the antient simplicity and grandeur of this church. Now, with all due deference to superior judgment, I deny the assertion in part; on the contrary, I think there is not another fane within the scope of this work, with some few exceptions, that can be compared with it for genuine and correct imitation of antient ornaments. In the first place, the twelve beautiful clustered columns are perfect, with undisturbed mouldings in the arches, as are the projecting angles over the pillars, and the trefoils and quatrefoils in the angles. Hence upwards are slender clusters, with capitals of foliage. Of the clerestory windows nothing more can be said than that they are in the style used in some of the brick buildings erected in the reign of Henry VIII. and his immediate successors; consequently they are not sufficiently enriched for the rest of the church. Each column between the windows supports a rib imperfectly turned, and too much depressed; but the quatrefoils, roses, and trefoils, in their angles, are neatly executed. The rows of cinquefoils, with roses along the North and South walls, are correct, and the cinquefoil pannels crossing the roof are good imitations. Of the cieling of the ailes and the windows I can say nothing in commendation; but much might be said in condemnation.

The beautiful arch which commences the five-sided sacrarium is thus composed: two clusters of pillars on each side contain four niches; those below, bounded by buttresses, terminate in pinnacles and tracery; the double-pierced pediments are surrounded by foliage, and the tympan has the pointed arch, with escaloped edges, resting on slender pillars; a rose and trefoils pierced fill the intervals between the arch and pediment; the niche has two pillars in the depth, and ribs diverge from them; these are empty. The upper niches, crowned with foliated pointed arches, contain finely-executed paintings of St. Peter and St. Paul. The great arch is of beautiful proportions, with pannels terminating at each end with cinquefoils; between every four are small quatrefoils in the lozenges thus formed.

The basement of the sacrarium is very plain; brackets in each angle support depressed pointed arches, between which and a string ornamented with rosettes are escaloped circles and cinquefoil pannels. The upper part of the embattled

* Afterwards Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Bishop of Bristol.

string is surmounted by an elegant range of arcades, with a large lozenge in the centre of each side of the sacarium, except the East; these contain escaloped quatrefoils and blank shields; hence clustered pillars ascend in every angle, from which ribs diverge to a dome or circle in the ceiling set with masks, foliage, roses, and a wreath of flowers. The ribs are ornamented by the arms of Edward the Confessor, a mitre, portcullis, masks, and foliage.

The North-east window is most absurdly divided, and filled by rich painted glass, the ground of which represents gold Mosaic work, interspersed with I. H. S. the red and white roses, the arms of Edward the Confessor, crowns, portcullis, &c. &c.; and in the centre a whole length of a saint, whose book by no means points out his name.

The South-east window is exactly similar, except that in this St. George slays the dragon; both are injured for want of light.

The altar-piece consists of two seats for the officiating priests, over which are Gothic canopies, with pinnacles and cinquefoil arches. Between those are three escaloped arches, with pinnacles and foliage on the mouldings, and pierced cinquefoil divisions. The back of this recess is divided into small lozenges, with quatrefoils and roses in them; and the centre contains a large carving in wood of the Last Supper, which has some merit and many defects. The countenance of the Saviour is extremely deficient; the two Apostles but tolerable. The right figure is a pilgrim, with modern shoes and hat strapped on his shoulders. The waiter, servant, or innkeeper, is a Russian. I should imagine it to have been copied from some old Italian or Flemish picture.

The East window, full of brilliancy, captured from the Dutch, and presented to this church, has been too often engraved and described to render another description necessary.

The pulpit is without doubt the richest in London, though placed directly before the altar. Four isolated buttresses, ornamented with pannels, quatrefoils, and terminating in pinnacles and foliage, support the body by flying pierced buttresses. The sexagon sides commence with escaloped arches and Cherubim, and have radiated circles of cinquefoil pannels, over which are arches covered with foliage in the Pointed style. It has a very grand effect.

There are side-galleries to the church; and at the West end three above each other. The second contains the organ, richly but not elegantly ornamented in the Pointed style.

The font is perfectly plain; but the top is held by a flying infant, gilt.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS.

In the baptismal pew, John Churchill, Esq. 1715, aged 49.

It will be necessary to give the material parts *only* of the very numerous and very long epitaphs in this church.

At the North entrance, two tablets on a pillar are inscribed to

“Samuel Langford, Esq. 1691;”

And “Peregrine Bertie, 1721, aged 67, and Nicholas and Maria Bertie, his father and mother.”

On the opposite pillar Mr. Emery Hill, 1677, aged 68, whose charitable deeds have been transcribed in all the histories of London since his decease.

On the North wall a large and elegant tablet, “Within this church lie interred the remains of Sir Thomas Crosse, Baronet, eldest son of Thomas Crosse, of this parish, Esq. He was educated under Dr. Busby, and in five several parliaments had the honour of being chosen a representative of the city and liberties of Westminster. Public charities of every kind he cheerfully promoted, and as liberally contributed to: but his heart was never more open than when he privately conveyed his assistance to a sick and necessitous neighbour, preferring the silent testimony of his own conscience to the thanks and good wishes of a multitude. He married Jane daughter of Patrick Lambe, of Stoke Pogis, in the county of Bucks, Esq. by whom he had issue two sons: Thomas, who died an infant; and John, who succeeds him in honour and estate, and who, in dutiful commemoration of his dear father, and of the mutual affection and happy friendship that subsisted between them, hath caused this monument to be erected in the place which the vestry of this parish unanimously desired his acceptance of, as a mark of their esteem, also for the memory of the deceased and the many good offices he had done them. He was born Nov. 29, 1664, and died May 27, 1738, in the 74th year of his age.”

Another of variegated marble, is “To the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, who died March 1, 1724, daughter of Sir Uvedale Corbett and Lady Mildred Cecil. And Lady Mildred Hotham, daughter of James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, who died Jan. 18, 1726-7. Her first husband was Sir Uvedale Corbett, Bart.; her second Sir Charles Hotham, of York, Bart.”

One of white marble to “Sir Richard Corbett, 1683, aged 43.”

A fourth,

A fourth, extremely rich, is inscribed, "Near this place lie interred the remains of Sir John Croffe, Baronet, who served in four parliaments for Wotton Basslet, Lestwithiel, and this important city of Westminster. His benevolent disposition and many exemplary virtues, his country, his afflicted friends, his disconsolate widow, his many public and private charities, do abundantly demonstrate. He died March 12, 1762, in the 62nd year of his age, in hopes of a glorious resurrection."

A plain oval of marble against the gallery, "To the memory of John Perryn, Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Foot. A man as eminent for his private virtues as for his professional abilities; who after serving his country for 36 years (a great part of which was spent in the active and hazardous duties of war in Germany, in Flanders, in Holland, and in the glorious defence of Gibraltar against the united efforts of France and Spain,) fell a victim to a malignant fever, contracted on an expedition to the coast of France, on Jan. 23, 1796, in the 57th year of his age; and was buried in a vault beneath this aisle."

"Mary Jelfe, 1766, aged 45."

"Sarah Lady Young, 1791, aged 38, wife of Sir William Young, Bart. and daughter of Charles Lawrence, Esq."

"In this church are interred the remains of John Pownall, Esq. who died at his house in Great George-street, Westminster, July 17, 1795, aged 70 years. He filled several high and important offices under government for near 50 years with the highest honour and integrity. In the private walks of life his character was that of a pious Christian, an honest man, an affectionate husband, and a tender parent. He has left behind him to lament his loss a widow Mary Pownall, of Abingdon-street, Westminster, two sons John Lillingston Pownall, Esq. and Sir George Pownall, Knt, and a daughter Mary Pownall."

William Richard Wilson, 1708.

Thomas Cramer, 1705.

Garratt Fitzgerald, 1718, &c.

On a plain oval, "Near this place lieth the body of James Nares, Doctor of Music, many years organist and composer to their Majesties King George II. and III. and 23 years Master of the children of the Royal Chapels, in which offices he acquitted himself with credit to his profession, having also discharged the more important duties of husband, father, brother, and friend, with the greatest integrity. He died Feb. 10, 1783, aged 67 years."

From

From the MS Collections of Bishop Kennett:

"Sir Philip Warwick, born at Warwick-house in Westminster, Dec. 24, 1609. Died Feb. 17, 1682, aged 73 years."

The following account of this great man compiled from the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. LX. p. 781, differs as to the dates of his birth, decease, and age, though not materially.

Sir Philip Warwick was born in this parish 1608; he commenced his education at Eton College, which was completed at Geneva under the auspices of the learned Diodati. After his return from the Continent, the patronage of his friends procured him the offices of Secretary to Lord Treasurer Juxon, and Clerk of the Signet. In 1638 he received the degree of B. C. L. from the University of Oxford, and in 1640 was elected a burgess for Radnor in Wales; he voted with the members who gave a negative to the bill for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, and afterwards vacated his seat in Parliament by attending the King at Oxford, where he resided at University College, honoured by the particular confidence of his Majesty; he was deputed in 1643 in order to prevail with the earl of Newcastle who was then in the North to march towards London, but without success. In 1646 the King appointed him one of his Commissioners for treating for the surrender of Oxford; and in the ensuing year he attended the unfortunate Monarch to the Isle of Wight as his Secretary, where soliciting for leave of absence and obtaining it, he never again saw the King whose cause he had supported under arms.

Sir Philip was actively employed in promoting the Restoration. After this great event had been accomplished, his fellow-citizens of Westminster returned him a Burgess in the first Parliament assembled by Charles II. who knighted him and restored him to his place of Clerk of the Signet, to which the Earl of Southampton added the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

He was twice married; first, about 1638, to Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hutton, of Mash, Yorkshire, Esq. who brought him one son Philip; the second was Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Fanshaw, of Ware Park, widow of Sir William Botteler, Bart.

Sir Philip died Jan. 15, 1682, in the 74th year of his age; as we are informed by the epitaph on his monument at Chislehurst church, Kent, in which parish he possessed the seat termed Froynel. Amongst the legacies bequeathed by this great man was 100l. to St. Margaret's for apprenticing a boy to the sea service.

His

His writings were "A Discourse of Government as examined by Reason, Scripture, and the Law of the Land;" and "Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles I." a work candid, liberal, and authentic.

"Sir George Carew dwelt in Caron house, Tuthill-street, and died there, buried at St. Margaret's in Nov. 1612.

"Sir Edward Stafford, Knt. educated at Oxford, and took the degree in arts 1566, and interred in St. Margaret's, Feb. 1604.

"Mr. Richard James, born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, died at Cotton-house, and was buried at St. Margaret's, December 8, 1639.

"Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, died insane 1655, and buried Feb. 4.

"William How, M. D. Commoner of St. John's Oxford, fettled as a physician in Lawrence-lane, London, and then in Milk-street, died at his house Aug. 31, 1656, and buried here.

"Henry Elfyng, Esq. Clerk in Parliament, died at Hounslow, and was buried by his wife in the middle chancel, Sept. 30, 1656.

"Mrs. Catharine Milton, wife to John Milton, Esq. buried Feb. 10, 1657."

The following extraordinary article was extracted from the King's MSS.:

10 E. I. 6. 2. "Gratiani Decretorum Collectanea; five, Concordia discordantium Canonum, cum scholiis Bartholomei Brixiani. In hujus codicis fine scribitur: Apud Westmonasterium, London, in parochiâ St. Margarete, A. D. 1300, quasi mediâ nocte, vicinis pluribus vigilantibus, cum magno et ingenti lumine super le Hers et alibi per circuitum, circa cadaver unius falsi Questoris, subito fuerunt extincta luminaria et omnia ornamenta; et cadaver dicti falsi Questoris cum clamore terribili malignorum spirituum ablata et abducta."

CHANTRIES.

"The king payeth yearly to the priest and churchwardens, to find a priest and a clerk who receive their wages from the Court of Augmentations, 8l.

"The lands, tenements, and hereditaments, belonging to the fraternity of our Lady founded in this church amounteth to 55l. 10s. 4d."

Sarah English, 1729, aged 55.

On a pillar at the South West corner, Laurence Womack, Episcopus Menevensis, 1685, aged 73.

A tablet

A tablet, with gilt ornaments, to Edward Reynoldes, Esq. 1623.

Above it a very neat monument: "In the chancel vault of this church are deposited the remains of Elizabeth Dinwiddie, who died Oct. 11, 1773, aged 35 years; she was daughter of the late Robert Dinwiddie, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, by Rebecca his wife," &c. &c.

A large porphyry tablet and bust to James Palmer, B. D. 1659.

Within the church, Thomas Flowerdew, 1637.

James Abbott, 1791, aged 43.

Thomas Bond, 1616.

Margaret Wolryche, 1710.

Two long inscriptions to Rebecca Moncrieffe, 1742, aged 72; and Elizabeth Alford, 1728, aged 69, and families.

Norton Fitzgerald, Esq. 1721, second son of William Fitzgerald, Esq. of Moy Castle, co. Clare, Ireland.

John Makenllo, 1622.

Maria Arnold, 1701, aged 21.

John Bull, Esq. 1715, aged 85.

Owen Jones, 1634.

Elizabeth Taylor, 1680, aged 49.

Peter Newton, Esq. 1660.

Beaupre Nowers, A. M. 1690.

A plain plate of tin or copper within a frame painted blue, with gilt letters is inscribed, "Within the walls of this church was deposited the body of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, Oct. 18, A. D. 1618. Reader, should you reflect on his errors, remember his many virtues, and that he was a mortal."

"Near this place is interred the body of Sarah Bettridge, wife of Charles Bettridge, of his Majesty's Exchequer, and youngest daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Mairc and Walton, in Cheshire, Esq. eldest son of Sir Peter Brooke, Bart, who was youngest brother to Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Habey, Bart. in the same county, 1743, aged 53."

Mr. Charles Bettridge, died 1755, aged 63.

On the South wall a very large tablet and bust to John Lekeux, Esq. 1754, aged 75.

Judith Arnold, 1714-15, aged 23.

“Near this place is interred the body of William Arnold, Gent. ob. Aug. 23, 1734, aged 25. A proficient in poetry, painting, and musick.”

Margaret Graham, 1772, aged 73.

Charles Brett, Esq.

John Menchin Walcot, Esq. of Ireland, 1753, aged 52.

“H. S. E. Joannes Leng, Episcopus Norvicensis, vitâ defunctus mensis Octobris die 26, A. D. 1727, ætatis suæ 62; qui cum à primâ ætate literis universis, tam divinis quam humanioribus, penitus fuerit imbutus; et doctrinam exquisitam cum mirâ morum suavitate et facundiâ conjunctam habuerit. Apud doctissimos famam, apud indoctos gratiam, apud omnes summam sibi existimationem, facile conciliavit. Religionis Reformatæ vindex acerrimus, cum sub finem vitæ suæ oblata fuit infula Episcopalis (quam mereri maluit quam ambire) nihil prius habuit, suam ut Spartam, quam nactus erat, strenuè ornaret, probè memor Episcopatum esse operis, non honoris, quamvis ipse minimè gloriæ erat cupidus, semper fuit paratus, dignis et bene merentibus præstare officia sua, non rogatus. Qualis Paterfamilias fuit, testantur etiamnum duæ filiæ pientissimæ, testatur uxor luctuosissima, quæ eternæ mariti charissimi memoriæ hoc marmor sacrum esse voluit.”

A pedestal against the North side of the altar piece, but now within a little room, supports the praying, recumbent, and kneeling effigies, of Lord and Lady Howard, as large as the life, in alabaster under a canopy: they have been coloured.

On the North wall the kneeling effigies of Thomas Seymour and Lady.

A very neat monument to Jane Musgrave, wife of Joseph Musgrave, Esq. and daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. 1762, aged 19.

Mr. Nichols has obligingly permitted me to extract the ensuing particulars from his “Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times,” 4to. 1797, which contains the accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Margaret from 1460 to 1692.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, rec' die sepultur' de la Ancrese pro III tapr',	0	0	8
Item, deliv'at Dño Cancellar' Dñi Regis, prædict' die Martii,			
per assen' totius ville, p guerris dict' Dñi Regis,	10	0	0
1466. Item, rec' pro sepult' ejusdem Agnetis in Capellâ beatæ Mariæ			
Virginis infra Ecclesiam prædict',	—	0	6 8
			Item,

£. s. d.

Item, rec' die sepult' Heremitæ apud Charyng.				
Item, pro sepult' ejusdem in Capellâ Sancti Georgii infra Eccles' prædict'.				
Item, rec' die sepult' Dñi Johan' Germyn Anachorit' Westm'.				
Item, rec' die sepult' Clerici Stapulæ.				
1475.	Item, at the day of burying of my Lady Grace.			
	Item, for 11 great books, called Antiphoners, —	22	0	0
1478.	Item, the day of burying of William Caxton, for 11 torches and 1111 tapers at a low mas — —	0	1	8
	Item, for a pulpytte in the church-yard, against the preaching of Dr. Penkey, — —	0	2	8
1483.	Item, the day of burying of Sir William Hopton, treasurer of the King's house, for his pytte in the church,	0	6	8
1485.	Item, at the burying of Mr. John the Queen's foole.			
1489.	Item, at the burying of my Lady Ancreffe, for the bell	0	0	6
	Item, also for Mr. Harry Sharp, dean of St. Stephyn's,	1	0	0
1491.	Item, at the burying of William Caxton, for 1111 torches,	0	6	8
	Item, received of the churchwardens of St. Sepulcre's for the Dragon, — — —	0	2	8
1494.	Item, at the burying of Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knight.			
1497.	Item, in books called Legend, of the bequest of William Caxton, — — —	0	13	0
1498.	Item, for the knelle of Elizabeth de Word with the great bell, — — —	0	0	6
1499.	Item, for the knell of the Bishop of St. Afte * with the bell.			
1500.	Item, for the knell of Julian de Worde with the great bell,	0	0	6
	Item, received of the gift of my Lord Edmund the King's son, to the behove of the church-works, —	0	6	8
	Item, paid for fetching of 11 tonne of stone over the water from Fauks Hall unto the King's Bridge, —	0	0	6
1502.	Item, to Michell Wosebyche for making of viii dragons,	0	6	8
1503.	Item, received of the Southeseyer for iv tapers,			

* Michael Dyacon, bishop of St. Asaph, 1495—1499.

£. s. d.

1506. Also for a certain quit-rent out of a little tenement in the
Wolstaple, to the Maire of the staple, at xxd. by yere.
- Item, 1111 printed books, 11 of them the Lyfe of St. Kateryn,
and other 11 of the Birth of our Lady, of the gift of
the executors of Caxtons.
1509. Item, at the burying of my Lady Anne Clynton for vi
torches, — — — — — 0 6 0
1510. Item, at the burying of Robert the Hermyt iv tapers, 0 0 4
Item, the said wardens now accomptants received of Mrs.
Elizabeth Morley, widow, towards the new making
of a rood Mary and John in the roodeloft, at the time
that the parish be of power and substance to build and
make the same rood, left the sum of, — 10 0 0
1511. Item, the knyll of Dane John Rongwell, abbot of Buckfast', 0 0 6
Item, of the gift of my Lady Clynton 1 tabilcloth, fore
worn, now hallowed for the high awter by the hands
of Mr. Curate.
Item, of Sir William Vampage, Knight, a pax coper and
gilt, a relict of St. Margaret finger, filver and gilt.
A piece of the head of St. George clofid in filver and gilt.
1515. First, paid to the King's collectors for the King's subsidy
for our Lady lands, — — — — — 0 4 0
Also paid to John Pomffret and his company, collectors
of the King's filver for our Lady lands, xvs.; also
paid to the same collectors for the xl marks in the
treasury-box xiiis. for xii burden rushes for the White
Hall, — — — — — 0 2 3
1516. Item, received of the same accomptants of the overplufs of
the box-money for my Lord Abbot's part iis. viid.
and for the church and parishioners part iis. viid.
Some of all the box-money gadered this first yere 53 6 11½
1517. Item, received the 6th day of September, of Elyfabeth
Sneth, Robert Sydlyng, and John Knight, of the gift
of the fraternity of our Lady of Rouncydevall, 0 11 0
Item,

£. s. d.

1517. Item, received the last day of February, of Mrs. Elizabeth Legh and Robert Flegg, executors of the last will and testament of Mr. Anthony Legh, Esq. of his bequest to the steeple, — — — 6 13 6
1518. Item, received the 2d day of May, of Thomas Brightman and Johan his wife, and John Cooke, Taillor, executors to Mr. Robert Bifshop, late residentiary of St. Stephen's, of his bequest to the steeple, — — — 10 0 0
- Some of all the box-money gaderyd this present yere, 48 2 0
1516. Item, given to the broker that did help us to the bargain of the barneston, — — — 0 0 4
- Item, paid in the Custom-house of London for the custom and subside of the same stone, — — — 1 3 0
- Item, paid the 27th day of May to John Branstrette, for 24 ton of barnestone, with the pylage, ankarage, stallage, custom, and water carriage from St. Katryn Port to the King's Bridge, for all in grete, — — — 11 0 0
1519. Item, to the keeper of Scala Celi in the Abby, — — — 0 0 4
1518. Item, given by the children of the May-game, — — — 0 0 8
1519. Item, hath to pledge of the goods and jewels of the said church, a monstre of silver and gilt to bear in the Sacrament on Corpus Christi Day, the pondre thereof 31 ounces and dimid.
- Item, Mr. Hall, the curate, for 14 torches, and for the best lights, at the buryal of Mr. Henry Vued, my Lord Cardinal's fervant, — — — 0 6 6
1521. Item, paid to Symond Symonds, for mending of the glafs windows, and of the ymagery works, that were broken with the grete wynds before Christmas, — — — 2 0 0
1523. Whiche church was hallowed the 9th day of April, in the fourteenth yere of our Lord God mccccxxiii, and in the fourteenth yere of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII.

1525.

£. s. d.

1525. Memorandum, that the King's charter for the Condeitt at the Pales-Gate remaineth in the custody of the church-wardens.
1526. Item, of Richard Smith, Ermytt, for his grave, — 0 6 4
 First, received of the Baron of Burford, for the lone of a vestment, a mas-book, a chales, and other necessaries, 0 1 4
1531. First, paid to Renaeever, payntour, for paynting and gyldyng of the LX storys of St. Margaret's tabernacle, 3 6 8
 Item, paid for guilding of xii small images for the small tabernacle, — — — 2 8 0
1532. Item, received for the knyll and peals of the buryal of Abbot Islype, — — — — 0 1 6
1537. Item, at the monyth mynde of Lady Elizabeth Countess of Oxford, for iv tapers, — — — 0 0 8
1538. First, received of my Lord Dawbnei's chaplayns, for the hyer of a chalis by a whole year—sum — — — 0 3 4
 Item, paid to my Lady Ancrefs, for washing of all the corporas clothes, — — — 0 0 8
1539. Item, paid for the half-part of the Bybell, accordingly after the King's injunction, — — — 0 9 9
 Item, paid to the glazier, in reward for the parish, towards the setting up of the King's arms, and of my Lord Prince's armes, and of my Lord Privy Seal's arms, in the East window in the Trinity Chapelle,—sum 0 10 0
1540. Item, paid to Symon Symons, glasier, for making and setting up of divers arms in the Trinity Chapell, within the parish of St. Margaret in Westminster aforefaid, by the advice and commandment of Mr. Lancaster Herrolt at Arms, — — — 0 10 0
 First, paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife of London, for a ferclett to marry maydens in, the 26th day of Sept. 3 0 0
1541. Item, given by the consent of the Worshipfulls of the parish, of the church-money, towards the repairing of

the

	£.	s.	d.
the high-way towards the Eye Crofs, as by the gader- ing book of Mr., &c. —	3	0	0
1541. Item, paid to Roger Weston, for taking down of our Ladies tabernacle at Rounceyval, and for fetting up thereof in the Trinity ifte in St. Margaret of Westminster,	0	13	4
Item, paid for repairing the chapel wall at Rounceyval, where the tabernacle stood, as by bill apperith,	0	3	3
First, received on Good Friday, for crepinge to the Crofs the same yere, — — — — —	0	0	5
1540. Also received in offerynge-money to the Sacrament of the altar, — — — — —	0	0	2
First, paid the last day of December to a priest and a clerk, for a low mass and dyrges for the Earl of Pembroke and the Duke of Bedford, founders, — — — — —	0	1	1
First, paid to Mr. Dr. Kitchin, in reward for preaching on our Lady-day, a pyke price 2s. 4d. a galland of wine 8d. and his bote-hire 4d.—sum in all, — — — — —	0	3	4
1544. Also paid for rushes against the Dedicacion-day, which is always the first Sunday of October, — — — — —	0	1	5
1545. First, paid to Mr. Barnard, for the table of the Concepcion now standing on the high altar, — — — — —	16	10	0
1547. Also paid to the poor men that did bere the copis and other necessaries to Knightbridge, when that King Henry the Eighth was brought to his burial to Wynsor, and to the man that did ryng the bells, — — — — —	0	3	0
Also paid to the ringers at King Henry the Eighth his dirige in the parish church, — — — — —	0	0	8
Also paid in Christmas quarter to Goodman Burton, for making of the stone in the body of the church, for the priest to declare the Pistells and Gospells, — — — — —	0	2	0
1548. Also paid to Philip Lentall, for making clene of xi payer of harness, ix daggers, and viii bylls, price every harness rs. 4d. — — — — —	0	14	0

Also

£. s. d.

1548. Also paid to the King's amner, when he would have sealed
up the church-doors, at the departure of the King's
Majesty, the 2d day of July, because the bells were
not rong, — — — 0 2 4
1550. Also paid to a carpenter for a day's working, for to set up
the skaffold for him that did write the vi chapter of
St. John's Gospell in the quire, — — — 0 0 8
- Also paid to him that did paint and write the vi chapter of
St. John's Gospell in the quire, — — — 2 0 0
1553. Also paid for bread and drink, on Ash-wednesday, to the
ringers at the victory and overthrow of Wyat and his
adherents, — — — 0 0 8
1554. Also paid to a painter for washing out of the Scripture of the
high altar table, — — — 0 1 0
- Also paid for IIII capons for the bishop's dinner at the re-
conciliation of the church, — — — 0 7 0
- Also for half a veil, — — — 0 5 6
- Also for IIII green geese, — — — 0 2 4
- Also for a dozen of rabetts, — — — 0 2 8
- Also for a dozen of pigions, — — — 0 2 6
- Also a furloyn of beef, — — — 0 6 8
- Also for II gallons of wine, — — — 0 2 0
- Also paid for bread, wine, bear, and ale, for Mr. deane,
the prebendaries, and the quire, when they came in
proceffion to our church, — — — 0 3 8
1555. Item, paid to Low, fletcher, for fetheryng of IIII sheffe of
arrowse, and new trimming of the heads, — — — 0 4 0
1556. Item, paid to Nycholas Clarke, for making thymag of St.
Margaret, — — — 0 11 0
- Item, paid for bread, wine, ale and beer, upon the Ascen-
cion-even and day, against my Lord Abbott and his
covent cam in proceffion, and for strewing herbs the
samme day, — — — 0 7 1

1558.

£. s. d.

1558. Item, for setting forth the five soldiers to Portiscombe the last yere of Queen Mary, — — — 1 13 4
1559. Item, paid to John Rial, for his IIII days work to take down the roode Mary and John, — — — 0 2 8
- Item to John Rial, for taking down the tabil on the high altar, and taking down the holy-water stock, — — — 0 1 0
- Item, for cleaving and sawing of the rood Mary and John, — — — 0 1 0
1560. Item, at the buryal of my Lady Jane Semer, — — — 0 10 0
1562. Hereafter ensueth an inventory made by the said wardens accomptants, of all the goods, jewels, and ornaments to the said church of St. Margarett appertaining, anno Domini 1562.
- First, one vestment of blew cloath of tiffue with the tunicles for Deacon and Subdeacon.
- Item, one cope of crymson cloth of tiffue, and II coorse copes of blew tiffue.
- Item, one cope of purple cloth of tiffue, one other cope of crymson velvet with skallop shells of silver, and one other cope of crymson velvet with flowrs of gold.
- Item, one altar cloth of crymson velvet and gold, and two other altar clothes of blew and ruffet velvet with flowrs of gold.
- Item, two cufshons of cloth of gold and crymson velvet, two cufshons of green velvet with skochyns of needle work, two cufshons of cloth of bawdkyn, and one little cufshon with a tree of green filk.
- Item, VI herse cloaths, and a cloth for the pulpit, of black and red bawdkyn with flowrs of gold.
- Item, VIII old altar cloaths of diaper, one great new altar cloth of diaper fine, and five plain.
- Item, XVII towels and II small towells.
- Item, one challis with the patent all gilt, and II great communion cupps all gylt.

£. s. d.

1562. Item, *a past for bird**, set with pearl and stone. — — — — —
- Item, a streamer of white farcenet with a whight cross. — — — — —
- Item, ten pair of allmen riveletts, and one harnis for a horse-
man, vi blak billes, vi armyngehoordis, vii shefe of
arrowse, and vi daggers. — — — — —
- Item, to John Royal, for his pains taken at sundry times in
the church, in setting forth the xii soldiers towards
the musters into the mantells, and taking of their har-
nests at their return, — — — — — 0 5 0
1563. Item, to John Welch, for the killing and carrying away of
dogs during the plague, and for the putting of them
into the ground, and covering of the same, — — — — — 0 3 2
- Item, to the painter of Totehil Street, for painting of cer-
tain blue crosses, to be fixed upon sundry houses in-
fected, — — — — — 0 0 6
1565. Item, paid to John Barrowell, for making of the turret in
the church steeple, and for timber thereunto belong-
ing, wherein the same bell now hangeth, as appeareth
by his bill, — — — — — 3 6 8
1567. Item, for mending and setting up the coate armour in Our
Lady chapel, — — — — — 0 0 6
1568. Item, paid for setting of two soldiers into the North parts,
and for their coates, floss, and other things, as it ap-
peareth by a bill thereof, — — — — — 3 12 10
1569. Item, paid towards the harness that came from the Tower
of London, — — — — — 5 0 0
1576. Item, paid to Mr. Bailey towards the making up of a con-
ditt at the palace, — — — — — 2 0 0
- Item, paid for making, writing, and drawing out of a lease
of St. Anne's chapell, to lay wood in for the poor, — — — — — 0 5 8
1579. Item, paid for scowering of the armor and shott against the
musters in Totehil Fields, — — — — — 1 6 0

* So the transcript. But Q.?

Item,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, paid for powder for the foldiers upon the mustering day, — — — — —	0	12	4
1579. Item, paid to the foiers, the anfyant-bearer, and to him that played upon the drome, — — —	1	7	4
1581. Item, given to John Clarke, for taking up the post in the great gate for my Lady Suffex, when she came to the church to a sermon, — — —	0	0	6
— Money received towards the Conduitt, &c.			
1582. Item, received of Sir Thomas Tresham, knight, — — —	0	6	8
Item, received of Sir John Goodwin, knight, — — —	1	0	0
Item, &c. paid, — — — — —			
Item, for stuff for the conduitt, and for the new building and making thereof, as doth and may appear by certain bills, — — — — —	43	7	1½
1585. Received for the funeral of my Lord Windfor, — — —	0	10	0
1586. Item, received for the funeral of Sir Edward Sutton, chief baron, and Lord Dudley, for the cloth and bells, — — —	0	9	0
Item, paid for ringing at the beheading of the Queen of Scotts, — — — — —	0	1	0
Item, paid for candles to burn in the church while the Lady Stafford's clofet was making, — — —	0	0	2
1587. Item, paid to Mr. Fisher, for making the butts in Totehil Fields, — — — — —	1	3	0
Item, received for the funeral of Sir Henry Gates, for the blacks about the church, — — — — —	1	0	0
1588. Item, received of Mr. Marmaduke Servante, for the use of the poor, to buy coals, being the gift of the Right Hon. the Lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England, the sum of — — — — —	10	0	0
1589. And the church-wardens aforefaid have delivered the sum of forty pounds in money, which was the money given by Mr. Feckenam, late abbot of Westminster, to the use of the poor of the same parish, to buy wood; which			
	T 2		sum

		£.	s.	d.
	sum the said churchwardens have delivered into the hands of the new churchwardens now appointed, —	40	0	0
1592.	Received of the Lord Cromwell and Mr. Freak, being carried into the countrey to be buried, — —	2	1	8
1593.	Item, paid Mr. Palmer for 11 years rent for the chapell in Totehill-street, — — —	1	0	0
	Item, they also demand for buryal of 313 poor people, as a due accustomed, — — —	2	6	2
1594.	Item, paid to Jhon Dore and George Jhonson, by consent of the vestry, for casting a ditch between my Lady Dacres and Mr. Lyne, thereby to content her Ladyship, she being then determined to found an hospital in this parish, —	1	8	0
1595.	Item, paid for bread, drink, cheefe, fish, cream, and other victuals, when the worshipfull of the parish, and very many others of the poorer sort, went the perambulation to Kensington, in this hard and dere time of all things, as may appear by a bill of particulars, — —	7	10	0
	Item, given to Jhon Creveune, alias Sote, a poor scholar born in this parish, after a sermon by him made in this church, by consent of such of the vestry as were present at that sermon — — —	1	0	0
1597.	Item, paid by us Samuell Hasilwood and Roger Darley, church-wardens of the parish church of St. Margaret in Westminster, for the use of the poor of Westminster aforesaid, unto John Griffyn, collector to the Dean and Chapter, for one whole year's rent due unto the Dean and Chapter of Westminster at the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady last past, for two tenements in Tuthil-street, 1l. 6s. 8d.: and for one other tenement in the Sanctuary 20s. All this given to the use of the poor by John Varnam, late deceased, as by an acquittance under the said collector's hand appeareth, —	2	6	8
	Item, the said accomptants do charge themselves with the sum of ten pounds, which was paid unto them by Mr.			

Marmaduke,

£. s. d.

Marmaduke, as the gift of the Right honourable the Lady Burghley, deceased, to be given to the churchwardens, to be by them employed to the use of the poor,	10	0	0
Item, the said accomptants do charge themselves with the sum of twenty-six pounds, of the gift of William Bagnall, deceased, which was received of divers tenements which he left to the use of the poor, and by us to be distributed to xii old poor men, — — —	26	0	0
Item, imprimis, paid to John Dore, the 16th of May 1597, for making of the butts in Tuthill, and for casting of a ditch about the butts, — — —	1	1	4
1597. Item, paid the 4th of March to Goodman Chambers, for mending of the alms-houses in Petty France, that was blown down by the last great wind, — — —	0	5	6
1600. Item, for making a pair of butts and brigs, and for the carpenter's work, — — —	1	5	2
The charge for the organs, in all, — — —	17	2	7
Item, paid to two furgions, to search a coarfe suspected to be of the plague, — — —	0	6	8
1603. Item, paid to Robert Wells, the 19th of June 1603, for killing of four-score dogs, — — —	0	6	8
[N. B. This Wells was paid for the killing of 422 more at diverse times the same summer, at the price of one penny each dog.]			
Item, paid for the graves of 451 poor folks, — — —	1	17	7
1605. Item, paid the ringers for ringing at the time when the parliament-house should have been blown up, — — —	0	10	0
1606. Item, paid for ringing when the King of Denmark came to the Abby the 4th of August, — — —	0	2	6
1608. Item, bought a cloth of gold and a cushion for the communion table, and a cushion for the pulpit, — — —	20	0	0
1609. Item, paid for making the new wall, containing twenty-nine rodts, at 10s. the rodd, — — —	14	10	0
Item, paid for making a new pair of butts in Tuthil fields, — — —	0	14	0
			1610.

	£.	s.	d.
1610. Received for the token money for the whole year, ended the 11th day of May, 1611, — — —	6	5	0
Item, paid to Goodwyfe Wells, for salt to destroy the fleas in churchwardens pew, — — —	0	0	6
1611. Item, paid on Monday the 8th day of April, A. D. 1611, for oyl, and for ringing at the dedicating and consecrating of the new ground enclosed within the church-yard wall of St. Margaret's, in Westminster, for the buryal of the dead, — — —	0	2	2
Item, paid to John Gurland, for keeping the boys from the church-yard walls at the funeral of the Earl of Dunbar,			
Item, paid to John Moulten, for two days work done about the two North gates in the church-yard, and about the coffin-house, being uncovered with the great wind, as by his bill appeareth, — — —	0	3	0
1612. Item, paid to Michael Stockdale, for ringing when the Queen of Scots was buried in St. Peter's church, —	0	2	6
Item, paid for the making of a pair of new butts in Tothil fields, — — —	1	16	4
1613. Item, paid to William Turping, for making a new pair of butts in Tothil fields for this parish, as appeareth by his bill, — — —	1	1	0
1616. Item, paid to seaven men for fower daies workes apeice in making and digging a large pitt of twelve foot deepe, thirty foot long, and about ten foot broad, to bury the bones in the church-yard, at 1s. 6d. a day apiece, —	2	2	0
1617. Item, paid for making a new pew for the midwives, —	2	5	0
Item, paid for making another new pew for the midwives adjoining to the former, — — —			
Item, paid to Leonard Tenant, for a new clock and chimes, and twoe dyals, and for a barrel, and pricking thereof, and for wyers to the chimes, and for all the iron-work and workmanship in the setting up and finishing of the same,			

£. s. d.

	same, according to an agreement made with him in that behalf, being for the use of this church and parish,	37	0	0
1622.	Item, paid to Walter Hall, bricklayer, for bricks, tiles, &c. for and about the building and erecting of the correction-house in Tuttle fields for this city, &c. being also for a house to set the poor of the parish on work there,	156	4	1
	Item, paid to Thomas Hammond, carpenter, for timber, &c. for and about the said correction-house, and for the mills and other necessarys, — —	83	13	0
	Item, paid to ———, locksmith, for iron work of all sorts needfull in the new building of the said house, &c.	12	8	9
	Item, paid to the joyner for wainscoting, and a table and formes in and about the said house — —	4	12	2
	Item, paid to the painter, for colouring in oil the great gate, and all the windows, doors, and door-cases, in the said house, &c. — — — —	1	12	0
	Item, paid to the glazier for 89 foot of new glass for the said houses, and repairing the old windows, which were much decayed, — — — —	1	3	10
	Item, paid to the mason, for putting hooks into the gate, and to a labourer to carry the chimney-stones thither, —	0	2	0
	Item, paid the labourers to fill up the ditches, and for ramming the foundations of the brick wall, and for drains to pass the water away, and for cleansing and enlarging the sewers, — — — —	3	6	0
	Item, paid for twenty blocks to beat hemp on, 3 plain blocks, and 28 beetles, for the said house of correction, —	7	7	6
	Item, for a green broad cloth carpet, and six cushions of the same, a pair of large creepers, fire shovel, and tongs, for the court-house in the said house of correction,	2	5	1
	Item, paid for precedents and orders taken and transcribed out of other houses of correction, in Middlesex and Surry, and out of Old Bridewell in London, and Sessions-house,	1	0	0
	Item,			

House of Correction.

		£.	s.	d.
House of Correction. 1624.	Item, paid for two pieces of broad cloth for children's coats,	1	2	0
	Item, paid for two pieces of cotton, — —	9	14	0
	Item, paid for twenty flock beds and bolsters, and for twenty ruggs, and twenty blankets, — —	26	0	0
	Item, paid for one hundred of muckenders at 2d. a-piece, and for tape, — — —	0	17	8
	Item, paid for one hundred and six ells and a quarter of canvas, at 15d. the ell, to make shirts for the children — — — —	6	12	10
	Item, paid for making of an hundred shirts at 2d. the piece,	0	6	8
	Item, paid for an hundred and fifteen ells and half of canvas to make sheets at 15d. the ell, — —	13	4	2
	Item, to making forty-eight pair of sheets, at 6d. a pair,	1	4	0
	Item, paid for seven dozen and four double bands, at 3d. a band, — — — —	1	2	0
	Item, paid for two dozen of single bands, at 3d. a band,	0	6	0
	Item, paid for twenty-four pair of shoes for the children,	1	4	0
	Item, paid for forty coyfes, at 4d. a-peice, — —	0	10	6
	Item, paid for gartering for the children, — —	0	3	9
	Item, paid for making of four and forty coats for children,	1	2	0
	Item, paid for making of forty petticoats, — —	0	10	0
Work about Green Coat Hospital.	Item, paid to Mr. Hollowaie, for 18 pounds of brafs, at 14d. the pound, — — —	1	1	7
	Item, paid to Robert Bishop, bricklayer, more at several times for workmanship by him, and his men, in building and finishing the said hospital with bricklayer's work, plaisterer's work, and tiler's work, as appeareth by his bills, and the particular book, — —	14	18	0
	Item, paid to John Middleton, carpenter, more for workmanship by him and his men, about the hospital, as appeareth, &c. — — —	24	3	10
	Item, paid to the smith, for iron works, casements, locks, keys, iron bars, and other work, about the hospital, as appeareth, &c. — — —	7	10	0
	Item,			

	£.	s.	d.
Green Coat Hospital. { Item, paid to the painter, for work done about the hospital, as appeareth, &c. — — —	5	14	8
{ Item, paid to the plumber, for his work in the hospital,	1	3	6
{ Item, paid for a plank for a table, being 37 foot long, at 16d. the foot, — — —	2	9	0
{ Item, paid for the sawing and carriage thereof, —	0	5	0
1625. Received of the Right Honourable the Commons House of Parliament, when they took the communion in the parish church, on the 3d day of July, 1628, &c.	47	5	8
Item, received of the Right Reverend Father in God George Lord Bishop of London, by the direction and appoint- ment of the Right Honourable the Upper House of Parliament, being part of the moneys collected by vir- tue of his Majesty's letters patents, and allotted by their Lordships for the relief of the poor visited of this city of Westminster, the sum of — —	300	0	0
Item, paid to the dog-killer for killing of dogs, —	0	9	8
Item, paid to the dog-killer, for killing of 24 dozen of dogs,	1	8	0
Item, paid for copying out of letters and directions which came from the Lords of the Council in the time of vi- sitacion, — — —	0	4	6
Item, paid for 272 loads of gravel for the church-yard,	13	12	0
1626. Item, to the graves of 1447 poor people this year, —	1	0	0
Item, paid to Mr. John Seals, for keeping and dieting the hospital children, being sometimes in number thirty- two every month, and sometimes less, for 20 months now ended, as appeareth by particulars, and the fe- veral acquittances of the said John Seals in that behalf made, — — —	84	12	4
Item, paid to the bricklayer, for stuff and workmanship at the vault in Tuthill, — — —	1	10	8
Item, they do also charge themselves with the sum of two hundred and seven pounds, seven shilling, and ten pence, which they received out of the vestry, towards			

£. s. d.

the building of the new church-yard wall, and other buildings which they have made; one hundred pounds whereof was the gift of Thomas Hays, knight; and the rest were remainders of overseers accompts and of rents,		—	—	—	211	7	10
1626. Item,	received also of the Right Honourable the Commons House of Parliament, at several times, when they received the communion in the parish church, anno 1 et 2 Reg. Caroli,	—	—	—	52	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1627. Item,	paid for bread and wine, when the Right Honourable the Commons House of Parliament (being 468 persons) received the communion in the parish church 1626,				5	17	0
Item,	paid to Walter Hall, bricklayer, for making and building the new church-yard wall near Tutle-fields, containing in the whole compass thereof threescore and two roods, at 2l. 13s. 4d. the rodde, viz. for brick, lime, sand, and workmanship,	—	—	—	165	6	8
Item,	paid to George Butt, for making a ditch about the new church-yard wall, containing 52 rods $\frac{1}{2}$, at 1s. the rodd,	—	—	—	2	12	6
Item,	paid for twelve bundles of rushes, to fit the church-yard for consecration,	—	—	—	0	1	0
Item,	paid for carrying and re-carrying the tent and other things,	—	—	—	0	1	8
Item,	paid to Dr. Pope for his fee at the said consecration,				2	10	0
Item,	paid to Mr. Walsall, the register, for his fee and pains for drawing and ingrossing an instrument to consecrate the new church-yard,	—	—	—	3	10	0
Item,	spent in a dinner, at the said consecration, for the said officers, and other worshipful company that attended the solemnity,	—	—	—	1	19	2
Item,	paid to Mr. John Scales, for keeping and dieting the hospital children in the first yere of this accompt, being in number sometimes 20 a month, sometimes more,						sometimes

£. s. d.

sometimes less, as by the particulars, and the several acquittances of the said John Scales, in that behalf made, appeareth, — — —

33 17 0

Item, received of Mr. Samuel Clarke and William Goodacres, churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, for admitting them and the parishoners there to joyn and make use with us in the house of correction in Tothil fields, the sum of forty pounds, —

40 0 0

1628. Item, received of the Right Honourable William the now Earl of Salisbury, as an annuity of eight pounds *per annum*, which is paid yearly by his Lordship, in lewe and consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds yet remaining in his hands, which was given by the Right Honourable Robert late Earl of Salisbury his father, deceased, for two years, — —

16 0 0

Item, To Mr. Hennam, the husband of William Bowyer's widow, for carrying snow and ice out of King street after a great frost, by consent of the vestry, —

6 0 0

Memorandum, that there also remaineth in the vestry, which was given by the Right Honourable the Commons House of Parliament, at their communicating and fast, in April, 1628, the sum of forty pounds, whereof their Honours have directed and appointed twenty pounds to be laid out for the poor children of the hospitals; and the other twenty pounds they have left to the direction of the church-wardens and overseers for the use of the poor of this parish, — —

40 0 0

Item, of the Right Honourable the Commons House of Parliament, collected at their fast, 18th of Feb. 1628,

47 19 7½

Item, of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Upper House of Parliament, for the hospital children and the poor, — — —

10 0 0

[16 April, 1628, Sir W. Bulstrode reporteth the sum collected at the fast and communion 80l. and odd

£. s. d.

money under 40s. Upon question, 20 nobles a-piece in plate to be presented to Dr. Burgesse and Mr. Dyke; 10l. to be given the minister of the church of St. Margaret, besides the payment for the wine; the rest to be distributed to the poor by the committee.

Journals.]

1628. Item, of the Right honourable the Lords of the Higher House of Parliament, to the hospitall children, — 4 0 0

Item, of divers persons the parishioners of this parish, for their fines for swearing and being drunk, and for breach of the Sabaoth, and being otherwise presented according to the penal laws, as by a particular of their names and several fines appeareth, which hath been employed to the use of the hospitall children, the some of — 3 9 4

Item, disbursed for the hospital this year — — 106 14 4

1630. Item, to Walter Hall, bricklayer, for his work in building the pesthouse, as appeareth by his bill, and for materials, 48 4 0

1631. Item, paid towards the repaire of Brentford bridge and of Knightsbridge, and for the charge of the sute to defend ourselves from the same, and other expences touching the same, as by the particulars appeareth, — 24 7 10

N. B. The whole sum disbursed this last year for the hospitall was — — — 60 13 1½

1633. Item, of the Right honourable Henry earl of Manchester, lord privie seale, the pardon of his lordship's fees for passing our licence in mortmaine for King Charles's hospitall in Westminster, which his lordship, as the prime benefactor to that good worke, hath most freelic and nobly remitted unto us; in like manner hath fir Sidney Montague, knight, his lordship's brother, one of the masters of the Requests, remitted to us his fees; and so likewise did Mr. William Noye, attorney general to his Majestie, not only restore to us twenty pounds,

which

£. s. d.

which we gave him for his pains therein, but of his owne bounty gave us more ten pounds.

Item, disbursed and paid for fees to divers officers at the greate seale, privie seale, and signett, and for drawing the books, and to Mr. Attorney Generall his servants, and other necessary charges, in passing his Majesty's grant of licence in mortmain for King Charles his hospitall in Westminster, as by severall billes thereof appeareth, — — —

35 1 5

1634. Item, to the fower poor women to carry the almes baskett for the poore of our parish in the correction howse, from the 18th of Januarie last to this time, being xvii weeks, at vi s. the weeke; in toto, — —

5 2 0

1635. Item, to Thomas Gassaway, carpenter, for a new building added to the house of correction, as by his bill appeareth, — —

27 12 0

Item, to Allen Gilbert, bricklaier, for his work about the same building, as by his bill appeareth, — —

37 15 0

Item, for bread for the house of correction for the whole year, — —

11 9 6

Item, for beere for them, as appeares by severall bills, — —

24 2 0

Item, for salt fish for them in Lent, and for the carriage, — —

2 17 6

1636. Item, to Philip Johns, for salte fish for the poore in the correction howse this year, as by his three severall bills appeareth — — —

6 13 4

Disbursements for the setting of the towne-poore to worke:

Summa Pagine, — —

242 10 6

Disbursements for the hospitall:

Summa, — —

117 16 10½

1637. Item, received as a legacy given to the poor of this parish by the last will of Mr. Thomas Knevitt, late clerk of the parliament, deceased — — —

20 0 0

Memorandum, that these accomptants (out of this remaine) have disbursed, for the reliefe of the poore visited with the plague in their two years, the sum of three hundred

four score

£. s. d.

fourfcore and one pounds, sixteen shillings, and eleaven pence farthing, as by their particular accompt thereof appeareth.

1638. Item, to Mr. Thomas Falconbridge, by order of the vestry, at four severall payments, twoe hundred pounds towards the building of the new chapell in Tuttle-fields; which sum of two hundred pounds was disbursed by the said Mr. Thomas Falconbridge as followeth, viz.

1639. Item, of the Right honourable the Lord Pollett, Sir Robert Pye, and others, the sum of one hundred pounds, given by the last will and testament of the Right honourable the Dutcheffs of Richmond her grace, to be distributed to the poore of this parish, — — — —

100 0 0

Item, to Bummer the beadle, for watching a house all night in Gardiner's lane, which was shut up, and supposed to be visited, — — — —

0 0 8

1641. Item, paid for eight books of the act made for the pole-money, with the proclamations to the same, at ten-pence apeece, which were bought and provided for the vestrie, — — — —

0 6 8

Item, paid to Joane Parkinson and Mary Clarkfon, for making cleane the church and pews against the 7th day of September, 1641, when there was a Thanksgiving for our unity with the Scotts, — — — —

0 1 6

Item, paid to the singing men of the Abbie towards their feast at St. James's tide, according to auncient custome, — — — —

1 0 0

1642. Item, collected at the parish church, and at the new chappell, to carrie children to New England, — — — —

26 12 6

Item, receipts of moneys collected towards the payment for the building of the courts of guard, making posts and chains, and other works for the safety of this town, summa — — — —

50 0 0

Item, received out of the black chest at severall tymes for the building of the new pest howses, — — — —

200 0 0

Money

	£.	s.	d.
Money received of the collectors for the visited, totall,	10	19	0
1642. Item, paid to Richard Vesey, Oct. 15, for the carpenters worke of the floore over the stairs, where the powder and bullets, and match lyeth, — —	1	15	0
Item, November 3, given to the officers of the Tower of London and labourers that delivered the powder, bullet, and matche, — —	0	14	0
Disbursements to the singing men of the Abbey, viz.			
Item, for an yearly allowance given unto them for singing anthems in the parish church at Christmas, Easter, and Whitfontide, and is towards their feast at St. James tyde, — —	1	0	0
Item, the total of the charge for building of the pest howses amounteth to twoe hundred fiftie-seaven pounds, seaven shillings and nine pence, viz. — —	257	7	9
Item, Disbursements for the building and making of courts of guard and sluces for the safetie of this towne, and for posts and chains in St. James Street and King Streete,			
Item, paid to the labourers for several days worke about digging, trenching, and making breast workes and sluces, as by the particular bill appeareth, — —	17	6	4
Item, paid to George Hare, for writing of an affessment for the visited; for another affessment for maimed souldiers, which was twice written; for drawing out the names of all such persons in this parish as have taken the covenant, and putting them into an alphabetical way; alsoe for the drawing up of the names as well of all such as had taken the covenant here, as those that had not, and putting them together in an alphabetical way, &c. — —	3	11	4
1643. Item, paid for the releife of a child of Anne Beard's, that died of the plague in the Still Yard; and a poore woman that was shutt up in her house there at several tymes, — —	0	10	0
Item, disbursements for the poore visited with the plague, this yeare's totall, — —	24	2	2
			1644.

		£.	s.	d.
1644.	Item, of Edward Tasker, by the hands of his daughter Aylett, for the stuff and materialls of the court of guard erected upon his ground at the Horfe-ferrie, — —	5	0	0
	Item, for 29 pound of fine brasse, at 4d. a pound, and 96 pound of coarfe brasse, at 3d. a pound, taken off from fundrie toombe-stones in the church, — —	1	13	6
	Item, of Arthur Condall, in part of £.5 for the screene and organ-loft, — — — —	50	0	0
	Item, of Edward Stanthwaite, for having companie in his howse on a fast-day, 10s. and for swearing, 1s. —	0	11	0
	Item, to Mr. John Redwood, for charges upon sundry indictments touching the bridge at the water-mill, as by bill appears, — — — —	2	16	11
	Disbursements for the poore visited with the plague this year:			
	Sum total, —	59	4	4
1645.	Received of Captain White, for the organ-pipes, —	4	0	0
	Item, to the Lady Spotswood, in great want, —	0	2	6
	Item, a petition to Mr. Recorder, for the rent of the Horfe-ferrie, for the use of the poore, 2s.—a petition for the markett, 1s. 6d. — — —	0	3	6
	Item, three petitions to the committee for prisoners, for shrowds, &c. burying 32 prisoners which died in Tuttle-fields, — — —	0	3	0
	Item, to Mr. Prynne, for repairing the new fluce to drain the Levell, as by bill appeareth, — —	0	7	0
	Item, for seaven lanthorns to hang in the streets, —	0	18	0
	Item, to the beadies to drink while they watched the chaines, —	0	1	0
	Disbursement for the poore people visited with the plague this year: sum total — — —	81	1	5
1646.	Item, received more for the reliefe of the poore visited with the plague, by another collection at the parish church upon the 9th of September, 1646, being a day sett apart for publique thanksgiving, — —	9	10	0
				1646.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, September 14, received of Mr. Richard Shering, by virtue of an ordinance of parliament touching the visited, the sum of one hundred pounds, —	100	0	0
Item, paid for sweeping and cleansing of the broad sanctuary against the funeral of the earl of Essex, and for broomes,	0	4	10
Disbursements for the use of the poore visited with the plague in this parish; summa, — —	154	13	9
1647. Item, of William Holliday, for the timber and stuff of the boarded howse that was made and built in the passage to the neat-howse for a court of gard in Tuthill-feilds,	6	0	0
Item, paid in fees unto Mr. Freind and Mr. Denham, twoe of the messengers unto the fergeant att armes attending the Commons House of Parliament, when theis accomptants were committed for permitting ministers to preach upon Christmas-day, and for adorning the church, — — — —	3	0	0
1648. Item, laid out in expences, when (by order) wee sent forth scouts to bring intelligence of the armies' approach towards the cittie, — — — —	0	12	6
1647. Item, Disbursements for the use of the poore visited with the plague in this parish, — —	165	10	0
1648. Item, to Thomas Bowker, coroner, for attending with a jury, touching the death of John Kirby and John Butterfeild, who were both slain in this parish when the Surrey-men came down with a petition to the Parliament, as by his receipt appeareth, — — — —	0	6	8
Item, paid to Nicholas Edlyn, for half a chaldron of coles and half an hundred of faggets, that by command were sent to a regiment of souldiers at Goring howse,	0	17	6
Item, paid to William Newington, tallow-chandler, for one dozen of candles sent to the same regiment at the same time, — — — —	0	6	6

£. s. d.

- Item, to the Lady Spotsworth, that lost all in Ireland, upon every fast-day 5s. for tenne fast-daies together, out of the moneys collected at church, in all, — 2 10 0
1649. Item, paid to George Hare, for going over the whole towne, and taking the names of all the inhabitants in order, 0 12 0
- Item, paid to Maffey, the sheriff's bailiffe, for delaying to serve the execution upon us touching the 24l. fine set upon this parish for not repairing the highway between the gates near Whitehall, — — 0 5 0
- Disbursements for the use of the poore visited with the plague; summa paginae, — — — 1 16 0
1650. Item, there was given by the Honourable House of Parliament, for to repaire St. Margaret's church, the summe of two hundred pounds, payable out of Mr. Brett's compounding fyne att Goldsmiths' Hall; but the same being after transferred to Gurney house, and made payable there out of deans and chapters lands, these accomptants, by order of vestry, fould the same to Mr. Nicholas Love, at 11s. in the pound, — — 110 0 0
- Item, received out of the vestrie, to purchase the inheritance of the rents belonging to the poore of this parish, held of the late dean and chapter of Westminster, of and from the contractors for sale of deans and chapters lands, — — — 400 0 0
- Item, paid for herbs that were strewed in the windows of the church, and about the same, att two severall daies of humiliation, — — — 0 3 10
- Item, paid for herbs that were strewed in the church upon a daie of thanksgiving, — — — 0 2 6
- Item, the purchase of the inheritance of the tenements held of the late dean and chapter of Westminster, belonging to the poor of this parish, was made some of them at three, and some at four years purchase, in manner as followeth;

£. s. d.

followeth; *viz.* the whole purchase money, which these accomptants agreed with the contractors for the purchase aforefaid, amounted to five hundred three score and eight pounds, three shillings, and tenne pence; which these accomptants paid and fatisfied in this manner: they bought as many bills as amounted to five hundred thirty-nyne pounds, three shillings, and twopence, at the rate of 60*l. per centum*; for which they paid in ready money 333*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; by the buying of which bills they faved the parish 215*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Paid more in ready money unto the faid contractors, towards fatisfaction of the purchase money aforefaid, as for their fix-pences in the pound, 14*l.* 4*s.*; and also in ready money to the treasurers for their three-pences in the pound, 7*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* abated for interest according to act of parliament, in regard they made present payment of their whole money. So that 223*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* of the whole purchase money was fatisfied by the profit made of the bills before mentioned, and by the interest so allowed as aforefaid; and the remainder thereof being 345*s.* 0*s.* 5*d.* these accomptants paid in ready money, in manner as is before expreffed, *viz.*

345 0 5

Item, paid to Mr. Gabriell Clinkard, bailiffe of the liberty of the late dean and chapter of Westminster, in discharge of certain fynes and amercements, amounting to the sum of nineteen pounds and tenne shillings, yffuing out of the Crowne-office, for want of repairs in pavements of the streets, and between the two gates at Whitehall, and other defaults, as by receipt appeareth,

8 0 0

1651. Item, of colonell Barkstead, being money by him received of one that sold unlicenced books, —

1 0 0

Item, of colonell Barkstead, as money by him received of two persons that entertained company to tipple on the Sabbath-day, — — —

0 10 0

x 2

Item,

£. s. d.

Item, of the commissioners of the customs, according to an order of the committee for the navie of the 16th of December, 1651, grounded on an act of Parliament of the 28th of March, 1651, the summe of one hundred pounds, given to the use of the poore within the city and limitts of Westminster, viz. — 100 0 0

Item, of the said commissioners of the customes, upon another order of the committee of the navie of the 16th of February, 1651, as given also by the Parliament to the use of the poore within the said cittie and limitts of Westminster, — — — 300 0 0

Item, received more of the commissioners of the customes, by virtue of an order of the committee of the navie of the 2d of April, 1652, according to act of Parliament, the summe of two hundred pounds, for the use of the poore within this cittie and limitts of Westminster, 200 0 0

Item, of the Right Honourable the Counsell of State, toward reparation and cleansing of the new church and the new church-yard, after the Scottish prisoners had much annoyed and spoiled the same, — — — 30 0 0

Item, rents received of Mr. Lawrence Blomley, for the fee farmes purchased of the Trustees of Worcester house, to the use of the poore almes-people of the Long Woolstaple and Lady Alley, Westminster:—for halfe yeare of the said fee farme rents, — — — 30 0 0

Item, paid to John Gomerfall, for painting and gilding of the States armes in severall places of the church and vestry, as by his receipt appeareth, — — — 50 0 0

Item, paid unto severall labourers (whose names are inserted in these accomptants rough booke) for sweeping and cleansing the Sanctuary high-way, when the Parliament accompanied the corpse of general Ireton to the grave, and for filling the holes of the same high-way with rubbish to levell it, — — — 1 13 6

Item,

£. s. d.

- Item, paid for the certificate of Auditor Powell, whereby it appeared that the almes-houses were constantly repaired out of the late King's treasury, — — — 0 2 6
- Committee for removing obstructions in the sale of the fee farm rents. } Item, paid for two orders of the said committee, graunted upon the auditor's certificate; by which the trustees of Worcester howse were enjoined to convey the fee farm rents (now purchased) to the use of the said almes-people, — — — 0 5 0
- Item, paid unto Dr. Wimberley, for all his right, title, and interest in and to the Anchorist house near the vestry, according to order and agreement, and as in the deed may appear, — — — 62 0 0
- Item, to Nicholas Edlyn, woodmonger, for seaventeene chaldron and a halfe of sea coales (which were given and distributed unto many very poore people of this parishe against Christmas last, 1651, when there were great frosts) at the rate of 11. 3s. the chaldron, as by his bill and receipt appeareth, — — — 21 0 0
1652. Item, of Mr. Clendall and Mr. Webster, churchwardens of Martyn's in the Fields, as one third part of three quarters wages due to the governor of the house of correction at Christmas, 1652, — — — 5 0 0
- Item, of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Customes, by virtue of an order from the honourable the committee of the navie of the 18th of January, 1652, the summe of two hundred and fiftie pounds (out of the moneys which arose by the new impost on coles) for the use of the poore within the severall parishes of Margaret's, Westminster, Martyn's in the Fields, Paul's Covent Garden, and Clement Danes, viz. — — — 250 0 0
- Item, of the Honourable Commissioners of the Customes, according to an order of the honourable committee for the navie of the 19th of Aprill, 1653, for the use of the poore within the severall parishes of Margaret's, Westminster,

	£.	s.	d.
Westminster, Martyn in the Fields, Paul's Covent Garden, and Clement Danes, — —	250	0	0
Item, paid to Mr. Hernden, for a white marble font sett up in the church for baptizing of infants, as by his bill and receipt appeareth, — — —	5	0	0
Item, paid to Mrs. White, for fiftene tickets of pewter, for fifteen poore people to aske almes, according to the order of the justices of peace, — —	1	0	0
Item, paid to Mr. Morris, ironmonger, for fiftene yards of brasse chaine for the said poore peoples tickets, as by his bill appeareth, — — —	0	9	6
Item, paid to Mr. Hatton, gardiner, for making the paire of shooting butts in Tuttle-fields, as by his bill and receipt appears, — — —	2	10	0
Item, paid to Thomas Wright, for 67 load of soyle laid on the graves in Tuthill-fields, wherein 1200 Scotch prisoners (taken at the fight at Worcester) were buried, and for other pains taken with his teeme of horse about mending the Sanctuary highway, when general Ireton was buried, as, &c. — — —	1	10	0
Item, paid for the committee of obstructions order towards settlement of the late King's slaughter-house near the Mill Bank, for the use of the poore, — — —	0	2	6
Item, paid for an order of the counsell of state, whereby the late King's slaughter-house and yard neere the Mill Bank is graunted to store upp coales for the use of the poore, — — —	0	10	0
Memorandum, that one hundred pounds of the said remainder is (according to order of vestrie) to be from time to time laid out and returned perpetually by the successeive churchwardens in coles, for the advantage of the poore of this parish, who are to have them at the same price the coles shall be laid in for, which are to be bought at the most advantage.			

£. s. d.

1653. Item, paid to the ringers, for ringing on that day when the Lord Protector was installed, — — — 0 3 0
- Item, paid more to the said Edward Huckwell, for laying and squaring 194 foot of old paving stone in the slaughter-house, at two-pence the foot, and for other work done by him there, as by bill appears, — — — 1 14 4
- Item, paid to the porters for sweeping and cleansing the Sanctuary high-way for the funeral of general Deane, — — — 0 3 0
- Moneys distributed about the building of four new almes houses in Lady Alley, Westminster:
- Bricklayer's work, 32l. 10s.—Carpenter's work, 39l. 7s.—
Smith's work, 2l. 11s.—Painter's worke, 15s.—
Pavier's worke in the alley, 9s. 8d.—Glasier's worke, 14s. 6d.
- Item, paid more to him * for a year's rent of the Anchorist house, (late Dr. Wimberley's) due at Lady day, 1654, as by, &c. — — — — — 8 0 0
1654. Item, of his Highness the Lord Protector his gift, — — — — — 20 0 0
- Item, paid to Francis Day, carpenter, for building the turrett upon the steeple, as by his bill and receipt, — — — 7 15 0
- Item, paid to Richard Parrock, smith, for making the vane and other irone worke upon the church steeple, as by bill, — — — 4 14 0
1655. Item, to Douglass, the bearer, for cleansing the wayes in the church-yard for the Primate of Ireland's funerall, — — — 0 3 0
1656. Item, spent at several times and places when the inhabitants of this parish and those of Paddington mett to reconcile the differences concerning the bounds, — — — 1 10 0
1658. Item, of Thomas Hamond, Francis Daye, Thomas Chandler, and Stephen Harebottle, for 240 foot of ground in the old church-yard, lett unto them to build scaffolds at the Lord Protector's funerall, at the rate of 1s. the foot, — — — 12 0 0
- Item, paid back to Mr. Hammond, Mr. Day, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Harebottell, of the money that we received of

* Receiver of the College rents.

them

	£.	s.	d.
them for the ground to build scaffolds on, by order of vestry, — — — — —	8	0	0
Item, to severall men, to shovell up the dirt, and to sweepe at the Protector's funerall, and to spread gravell, — — — — —	0	12	6
1659. Item, to Henry Richards, joyner, for taking down the States arms, — — — — —	0	0	6
1660. Item, to the ringers, for ringing on the day that the King landed, and on the day that his Majesty came to Whitehall, — — — — —	0	11	0
Item, of his Majestie King Charles the Second, as his royal gift to the poore of this parish, att the interring of his brother the Duke of Glocester, and his sister the Princeesse Royal, the summe of fiftie pounds, viz. — — — — —	50	0	0
Item, of Edward Rogers, sexton, for thirty foot of ground to build scaffolding on, at the coronation of the King's Majestie Charles the Second, at the rate of 1s. 8d. the foote, — — — — —	2	10	0
Item, of Francis Daye and Thomas Chandler, for eighty foot of ground in the old church yard, to build scaffolds on against the King's coronation, at 1s. 8d. the foot, — — — — —	6	13	0
Item, of Edward Rogers, sexton, for thirtie foot of ground in the church yard, to build scaffolds on when the King's Majestie went to Parliament, at the rate of 1s. 8d. the foote, — — — — —	2	10	0
Item, spent upon the inhabitants, in setting out the ground in the old church yard, and in gaining of it, for the use of the poore, — — — — —	0	10	10
Item, paid for ringing, on the coronation of King Charles the Second, — — — — —	1	0	0
Item, to the town waits, for playing on the day of the King's coronation, — — — — —	2	10	0
Item, delivered to them in bread and wine, — — — — —	0	5	2
			1661.

£. s. d.

1661. Item, to severall porters which brought in the blew cloths into the vestrie, that the King walked upon at his coronation, — — — — — 0 17 6
- Item, to Henry Richards, for making of a scaffold in the engine-house, to sett the hogghead of wine upon which rann at the King's coronation, as by his receipt appeareth, — — — — — 0 5 0
- Item, paid for a hogghead of French wine which rann at the coronation of King Charles the Second, — — — — — 8 0 0
- Item, spent upon a dinner on the bishop's almoner's gentlemen that brought in the blew cloth which his Majestie trode upon at the day of his coronation, — — — — — 0 16 0
- Item, paid for bringing back the engines from Whitehall, when the fire was there, — — — — — 0 6 0
1662. Item, for building a new paire of butts in Tuttle-fields, — — — — — 5 0 0
1665. Item, of the King's Most Excellent Majestie, as his benevolence, — — — — — 100 0 0
- Item, of her Royall Highness the Dutches of Yorke, as her benevolence, — — — — — 22 10 0
- Item, of the lord bishop of London*, as his benevolence towards the releife of poore housekeepers, — — — — — 35 0 0
- Item, spent in going three times by water for the archbishop of Canterbury's† benevolence, — — — — — 0 2 0
- Item, spent severall times at Hampton Court in obtaining the privy seale for 100l. for the poore, — — — — — 0 10 0
- Item, to . . . the Lord Ruthen, 10s.—Lord Ruthen, 2s. 6d.—Lord Ruthen, 5s.—Lord Ruthen being sicke, 5s. — — — — — 1 2 11
- Item, allowed to ourselves, for the graves of 275 poore people buried in this parish this yeare, called Nills, at a penny apeece, — — — — — 1 2 11
- Item, to the 118 poore housekeepets, being the benevolence of the Right Honourable the lord bishop of London, — — — — — 35 0 0

* Dr. Humphry Henchman.

† Dr. Gilbert Sheldon was then archbishop.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, laid out at several times towards the releife of the visited, and for necessaries for them, which is not in the visited accompt, — — — —	80	0	0
1666. Item, received of the King's Most Excellent Majestie, as his benevolence, — — — —	100	0	0
Item, to his Grace the Duke of Albemarle (by order of the justices) for the poores coles, — — — —	45	14	9
Item, August to Lord Ruthen, 1 s.—September, to Lord Ruthen, 1 s.			
Item, to the Lady Hurleston, to carry her into the country, — — — —	0	10	0
Item, to the Lady Mordent, — — — —	0	5	0
1667. Item, of the King's Most Excellent Majestie, as his benevolence to the poore of this parish, — — — —	100	0	0
Item, of Mr. Lamplly, for Mr. Coleman, the present tenant of the shooting house in Tuttle-fields, for this quarter rent, — — — —	11	0	0
Item, to Mr. Bennett, the head baylyffe, for the lease of a certain tenement in Tuttle-fields, commonly called the Shooting house, — — — —	25	0	0
Item, to William Halhorne and others, for removing the sheets and other bedding that belonged to the souldiers of the Generall's regiment in the time of the late visitation, — — — —	0	3	6

In the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The churchwardens are chosen according to the antient custome of the sayde parish (tyme out of mind) the Thursday immediately before Whitsunday, after this manner following :

There is a bell appointed to be tolled, by which the parishioners have notice, and thereupon do repair unto the church, to see the churchwardens which be going out of their office deliver up their accompts and ballance moneys; and also to understand who be chosen churchwardens for the yeare enfueing. Then they have a table fett in the chancell, at which the doctour or minister of the parish, and the rest of the vestry-men do sit, and thither the churchwardens in being bring their accompts fairly engrossed, and bound up in vellam, together with the ballance moneys;

moneys; the antient vestry-menn at the upper end of the table receiving the same, and inspecting at least the totall summes of what hath been received, what paid, and what remains to adjust the sayd churchwardens accoumpts. Then they order and appoint some that have already executed the same office of churchwardens to audit the sayd accoumpt, and within one moneth to make report thereof unto them. This being done, the vestrey men adjourne from thence into the vestrey roome, and there take out of the records of the names of former overseeres of the poore, the names of eight or tenne persons, and sett them downe after this manner:

A. B.

C. D.

always setting down the younger of the present churchwardens first: then they debate the fittest man for that office; and soe every one crossing those whom they judge the most meet, they that have the most crosses carry it. As soon as this is done, they give the paper into the hands of the minister, who immediately goeth therewith into the reading-pew, and there in the open church, and in the audience of the parishioners present, publisheth and declareth the names of the persons elected churchwardens, to the end they may have notice of the same. After this the churchwardens expired doe use to invite the doctor or minister, together with the vestrey men, and other antient inhabitants of the parish, to a supper at the charge of the said churchwardens.

N. B. The churchwardens chosen after this form were adjudged to be the right churchwardens, by a decree of the commissary Dr. Exton, and afterwards by a court of delegates, against Baker and Edwards, who were chosen by some of the inhabitants in the church-porch.

£. s. d.

1668. Item, of Sir William Doyly, being the benevolence of his
Majestie, — — —

50 0 0

Item, of Mr. Humphry Grinsell, being the charitable bene-
volence of Mr. Hanwell, for a sermon at the new-
chapel, on Good Fryday, for ever, —

25 0 0

Item, of Sir William Doyly, one of the tellers of the Exche-
quer, being the remaining moiety of 100l. yearly, given
by his Majestie to the poor of this parish, —

50 0 0

Item,

- Item, allowed to Edmond Coleman, by order of vestry of the 20th of May, 1668, towards the making of a new payr of butts, at the shooting-house in Tuttle-fields, 2 00 00
- Item, expended at a perambulation this yeare at Knightsbridge, 26 13 4
- Item, expended at a perambulation in visiting the in-bounds, 8 1 3
1669. Item, to Mr. John Goodchild, for a purchase bought of him, lying in St. Martyn's, Lawrence Poultney, London, being a ground rent of 95l. *per annum*, as by his receipt appeareth, the summe of five hundred pounds; two hundred and fifty pounds whereof was the benevolence of Mrs. Hambden; twenty-five pounds more thereof was the benevolence of Mr. Thomas Hanwell; and the other two hundred and twenty-five pounds was part of the parish stocke, — — — 500 00 00
- Item, for redeeming of two pieces of plate, distreyned by the sheriffe's officers for a robbery done at Elyn, in the hundred of Osulston, there being so much charged on the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for that robbery, — — — 7 8 00 00
- Item, to Mr. Godfrey Lee, proctor to the official of the spiritual court in Westminster, 14l. for proceeding *ex officio* against 9 persons for incontineny, by which means the parish was freed from the charge of keeping 4. bastard children, — — — 14 00 00
1670. Item, of the King's Majesty, as his benevolence, *pro annis* 1669 & 1670, — — — 100 00 00
- Item, of the executors of Mr. Nicholas Butler, late of this parish, deceased, the summe of 150l. being his charitable benevolence; 100l. thereof to be imployed towards repairing the almshouses in this parish; and the other 50l. towards the rayseing of a stock to sett the poore at worke, as by his last will at large appeareth, 150 00 00
- Item, of the churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields, 15l. of St. Clement's, 8l. of St. Marie le Savoy, 2l.

towards

£. s. d.

	towards defraying the charge of mainteyning the suite at lawe against the high-sheriffe of the county of Middlesex, to try whether the city of Westminster ought to be taxed as part of the hundred of Osefry, towards robberies, &c.	—	—	—	25	0	0
	Item, for making a new payer of butts in Tuttle-fields,				3	1	0
1671.	Item, to four aged men of this parish, for their attendance at his Majestie's court of Green cloth, to give their testimony touching the parish bounds,	—	—	—	0	4	0
1672.	Item, to Mr. William Brewer, for making a maze in Tuttle fields	—	—	—	2	0	0
1674.	Item, to John Ruffell, for making good the leather bucketts that were spoiled and lost, when the earle of Arlington's house was burned,	—	—	—	4	17	0
	Item, to John Tuffnell, mason, for stone, with other materials and workmanship, in repaying the West end of the parish church and tower, being part of the money arising by fees for burials in the said church and church-yard,	—	—	—	164	0	0
1675.	Item, of Mr. Robert White, by order of the court in Westminster, being moneys arising by fynes in the said court, and is in lieu of moneys paid by these accomptants towards the charge of obtaining an act of parliament for a court of conscience in Westminster,	—	—	—	20	0	0
	Item, of Dr. Busby, as his gift yearly towards maintenance of the parish school,	—	—	—	6	0	0
	Item, of several persons of honour and others (whose names are contained in a particular list) towards erecting an organ in the parish church, as their benevolence thereunto,	—	—	—	174	13	0
	Item, to Mr. Bernard Smith, for the charge of the organ newly erected in the parish church,	—	—	—	200	0	0
1676.	Item, for reading the bill for a court of conscience the second time,	—	—	—	25	0	0
	Item,						

	£.	s.	d.
Item, for the copie of an order of parliament, for hearing the bill for a court of conscience before a committee,	0	11	8
Item, for the fees of two counsellors to attend at the hearing of the bill for a court of conscience, —	3	0	0
Item, for papers printed touching the court of conscience, and given to Mr. Sell about the same, — —	1	9	0
1677. Item, for a petition to the House of Commons, touching a bill for a court of conscience 2s. 6d.; for an order upon the same, and for postage about the same 1s. 4d.	0	10	6
1678. Item, expended at a meeting with the burgeses of parliament for Westminster, to consider of carrying on the bill for a court of conscience, — —	0	9	0
1679. Item, for a bound-stone, and placing the same at Pimlico, to distinguish between this parish and St. Martin's in the Fields, — — — —	0	7	0
1680. Item, expended in going to Windsor with a petition to his Majestie, to pray leave for the parish to make perambulation through his Majesty's park at St. James's, to visit their parish bounds, which was granted, —	1	10	15
1684. Item, of Henry Roberts and John Thompson, for the use of or part of the church-yard, viz. from the little gate next			
1685. the Feathers Tavern, to the West end of the engine-house, to build scaffolds for the coronation day, which ground was allotted by the deane of Westminster to the parish for that purpose, — —	30	0	0
Item, to Emery Arguis, carpenter, for building a gallery over the West gate of the church yard, for the wine and musick on the Coronation-day, and other work, —	4	2	6
Item, expended on the Lord of Exeter's gentleman, who was lord almoner for the Coronation-day, at receiving the cloth the King trode upon, and for porters, waterage, and cartage, &c. — — —	1	16	5
Memorandum, these accomptants had of the Earl of Exeter, as his guift to the poore of this parish, 200 yards of			

the

£. s. d.

the cloth which his Majestie walked upon on his Coronation-day, which these accomptants did dispose of to the poore.

1685. Item, of Mr. Tench, one of Sir Philip Warwick's executors, as a legacy for the putting out some poore boy to sea-service; which money was, by order of vestry, made use of by this parish, and interest therefore to be allowed from the receipt thereof, being the 9th of March, 1685,	—	—	—	100	0	0
1686. Item, to Mary Booth, for keeping 8 children 8 weeks at Clerkenwell, at 3s. <i>per</i> week,	—	—	—	9	12	0
Item, to Sir Thomas Rowe, for keeping 8 children in the Colledge of Infants 17 weekes, at 3s. <i>per</i> weeke each,	—	—	—	20	8	0
Item, to the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas lord bishop of Rochester, being the moneys collected on the breife for French Protestants, as <i>per</i> receipt,	—	—	—	868	12	1
1688. Item, collected by virtue of a brief in this parish, for releife of French Protestants,	—	—	—	663	14	11½

The parish received a grant of the Clock-house and the bell in Old Palace Yard (the ground excepted) for the benefit of the poor in 1698.

ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.

The rapid increase of population within the parish of St. Margaret suggested the necessity of erecting one of the fifty new churches there, and the separation of the district. Sir John Vanbrugh in consequence produced an odd structure of the Dorick order, surmounted by Corinthian turrets at the four angles, which Mr. Walpole justly calls "a wonderful piece of absurdity." The roof, however, appears to have been ingeniously contrived, if the following *puff direct* may be relied on: "There is to be seen the most masterly piece of Carpenters work that ever has been done, it being for the roof of that magnificent and beautiful church at Westminster. This is inserted by a lover of art, and to the praise of that most ingenious young man Mr. John Grove, master carpenter of that church. All judicious persons that have seen his performance will agree that he has shewn himself a great master in that art, and for his age the world cannot parallel what he deserves from all lovers of art." *St. James's Evening Post, Feb. 7, 1717.*

The inside is a parallelogram without pillars, but the walls are decorated with Ionic pilasters, which support an entablature, and that a nearly flat cieling most clumsily and inelegantly divided into heavy squares, and an immense circle with a huge flower in the centre. The Sacarium is extremely plain; and the altar not worth describing. The organ is unadorned, and the pulpit extremely ugly.

In the front of the Western gallery is the following odd inscription, "In commemoration of their Majesties King George III. and his consort Queen Charlotte having on the 22d day of March, 1800, conferred on the noble family of Grosvenor the high honour of being sponsors in this church by their proxies, the Earl Fauconberg and the Countess of Harcourt, together with Lord Grey de Wilton in person, to Thomas the second son of Lord Viscount Belgrave. The ceremony was performed by his Grace John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

In the vestry is a painting done by the order of S. Croffe, Esq. representing the church in ruins after it had been accidentally burnt, when there were twelve isolated Corinthian pillars which supported the roof.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS.

An exceeding neat tablet on the South wall of the Sacrarium is inscribed "To the memory of Richard Farwell, Esq. a native of this city, a sincere Christian, a worthy magistrate, a true friend, especially to our happy constitution in Church and State. His remains are deposited in St. Margaret's church; to which parish, and this also, he was, both living and dying, very beneficent. In respect to his memory this monument is put up, but his good works will more certainly perpetuate the name of so pious a man. Obiit 25 Feb. 1747, æt. 70."

On the North-east corner a plain tablet, "To the memory of Mr. John Bacchus and his family, late of this parish; who hath given and left in trust with the churchwardens undernamed 400l. Three *per Cent. Consols.* The interest arising therefrom is to keep this inscription and the tomb of the family which is in the burying-ground of this church in repair when needful; and when repairs are not wanting, the whole interest arising from the same is to be given to ten poor housekeepers of this parish of St. John the Evangelist, by the churchwardens for the time being, and at their discretion, upon every Christmas day. William Barret, Esq. John Williams, Churchwardens, 1777."

The burial-ground at the Horse-ferry road contains the ashes of one of the Indian Chiefs brought to England 1734, by James Oglethorpe, Esq. who died of the Small-pox, and was buried in presence of the emperor Tomo, his domesticks, the upper churchwarden of the parish, and the grave-digger, according to the custom of the Karakee Creeks. The body of this Chief was sewed up in two blankets, with a deal board under and another over him tied tight down by a cord, and thus deposited in the grave, with his cloaths, some pieces of silver, and glass beads.

Two thousand five hundred pounds were appropriated, by the act of parliament which constituted this district a parish, for the purchase of lands and houses in fee simple; the produce, with 125l. *per annum* raised by a pound-rate on the inhabitants, to be applied as a salary for the rectors, who were bound by the same act to pay a compensation of 17l. 8s. 11d. to the rector of the mother-church, and 52l. 10s. to the chaplain of Tothill-fields chapel for ever.

The king had the first presentation; but the right is vested in the dean and chapter of St. Peter, Westminster.

RECTORS.

1724, Wilkinson, chaplain to the Duke of Manchester.

— Villiers, D. D. circa 1732.

1736, Edward Willes *, D. D.

1743, Joseph Sims, M. A.

1758, Joshua Kyte †, M. A.

1804, William Vincent, D. D. Dean of Westminster ‡.

In reviewing these parishes I shall consider them as still united, in order to preserve the connection of places and streets.

The Commissioners for building Westminster Bridge pulled down 131 inhabited houses, warehouses, and shops, besides many uninhabited houses, for making the avenues to the Bridge. "By an account taken of the losses sustained on this occasion, from Lady-day 1739 to Lady-day 1748, the same amount to the sum of 2852l. 15s. 6d. over and above the rates in charge on the new erections, whereof 859l. 4s. 4d. arose in the three years to Lady-day 1742, before any new erections were in charge, and 1993l. 11s. 2d. in the six following years, besides the aid of 1020l. 3s. 8d. arising on new erections within that time towards the sum of 3013l. 14s. 10d. the amount of the deficiencies of those six years which would otherwise have happened." Such were the inconveniences suffered on this occasion by the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John.

In 1752 they were subject to others from the unclean state of the streets: their scavenger's rate was fourpence in the pound, which if collected amounted to near 600l.; but, as they never received half the assessments, the ways were overwhelmed with filth.

The expences of their poor in 1742 was 2102l. 7s. 4d. and the number 344; in 1750 the charges for maintaining 350 poor persons was 2726l. 7s. 3d.; an increase of six paupers and an additional expence of 624l. 19s. 10d. in eight years.

In 1753 application was made to the Legislature, for a bill to enable James Mallors to widen Delahaye street between Duke street and Longditch, and to build a

* Dr. Willes was then Dean of Lincoln; resigned in 1742, on obtaining the bishoprick of St. David's; and was translated to Bath and Wells in 1744.

† Of Christ Church, Oxford; Usher of Westminster school 1751—1764; B. and D. D. 1765; and afterwards rector of Windlebury, Oxon. He published a Fast Sermon in 1758.

‡ Sub-almoner to his Majesty, and Master of Westminster School; author of two sermons, 1784, and 1792; and a third, on the Thanksgiving, before the House of Commons, 1802, 4to. "A Defence of Public Education, addressed to the Bishop of Meath, 1802," 8vo. "The Voyage of Nearchus, 1791," 4to. "The Periplus of the Erythrean sea, 1800, Part I." 4to. Part II. was published 1804.

spacious

spacious street in a line from that part of the West side of King street which is opposite to Bridge street as far as the back of the houses, gardens, and yards, situate on the West side of Delahaye street; and to enable the dean and chapter of Westminster to grant him leases for longer terms than they were then permitted to do.

There were water-works near the Horse-ferry, now the site of Westminster-bridge, for the supply of that part of Westminster, which were sold for fifteen years in 1726 to the Company of the Chelsea water-works at 400*l.* *per annum.*

James II. granted the inhabitants a Hay market in the Broadway Westminster, for a certain number of years, which had expired long before 1733, when another was obtained from George II.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, JAMES STREET, WESTMINSTER.

This hospital, the first of the kind in England, was instituted 1719, for the general reception of diseased poor, who are cloathed when admitted; their number amounted to 45,609 from 1719 to 1756.

Some alterations were made at Stafford-house in James-street in 1737, when the gate was taken down through which the Earl passed on his way to Tower-hill, and which had never been opened from that period of his execution.

COURT HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

The sessions previous to 1752 were held at the Town Court-house near Westminster Hall at a rent upon sufferance: this place was so small, dark, close, and inconvenient, and the stench from a common sewer passing under it so intolerable, added to the effluvia arising from the number of prisoners brought from the Gatehouse and Bridewell, that the jurors, witnesses, counsel, and justices, were in continual apprehension of some dreadful pestilential disorder. To complete the catalogue of *comforts* attending this place, the spring-tides flowed into it, and rendered the floor and walls constantly damp. After suffering these inconveniences till the patience *even of Judges* was exhausted, leave was obtained for purchasing or hiring a site for a new one; that is now old and inconvenient; and preparations are making for the erection of a third on the site of the late Market, erected on the ruins or rather *rocks* of an appendage to the Abbey facing the North side.

There is not, perhaps, another instance throughout London and Westminster where there is so complete a mixture of opulence and poverty, wretchedness and splendour, as in the two parishes of St. Margaret and St. John.

Lord Belgrave has a neat brick mansion within a pretty garden on the banks of the Thames at Millbank. Hence Northward a row of respectable houses front the river, lined with rubbish, boats, and old vessels; whence to the House of Commons are many timber and coal-yards.

Nathaniel Blackerby, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex and the city and liberty of Westminster, resided in 1735 at Parliament-stairs, where he employed Batty Langley the architect to erect "a curious grotesque temple *in a taste entirely new*, finely decorated within with busts of King William III. George I. and five gentlemen of the club of liberty; and without, with an eagle on the vertex of its dome, with sphynxes on its entablature, and with wolves at the extremes of its base, which is universally agreed on to be the most magnificent, the most delightful, and seemingly the most antique structure of the rural kind that has been yet invented, and which without prejudice doth very greatly exceed every artificial hermitage, grotto, and cave, that has been yet made or begun in this kingdom." *St. James's Evening Post*.

A narrow street (still proceeding) grants a glimpse of the irregular square which contains the church of St. John. After passing that, the way expands, and introduces the spectator to a spacious street, well built, and ornamented not only with respectable houses but the East end of Henry VIIIth's Chapel, the portico of the House of Lords, the unfinished handsome stone building for various offices of Government, and the Ordnance office, erected circa 1767 under the direction of Mr. Kenton Coufe, clerk of the King's works at Westminster. The site of this structure occupies those of Sir Henry Cheere, a house called Purgatory, Alice's Coffee house, and some others, the rents of which were estimated at 157*l. per annum*, and contained 116 feet in front to Old Palace-yard.

Such in the middle of the year 1806 were Old and New Palace-yards, exclusive of the very neat range of houses facing Westminster-hall, and the remarkable old ones near the river. The alterations now making (in September) are likely to be of much greater magnitude.

PARLIAMENT STREET.

It is not uncustomary, when a lease is granted in this excellent street, for the landlord to insert a clause reserving the Coronation-day, when he disposes the house in the most profitable way for seats to view the procession, and converts the profits to his own use.

Great

Great George-street proceeds Westward from Parliament-street, and terminates with gates to St. James's Park. This and several others, with Queen-square near the South side of the Park, deserve the highest praise; but I am afraid I must suffer the reader to *imagine* the remainder, where poverty and dirt prevail to a distressing degree; but the prospect is in some degree improved by the neat fronts and gardens of numerous alms-houses, particularly that founded by Lady Dacre.

THE ANTIENT PALACE,

Of which very little now remains, was bounded on the West by the Abbey of St. Peter, on the East by the Thames, and on the North and South by the extremes of Old and New Palace-yards.

When Aggas made his map in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an interval between the houses in New Palace-yard led to a bridge or platform supported on piles, whence stairs, though not represented, must have conducted to the water. South of those was the Star-chamber, so termed from the roof painted in imitation of the firmament, and remarkable in the reigns of the Stuarts for unconstitutional and arbitrary proceedings. Within it two towers, one hexagon, the other circular, appear to join the South end of Westminster-hall, whence a wall terminated by a gate proceeded to the site of the present Ordnance office: several common houses and an octagon tower seem to occupy the site of St. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, which is unaccountably omitted; then the Queen's-bridge occurs, and finally the South gate of Old Palace-yard.

Hence to the gate by the Ordnance office are houses and Henry VIIIth's chapel; beyond it other houses separate St. Margaret's church from a passage between them and the Hall; a gate appended to the brick buildings erected by Richard II. on a line with the North end of the Hall, made a communication with New Palace-yard, which had a turreted gate to King's-street, and a wall with houses and the great clock-tower intervening to the Thames: Canon-row, which will be mentioned shortly, lay to the South of New Palace-yard, and a fountain stood in the midst of the latter.

An old view from the Thames, taken before the towers of the Abbey were erected, represents the shore as bounded by a wall from Canon-row beyond St. Stephen's chapel with trees interspersed, and the latter with pinnacled buttresses on the sides and angles, and double ranges of windows faintly marked with ramified mullions, which were subsequently, on the East end, converted into a
basement

basement row of plain pointed, with a second square, a third large and arched with one of the same description inclosed by a vast trefoil moulding under the pitched battlements, bounded by two octagon turrets, then surmounted with a sort of cupola, but now adorned by the most minute ornaments and tracery in the pointed style of Henry VII. under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, in a new lime which is moulded and congeals instantly.

Many rich and beautiful antient embellishments were recently discovered within this once Royal Chapel, both in painting and sculpture, which a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances consigned to almost immediate ruin. Some of the fragments I have seen; but, as the publick are or will be in possession of engravings from them, I shall refer the reader to those, in preference to reviving the animosity the discovery occasioned. For the same reason I shall not describe the present state of the interiors of the two Houses of Parliament.

WESTMINSTER-HALL is by no means in its original state. The floor, certainly a fine level, has been raised, the interior walls lined to the string under the timber ribs, strange Courts of Justice erected, and the roof covered with slate instead of lead*.

The front is parsimoniously concealed by projecting sheds†, and the niches, tracery, canopies, quatrefoils, shields, and in short every decoration round the great porch, have suffered repeated marks of contempt and wanton injury. But, thanks to the height of the great window divided and subdivided in rich ramifications, and the flanking towers embattled and ornamented with niches and windows, they have escaped dilapidation, except in the loss of the statues.

The wonderful roof cannot be altered without destruction; hence perhaps its preservation. Numbers of ribs of oak from the East and West walls form pointed arches, and horizontal beams from them, terminating in angles, support others which compose trefoils, and the angles thus occasioned between the arches are filled with hundreds of little trefoil arches. Such is this grand specimen of antient skill, now perfect, and as it were suspended on the walls, its only dependence.

A dark passage from the South-east corner of the hall leads to St. Stephen's Chapel-yard and Old Palace-yard. From this, parts of the beautiful antient cloisters may be observed, with the richest groined arches and sculptured key-stones. But there I cease; description beyond this point can only excite regret, and answer

* Whilst this sheet is printing, the inside of the Hall is about to receive considerable improvement; as the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench are to be removed, and the statues of the antient kings laid open to view.

† Soon to be removed.

no other purpose than to expose again the reprobated sacrilege of our ancestors, and their abhorrence of the arts.

Edward the Confessor resided on this *site*, and probably *inherited* his palace, which may then have been an humble structure compared to those on the Continent. William of Normandy erected or rebuilt part of the palace, and the great hall, in which he celebrated the festive rites of Christmas; but, as this monarch obtained the throne in 1066, and Thomas Becket chancellor to Henry II. repaired it circa 1163, when it was *near falling*, we may suppose his *Conquerorship* conceived he had a frail tenure in the crown, and built as our modern architects have since done, who always have an eye to the *reversing* of their tenements to the *ground landlords*.

An act of superstitious policy afterwards induced Henry III. to assemble 6000 persons afflicted by the torments of poverty; part of whom he entertained in his own and the Queen's apartments, and the weak and aged in the greater and lesser halls: this event occurred on the anniversary of the Circumcision 1236. He also celebrated his Christmas in the great hall at different periods, where every luxury appeared in profusion; and the marriage-feast of his brother Richard earl of Cornwall in 1243 consisted of 30,000 dishes.

Stowe and other authors have particularised many succeeding events as occurring in Westminster-hall, which was finally rebuilt as at present by Richard II. in 1397, with the produce of exactions for licences of residence from all *rich* aliens. The gluttony, waste, expenditure, and splendour of his entertainments after the completion of the building excite pity for the increase of prices of articles of necessity they must have occasioned, rather than admiration and approbation. The throne should be surrounded by splendour; but that splendour ought to be conducted with a due regard to the general interests of the community. Richard II. found how little impression his hospitality made on the publick; and, I must insist, we moderns manage our state-affairs better.

Succeeding monarchs followed the example of their predecessors, and some introduced jousts and tournaments to amuse their guests; and parliaments have been holden in the Hall frequently, besides the Court of King's Bench, and others. One of the former deposed Richard II.

The use of the Hall is confined at present to coronation-feasts, state-trials, and the holding of the various courts of law.

The methods of proceeding in the latter are too well known to require particular notice; but the two former demand illustration. The following extracts are from original Heraldic MSS. preserved in the British Museum.

“May

"May it please your Lordships,

"According to your Lordships' minutes of the 13th instant, we have spoken with Mr. Surveyor general and the Heralds relating to the dinner to be served for the Coronation at Westminster; and humbly report to your Lordships that we think it necessary that there be provided a magnificent table for their Majesties in the nature of an ambigue, but with two courses, in regard of the ceremonies that are to be performed at the serving of the second course; and we likewise conceive it will be necessary to provide six tables more; a table 26 feet long for the Lords Spiritual, two tables 80 feet long each for the Ladies and Lords together, a table for the Judges, Barons of the Cinque Ports, and the King's Council, 64 feet long, a table for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen 48 feet long, a table for the Heralds in the Court of Common Pleas 12 feet long, with 18 side-boards, according to a draft which we herewith send your Lordships. Submitting the whole to such further directions as we shall receive from your Lordships; humbly remaining your Lordships' most humble servants, T. Bulkeley, Ste. Fox. &c. &c.

"Board of Green Cloth, March 18, 1684-5."

Such were the arrangements within the Hall for the then Coronation Dinner. The succeeding letter was written immediately afterwards.

"Mr. King, because I suppose you are now preparing to draw up the whole ceremonial of the King's Coronation and feast in Westminster Hall, I think it proper to inform you what passed within my knowledge. When the King returned from the church, and had reposed himself in the Inner Court of Wards, he came forth with the Queen, who sat back of it under their stairs at table, which was half covered, and then the rest of the dinner was brought up by the band of Gentlemen Pensioners preceded by the High Steward, &c.; which being set on the table, and the Great Chamberlain, Cupbearer, and his assistants, having first washed at the cupboard, the Great Chamberlain, preceded by the Black Rod assisted by the Cupbearer, the Earl of Kent going by, and followed by the assistants to the Cupbearer, brought up the great basin to wash, the Cupbearer poured out the water upon the King's hands, and the Earl of Kent in right of Mr. Soams gave the King the towell; the like after dinner, the Cupbearer with his assistants next to the cupboard to bring the King's cup, and accompanied my Lord Alington, the Mayor of Oxford, and lastly the Mayor of London; and when the King drank to the Champion, the Cupbearer carried the cup full of wine to him followed by his

his assistants; and when the King went the last time to offer at the altar he gave the sceptre with the dove to myself, and that with the cross to the Lord Thomas Howard, which we held till the offering was over. These observations you may insert as you think proper. I am your faithful friend,

HUNTINGDON.

"May 1, 1685."

To the above particulars may be added certain anonymous notes of another Coronation-feast, by a person present, and with blanks for the names of persons whose actions he mentions; they are preserved with many other original papers in the Harl. MSS. N^o 6815.

"Westminster Hall was furnished in all respects as at the Coronation of King James II. except as to the estates (throne and canopy); for, whereas there was then a large state for the King, and a lesser for the Queen, there was now but one large state for their Majesties. Being come to the Hall about half-past six in the evening, the drums and fifes fell off on both sides without the Hall door; the trumpets went into the Hall, and repaired to their gallery over the door; those who followed passed to the upper end of the hall, between the cupboards and the tables, almost to the lower end of them, where they repaired to their respective tables appointed for them on the left side of the Hall as followeth:

"On the outside of the tables on the left side of the Hall, except the lowermost, which was for the Officers at Arms, sat at the lower end thereof the 12 Citizens; above them the Sheriffs and Aldermen and the Lord Mayor of London, and the Barons of the Cinque Ports uppermost. At the inside of the table, almost at the lower end, sat the Six Clerks in Chancery, Masters in Chancery, the King's youngest Serjeants, the Solicitor and Attorney Generals, the King's two Antient Serjeants, the Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Privy Counsellors not Peers, the Bishops, and the Archbishop of York.

"On the West side of the Hall the Baroneffes passed to the upper end of the tables, then returned between the cupboard and the tables to the lower end thereof, where they repaired to their seats; and over against them the Barons seated themselves: the Viscountesses and Viscounts in like manner placed themselves above the Barons and Baroneffes: the Countesses and Earls did the like above the Viscountesses and Viscounts; the Marchionesses and Marquesses did the same above the Countesses and Earls, as did the Dutcheffes and Dukes above them;

them; and at the upper end on both sides the said table sat the great officers, and the two persons who represented the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy.

“ Their Majesties and those who carried the Regalia having passed up the great stone steps and ascended their throne, the Nobility and others all sat down: then the Officers of Arms repaired to their gallery; their Majesties, having ascended the throne, retired into the Court of Wards while their table was served, and then returned again, where the Lord Great Chamberlain, preceded by the Chief Gentleman Usher, was followed by the Cupbearer the Earl of Bridgewater, and his two assistants the Viscount Weymouth and Lord La Warr, and went to the cupboard, and from thence the Lord Chamberlain brought the basin and ewer to their Majesties; the Earl of Bridgewater poured out the water while their Majesties washed their hands, and his two assistants held the towels instead of Mr. Lonnes, whose claim was allowed to perform that office by virtue of his tenure of the manor of Heydon in Essex.

“ The Earl of Bristol was appointed Cupbearer to the Queen; his assistants were the Viscount Hatton and the Lord Berkeley. The Earl of Suffolk was appointed to hold the towel for the King, and the Lord Bolingbroke for the Queen. The Earl of Suffex was appointed Sewer for the King, and the Earl of Radnor for the Queen; the Earl of Stamford Carver to the King, and the Earl of Kingston Carver to the Queen. Their Majesties having washed, and grace being said by a Bishop, they sat down, and the King having delivered his sceptre to and the Queen her sceptre to the Marquis of Winchester her Majesty's Chamberlain, they bore them on their Majesties' right and left hands during dinner. The sword of state was also borne on the King and Queen's right hands; and at the end of the table on the King's side the Lords who bore three other swords stood also. The Lord Great Chamberlain attended near his Majesty during dinner; and the great officers who were appointed to serve at their Majesties table were all in their robes and coronets. At the King's feet sat one of the Esquires of the body: at the Queen's feet sat Mrs. one of her Majesty's women.

“ Their Majesties' Sewers went to the kitchen, where Henry Seigneur Auverkerk Master of the Horse to his Majesty, who by virtue of his office claimed to be Serjeant of the silver scullery for that day, took up the first dish of meat, wiped the bottom of the dish, and took assay thereof, and delivered it to one of the Gentlemen Pensioners, who served up the hot meat to their Majesties in lieu of the Knights of the Bath, there being none made at this Coronation; from whence the proceeding

proceeding to their Majesties' table was as follows: the two Clerks Comptrollers, the two Clerks of the Green Cloth, the Master and Cofferer of their Majesties' Household, Serjeants at Arms with their Maces; the Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord High Steward of England, the Earl of Devonshire, the Lord High Constable of England, the Duke of Ormond, all on horseback; the Treasurer and Comptroller of their Majesties' Household, the meat carried up by the Gentlemen Pensioners, and lastly the Clerks of the Kitchen.

Then a mess of dill-grout or gruel was presented to his Majesty by John Leigh, Esq. in right of his claim of Lord of the Manor of Addington in Surrey, which his Majesty accepted, and soon after conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. The first cup of drink, being a silver cup gilt, was brought by Sir John Jacob, Knight and Baronet, whom his Majesty was pleased to appoint to perform that service in right and behalf of Giles Lord Allington, an infant, his near kinsman, and Lord of the Manor of Wymondley in Hertfordshire, which the said Sir John Jacob presented to his Majesty; and the King having drank thereof returned him the said cup, which he took away with him, as the fee belonging to the said Giles Lord Allington. Towards the latter end of the first course, Charles Dymock, Esq. their Majesties' Champion, came into the Hall on horseback, as follows: first, the Knight Marshal, with his man, who cleared the middle part of the Hall from the entrance to the steps leading to the throne; their Majesties' Trumpets, the Serjeant Trumpeter, with his Mace; the Champion's two Pages carrying his target, with the Champion's arms painted thereon, and the other his lance, which he carried upright; York Herald in his rich coat of their Majesties' Arms embroidered, wearing his collar of S. S. of silver; the Champion in a complete suit of armour, between the Earl Marshal on the left hand, and the Lord High Constable on the right hand, all on horseback, in their robes, who conducted him between them.

At the entrance into the Hall, the trumpets having sounded thrice, they made a halt, and the Herald having proclaimed the Champion's challenge with a loud voice, in manner following: "If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord and Lady William the Third and Mary the Second, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defenders of the Faith, to be the rightful and undoubted King and Queen of this realm of England, or that of right they ought not to enjoy the Imperial Crown of the same, here is
A A 2
their

their Champion, who sayeth that he lyeth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall appoint."

"Which being ended, the Champion threw down his gauntlet, and having lain a little while upon the ground, the said Herald took it up, and delivered it again to the Champion; in the same manner the ceremony was performed about the middle of the Hall. Lastly they advanced to the steps leading up to the throne, where the said Herald, ascending to the middle of the steps, proclaimed the challenge in like manner, and the Champion threw down his gauntlet, and received it again from York Herald, as before; he made a low obeisance to their Majesties, and then a silver cup and cover gilt being filled with wine, and presented to the King by his Majesty's Cupbearer, his Majesty drank to the Champion; afterwards the cup having been again filled, the Cupbearer delivered it to the Champion, who made his obeisance, and having drank off the wine made another obeisance, and took the said cup with him as his fee; and being conducted in the same manner to the Hall door, he departed.

"The Hall being again cleared by the Knight Marshal's men, Garter Principal King of Arms, with his coronet on his head, followed by all the other Officers of Arms in order to the lower end of the Hall, there made their obeisances to their Majesties, and then advancing to the foot of the steps leading to the throne, where they made their reverence again; then they ascended the said steps leading to the throne, where Garter repairing to the middle of the table, the other Officers of Arms being behind him, made their reverences to their Majesties; and there Garter having thrice cried *Largeffe*, proclaimed their Majesties' style in the words following, 'Serenissimorum, potentissimorum, et excellentissimorum Monarchorum Gulielmi Tertii et Mariæ, Dei gratiâ Regis et Regina Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensorum.'

"Du tres-haut, tres-puissant, et tres-excellent Monarques Guillaume le Troisieme et Marie, par la Grace de Dieu, Roy et Reine d'Angleterre, France, et Irelande, Defenseurs de la Foy.'

"Of the most high, most mighty, and most excellent Monarchs, William the Third and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen, &c. &c.

"Then the other Officers of Arms cried *Largeffe* thrice, and making their obeisances, retired with their faces towards the Throne. In the middle of the Hall Garter

Garter proclaimed their Majesties' style again as before; and so a third time at the lower end of the Hall; and then went to dinner at the table provided for them.

"Their Majesties' style being proclaimed as aforesaid, the second course was carried up to their Majesties' table; and the same solemnity should have been observed as was at the first course, but was omitted, growing late.

"Then William Ryder, Esq. in pursuance of his claim as lord of the Manor of Belfington in Kent, presented their Majesties with three maple cups. Lastly the Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the twelve principal Citizens, who, in pursuance of their claim, were allowed to be assistant to the Duke of Norfolk, who by virtue of his claim officiated as Chief Butler of England for that day, presented to their Majesties a gold cup and cover of wine; who having drank a little thereof, gave the said cup and cover to the Lord Mayor, who carried it away as his fee.

"The King and Queen having dined, the basin and ewer with water was brought to their Majesties by the Lord Great Chamberlain; who having washed as before dinner, they received their sceptres from the Lords who bore them during dinner, and the Regalia and swords being carried before them, they retired into the Court of Wards, where part of the Regalia were delivered to the Dean of Westminster to be preserved in that Cathedral, and the rest were committed to the custody of the Master of the Jewel-house; and from thence their Majesties departed privately to their Palace of Whitehall, and afterwards to St. James's, extremely well pleased with the grandeur, order, and magnificence, that appeared in every part of this glorious ceremony."

As the ceremonial of the Coronation-dinner cannot be varied essentially, I shall pass over the subsequent feasts on those occasions, and introduce the order of procession which occurred at the trial of the Earl of Winton, by the House of Peers, on charges brought by the House of Commons in Westminster Hall, 1716. The Lords met in their own house March 15, whence they adjourned to Westminster Hall about one o'clock.

The Lord High Steward's gentlemen and attendants, two and two.

The Clerks Assistant to the House of Lords, and the Clerk of the Parliament, with the Clerk of the Crown in the court of Chancery; the Clerk of the Parliament bearing the King's Commission to the Lord High Steward.

The Masters in Chancery, two and two,

Then the Judges.

The

The Peers' eldest sons, and Peers Minors, two and two.

Four Serjeants at Arms with their maces, two and two.

The Yeomen Ushers of the House.

Then the Peers in pairs, beginning with the youngest Barons.

Then four Serjeants at Arms with their maces.

The Serjeant at Arms attending the Great Seal, and Purse-bearer.

Then Garter King at Arms, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod carrying the white staff before the Lord High Steward.

The Lord High Steward alone, his train borne.

When the Lords were placed in their proper seats, and the Lord High Steward upon the woolpack, his Majesty's commission, with the usual ceremonies preceding it, being presented to the Lord High Steward, was carried down to the table; and, proclamation being made, the Lord High Steward desired the Peers to attend the reading of his Majesty's commission; which they did, uncovered. After reading the Commission, the Lord High Steward removed from the woolpack to an armed chair placed upon the uppermost step but one of the throne. The Serjeant at Arms made proclamation for silence, on pain of imprisonment; then called the Earl of Winton, who was brought forth by the Deputy Governor of the Tower, having the axe carried before him by the gentleman jailor, with the edge from him. The Earl, after kneeling, bowed to the Lord High Steward and the House of Peers; which compliment was returned by their Lordships; the trial then proceeded.

A subsequent trial continued *seven years*, on a charge preferred by the Commons against Warren Hastings, Esq. for high crimes and misdemeanours, of which he was acquitted.

The last trial within this Hall was that of Lord Viscount Melville, on an impeachment by the House of Commons, in the present year 1806; on which his Lordship was acquitted.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

This chapel was founded by King Stephen, and dedicated to the Saint his namesake. Edward III. rebuilt it in the most magnificent style, and employed the best artists of his time, in preparing the sculptures, paintings, painted windows, and gilding; part of whose works were, as has been already mentioned, lately discovered.

The

The foundation, by the appointment of Edward in 1347, consisted of a dean, 12 secular canons, 13 vicars, 4 clerks, 6 choristers, and two servitors, who were liberally endowed with lands producing 500*l. per annum*, and provided with lodgings, termed Canon's-row, and the Chapel, with a *clochard* or bell-tower in the little Sanctuary, for the reception of three great bells to be rung at Coronations and other rejoicings, funerals of Princes, and their obits.

Dr. John Chambers, the last dean of St. Stephen's, erected the cloister alluded to in describing the hall, at the expence of 11,000 marks. Another chapel, termed Our Lady of the Pew, stood near St. Stephen's.

The former was surrendered to Edward VI. and valued at 1085*l. 10s. 5d. per annum*.

Such is the information derived from Stowe ; to which I am fortunately enabled to add other facts.

The following clause is from an act of resumption, 34 Henry VI. 1455 :

Provided that this act extend not, nor be prejudicial, to any grant or grants made by us, by any our letters patent to the Dean and Canons, or Dean and College of our Chapel of St. Stephen, within our Palace of Westminster, and to their successors, of the priory alien of Frampton, otherwise called the manor or priory of Frampton, in the shire of Dorset, with all the members and appurtenances to the said priory or manor, in any wise pertaining or belonging, nor of a carue of land in the same manor ; nor to any grant made to them in or of six houses beside our said palace, and nigh to the habitations of the said canons there, as well for the augmenting and increasing of the divine service, and supportation of divers and great charges to be borne and done in the said chapel perpetually, as for the sustaining of the ministers of the same ; nor to the grant made by us to John Prentys, late dean of the said chapel, and to his successors, of a mansion for the dean there, situated between the Tower called the Clock-house and the wall of our said palace towards Thamyse beside the Woolbrygge, which mansion the deans of the said chapel have had always for their habitation from the time of the foundation of the said chapel hitherto ; nor to any grant by us made in or of the said mansion unto the foresaid now dean and canons, and to their successors, nor in or of the tower called the Clock-house, wherein the bells of the said chapel be newly hanged, with two old logges thereto joining and pertaining, nor of the keeping of the clock and the Orilage within or of the same tower.

At the above period the canons celebrated anniversaries for thirty-four eminent persons, whose names, the dates, and the sums paid to the brotherhood follow, and were extracted from a MS. in the British Museum.

Oct.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

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		To the Dean, Canons, Vicars, Clerks, Choristers, and others.							
		s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.
July.									
13	Brogh, canon -----	20	16	6	4	2	0	0	
24	John Grey, canon -	20	12	6	4	2	0	0	
24	John -----	20	12	8	6	2	0	0	
Aug.									
9	Hungreford, knight	20	12	6	4	2	6	0	
15	Queen Philippe ----	13	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	0	
29	Henry V. -----	12	12	6	4	2	3	0	
Sep.									
6	Edyngton, bishop --	12	12	5	7	0	0	0	
8	-----								
Ultimo.	William Cowton, canon								

The Vicars Choral were thus fined by order of Henry VIII. through the agency of Bishop Tonstall :

Sir Robert Skelton, serving -----	10	0	0	goods	20	0	0	fined	2	10	0
Sir Roger Truman, stipend -----	12	15	4		10	0	0		3	3	4
Sir John Whyghte, serving -----	10	0	0		4	0	0		2	10	0
Sir Thomas Pratt, -----	10	2	0		6	0	0		2	10	0
Sir Robert Bert, stipend -----	12	0	0		2	0	0		2	10	0
Sir John Daye, serving -----	10	0	0		0	6	8		2	10	0
Sir Roger Preston, stipend -----	12	0	0		3	0	0		3	0	0
Sir Thomas Blake, serving -----	10	2	0		2	0	0		2	10	0
Sir Christopher Browne, stipend --	10	0	0		6	0	0		2	10	0
Sir Thomas Goodynge, stipend ---	10	0	0		2	0	0		2	10	0
Sir Edmond Pyke, stipend -----	10	0	0	goods nulla					2	10	0
Sir John Gyles, benefice and stipend	13	2	0		4	0	0		3	5	0
Sir Robert Wattis, stipend -----	10	2	0		6	0	0		2	10	0
Sir John Bird, chanter -----	6	13	4		18	4	0		2	0	0

The official book of chantries declares the "Sum total of all the possessions belonging to the College (the deductions not reprised) 1080l. 19s. *ultra* the site of the said college, and the lodgings in Canon-row, valued altogether at 60l. 6s. 8d."

A patent granted per bill. Dom. Regis to Sir John Gates, Vice-Chamberlain of the King's Majesty's Household, of the site of the college or free chapel of St. Stephen's in Westminster, with all the chapels and houses in the precincts of the said

fite, except the upper buildings, now called the Parliament House, over the vault of the college chapel, in the county of Middlesex; and also the advowson, and of the parsonage and church of Rothinge Abbatisse, the which Abbatisse of Rothinge is in the county of Essex, to have to him and his heirs, to hold all the premises of the King as of his manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in free socage, and to have the issues and profits thereof from the time of the attainder of Sir Ralph Fane; the which premises are esteemed to the value of 13l. 6s. 8d. Dated April 29, 1552. Harl. MS. 169.

Edward VI. Sept. 1552, granted by patent to Edward Earl of Derby two houses in Canon-row for 160l. 6s. 8d. which had belonged to the college of St. Stephen, valued at 6l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, to hold in socage.

The above extract from the Council-book fixes the date when St. Stephen's chapel was first converted into the seat of the legislative bodies. The ensuing particulars are introduced from their Journals, to evince the astonishing improvement we have made in humanity, manners, and the mode of legislation.

Nov. 15, 9 Elizabeth, Edward Jones complained of John Gray, esq. knight for Stafford, that he had so misused and threatened him in *Powles* (St. Paul's), *casting away his cap*, whereby he was in great fear of his life. Mr. Gray answered at the bar, that he had claimed a debt due by his father, and promised to keep the peace.

1st James I. "Whereas the members of the Commons House of Parliament, by reason of more charters granted by his Majesty, as also by their attendance in greater multitudes than heretofore hath been usual, do want convenient room to sit in the place accustomed for their meeting, and many are thereby forced to stand in the entrance and midst of the House, contrary to order; it is required, on the behalf of the said House, that the officers of his Majesty's works do immediately give order for the erecting and fitting such and so many rooms and seats as the whole house *may sit*, and attend the service with more ease and conveniency; and this shall be your warrant." Issued by Sir Edward Phelips, Speaker, to the Surveyor of the King's Works.

1604. Mr. Hext moveth *against kissing*, to the interruption and hindrance of the speech of any man in the House; taking occasion from an abuse in that kind offered on Saturday before: a thing (he said) derogating from the dignity, not becoming the gravity, as much crossing and abasing the honour and privilege of the House, as any other abuse whatsoever. A motion well approved.

21 Jan.

21 Jan. 1605. Sir George Moore maketh a motion, out of a sense of the late Conspiracy (Guy Vaux's attempt to blow the House up), the like whereof never came upon the stage of the world. No hour too soon for such a motion; encouragement to Papists, impunity and delay. *Homines, qui ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis consistere videbantur. Tantumne Religio potuit movisse malorum?* To enter into consideration, what course may be fittest to settle the safety of the King, and prevent the danger of Papistical practices.

Sir Francis Hastings.—Three duties: To God, to the King, to God and ourselves.—Offered to consideration four: The plot, the carriage of the plot, the discovery, and the deliverance.—Plot, Popish, dangerous, and desperate.

Mr. Solicitor. A word in time, *like apples of gold, furnished with pictures of silver*. New divinity of state monks—lawful to equivocate, to lie, to dissemble before a magistrate, to kill an heretick. A committee then named to prevent plots.

31 May, 1610. The Speaker drummed out of the House of Commons by the Lord Mayor.

This day the Lord Mayor, with the Citizens in the liveries of their several Companies, went to Putney in their way to Richmond, and waited upon Prince Henry coming down to Whitehall; the Duke of Brunswick, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Pembroke, and Earl of Marre, in the barge with him. At 9 o'clock in the morning they went. The drums and fifes were so loud, and the company so small, as Mr. Speaker thought not fit, after 9 o'clock, to proceed in any business, but to arise and depart.

May 1, 1621. Floyde, or Edward Lloyde of Clannemayne, co. of Salop, esq. was impeached before the House of Commons for saying "I have heard that Prague is taken, and Goodman Palsgrave and Goodwife Palsgrave have taken their heels and run away; and as I have heard, Goodwife Palsgrave is taken prisoner." His sentence was to stand in the pillory two hours before Westminster Hall, with a paper on his hat, inscribed "For false, malicious and despiteful speeches against the King's daughter and her husband;" to ride thence on an unfaddled horse with the tail for a bridle to the Exchange, there to be pilloried two hours; and from there to the Fleet prison. To stand and ride the next day, and pay 1000l. fine.—The conversation which ensued on the above day deserves recording. It was said that beads were found in his pocket, and the girdles of monks in his trunks.

Robert Phillipps proposed for his punishment, "To have him carried from Westmynster gate, with his face to an horse-tail, a paper upon him in great letters, "A Popish wretch, for dishonouring the King's children," to the Tower, and there to lie in little ease.

Sir Thomas Row. Because a prisoner committed from the Lords of the Council, to go to the Lords to let them know we desire to have him whipped through London.

Sir D. Digges, as Sir Thomas Row.

Sir Francis Kinaaston, That Floyde be put in the commission of the peace.

Sir George Moore. No punishment too great for this offence—precedents have a beginning, to whip him back to the Fleet.

Mr. Whitson voucheth a precedent of the in Spain. (*Quære Inquisition?*)

Mr. Raynscrofte. 1000 l. fine, to be employed in the wars of the Palatinate; to spare his whipping.

Mr. Neale. To carry him in a disgraceful manner to the Tower; and he there to remain till further directed by the Lords.

Sir Francis Seymour. To go from Westminster at a cart's tail, with his doublet off, to the Tower, the beads about his neck, and as many lashes by the way as beads.

Mr. Salter. To punish first here, then he may be punished by the Lords; to send him to the Tower—whipping—beads—Tower—little ease.

Sir Edward Gyles. Sorry so unworthy a wretch should bear the name of an Englishman; yet might evade, and say he were a Welshman. Pillory here, with a paper on his head, containing his vile words—whipped, his beads and crucifixes, and especially his frier's girdle about him; if these can defend him from good whipping, well. So many more at the Court gate, and so at the Temple, and Cheapside; then to return him to the Fleet; *for cannot put him into a worse prison.*

Sir Ralph Hopton. To suspend our judgment till his papers examined; for may aggravate his offence.

Sir Francis Darcy addeth, *Boring through his tongue.*

Sir J. Horsey. *To have his tongue cut out, or slit at least*—doubteth he an intelligencer, which may be discovered by his papers.

Sir Edward Cecil. To bore him through the tongue, and a B on his forehead.

Sir George Goring. To have him set upon an ass. 12 stages, as 12 beads; at every one to swallow a bead, and 12 jerks to make him."

14 June,

14 June, 1648. Ordered, that the Commander in chief, and the guard that do guard the House from time to time, *do keep the clamorous women from coming up the stairs leading to the House of Commons' door, and from coming into and clamouring in Westminster-hall on the Speaker and Members of the House.*

1718. The Speaker represented to the House, that the passage leading from the House to the Painted Chamber was extremely dangerous, owing to the overhanging and decayed parapets of the Court of Requests, and a contiguous brick building, which was so deranged that the walls cracked, and the rafters separated from them, throwing down large flakes of stone; and that the roof of his chambers were precisely in the same state. A Committee afterwards reported, that the Cotton Library was so very ruinous, that nothing short of rebuilding it would avail.

The Newspapers of Jan. 1719, say, that the King had made the usual preparations for going to the House of Peers, when he received an intimation that it was unsafe; upon which they were countermanded. It was asserted, about the same time, that the House of Lords assembled at Westminster-hall while their house was under repair, and that the workmen in taking down the roof discovered a gold box, containing Pope Leo's bull, declaring Henry VIII. the defender of the Faith, and several antient records; those were supposed to have been secreted by some person who lost his life during the Interregnum.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

I shall now present the reader with a mental view of the most impressive scene England produces—the Legislative Body, with its august Head, in the act of conveying and receiving important national information. The Monarch, it is well known, never visits the Parliament unless to open a session, close it, or to give his assent to bills ready for his approval. In this particular he acts with the utmost caution; as his presence on any debate might influence the members, and prevent that freedom of discussion which is the most valuable part of the privileges of Parliament; but this delicacy is of modern date, for our Kings have very frequently, since the Revolution, attended debates, and Queen Anne very commonly did.

The King is seated at the upper end of the room, on a throne beneath a canopy; neither of those partake of the gaudy decorations peculiar to many foreign courts, but are such as serve to point out the Monarch's superior station, and at the same time to preserve the importance of the other orders of the state, by shewing only the
due

due contrast. Under the canopy none must presume to stand, except the immediate branches of the Royal family; on the right is the Prince of Wales, on the left the Duke of York; on the former side, the seats of the Archbishops, below them those for the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester; the remaining prelates are seated according to their seniority.

On the left hand of the King are seated the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Council, and the Privy Seal; the Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, sit on the same side, according to the dates of their creation; the Viscounts and Barons are arranged in the same manner.

By the Act of 3 Hen. VIII. all the great Officers, such as the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord High Admiral (an office now dispensed with), &c. &c. were authorised to sit above those of the same degrees of nobility, in virtue of their offices. The Sages of the Law sit upon wool-sacks; an antient custom, perhaps intended to point out how necessary it was to the preservation of England that the highest legal powers should always remember that wool, the staple commodity of Britain, was *under* their protection. The Clerks are accommodated with seats and tables in convenient places; and the Serjeant at Mace, Yeoman, and Gentleman Usher, wait for the commands of the House, which they promptly execute.

Such is the disposition of the House of Lords. When the Monarch attends, he is arrayed in full regal splendour, and crowned, the Lords are robed, and the Commons headed by their Speaker attend at the Bar; he then with due solemnity addresses the whole Legislative Body; immediately after which he retires, and the deliberations on the address or answer commence, but not before a copy of the speech is procured by the Speaker of the Commons, who departs with the members to consider in their chamber the terms of their address.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod performs the office of summoning the Commons to hear the King's speech, which he does by knocking at the door; when opened by the Serjeant at Arms, he advances slowly and with three profound reverences pronounces, "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the King commands this Honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers*;" he then retires backward, and bowing departs. At the first Session of a new Parliament the King commands the Lord Chancellor to inform the Com-

* This is addressed to the Speaker, when one is chosen.

mons it is his pleasure they shall chuse a Speaker; they return to execute this important object, which is accompanied by no other ceremonies than merely moving and seconding, by the principal leading members, and the modest refusals of the Speaker-elect; and on the day appointed he is approved either in person or by proxy by the Sovereign. This great officer is addressed by the term "Mr. Speaker" in all debates and by every member; he is seated in black robes at a table, and the Clerks of Parliament record the votes and resolves. The great army of members, dress, sit, stand, or loll at their ease, without any other distinction than that no member of the opposition must place himself on the *same side* of the House with the *Ministerialists*, and *vice versa*; an accidental error of this kind in either party would be unpardonable.

The Painted Chamber is used for conferences between the two Houses; and the bodies of the Royal Family and some valued individuals lay in state within it previous to their interment. Two of the latter were the first Lord Chatham and his son the late Right-honourable William Pitt.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.

However proper the addition "*in the fields*" may have been when this parish really stood detached from London, it is now utterly false and absurd; I would therefore recommend it should be termed in future St. Martin's *Middlesex*, or *Westminster*.

As this district was originally of vast extent, and subsequently divided into four parishes, I shall deviate from the order of the alphabet, and detail the history of St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. James Westminster, and St. George Hanover Square, immediately after that of St. Martin, in order to bring the streets and squares into a continuity of description. St. Anne's has been already noticed.

Before the Duke of Bedford caused the first division of St. Martin's, the parish extended from that of St. Mary le Strand opposite Somerset-house to Hyde-park,
and

and from St. James's-park to St. Giles's in the Fields; but it should be remembered, the population of that period was far less than that of the present St. Martin's.

The Commissioners for building 50 new churches received the following return in 1711, which may have been erroneous with respect to the number of families.

Seven Chapels, two Presbyterian Meetings, one Anabaptist, one Quaker, three French Chapels, 4000 families, 40,000 persons.

Stephen Brown, Deputy Clerk, asserts the parish contained 5000 houses in 1732.

The late enumeration mentions 2791 houses, inhabited by 12,053 males, and 13,699 females.

The first traces of the history of St. Martin's church appear to have been conveyed to posterity by the unpleasant means of a dispute between Eustace Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, concerning the exemption claimed for the Abbey from the jurisdiction of the former, which occurred in 1222.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury, and the Priors of Merton and Dunstable, were appointed arbitrators on this occasion; who decreed that the Abbey and the parish of St. Margaret were exempted, which parish probably then included the church, chapel, or oratory, of St. Martin's, built, perhaps, by the Abbot and Convent for particular religious service, when they visited their garden, now corruptly called Covent garden.

The precise time of the foundation of the present parish is totally buried in oblivion; but the living was undoubtedly a vicarage previous to 1363, and in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent, from whom Queen Mary conveyed it in 1553 to the Bishop of London and his successors.

"1 Dec. 1642, Ordered that the profits of the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields be sequestered into the hands of Sir John Hippisley, S. H. Vane, Mr. Trenchard, and Mr. Oldsworth, who have power to nominate collectors thereof, such as they shall think fit; and that they cause the same to be paid unto Dr. J. Wincop, who is appointed lecturer, to preach there every Lord's day in the forenoon." *Journal of the House of Commons.*

VICARS.

VICARS.

There are half-lengths of the Vicars on the walls of the vestry-room, commencing with,

Thomas Lamplugh, S. T. P. Archiep. Ebor. S. Mart. Vicar. 1670; indifferent.

Gul. Lloyd, S. T. P. Epis. Wigorn. S. M. Vicar. 1676; the face well painted.

Thomas Tennison, S. T. P. Archiep. Cant. S. M. Vicar. 1680; poor.

Gul. Lancaster *, S. T. P. S. M. Vicar. 1694; very bad.

Thomas Green, S. T. P. Epis. Eliens. S. M. Vicar. 1717; but poor.

Zach. Pearce †, S. T. P. Epis. Bangor. S. M. Vicar. 1723; bad.

Eraſmus Saunders ‡, S. T. P. S. M. Vicar. 1756; a very good picture, and a very handsome man.

Ant. Hamilton, S. T. P. Archdeacon Colcest. S. M. Vicar. 1776; an excellent picture and very good likeness, by Kettle, 1779.

The funds and contributions to the erection of this church were so abundant, that the newspapers of 1724 mention the refusal of 500l. from a lady who would have given that sum towards enriching the altar-piece. The Prince of Wales, they observe, intended to give a peal of ten bells. The last stone of the steeple was placed in December 1724. The organ was by Schrider.

It is said that the church of St. Martin was in a state of dilapidation and ruin in the reign of Henry VIII. which seems to confirm the supposition that the Monastery of St. Peter had erected and kept it in repair rather than the inhabitants of the parish, who suffered it to remain so till that of James I. when he rebuilt St. Martin's, to which Prince Henry and the nobility added a chancel in 1607; but the building and tower, according to Vertue's print, were wretched and ruinous.

Divine service was performed for the last time in the old church June 11, 1721, when two sermons were preached for the benefit of the Charity Children of the parish; that in the morning by [Gibson] Bishop of Lincoln, and in the afternoon by

* Dr. Lancaster was Provost of Queen's College Oxford, (of which University he had been Vice-Chancellor), Archdeacon of Middlesex, and died in 1717, when he left a considerable sum by will towards completing his College previously benefited by his munificence.

† When Dr. Pearce held the living it was valued at 600l. *per annum*. A large vicarage-house faces the North side of the church.

‡ Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Mapfcombe and Kingsdown, Kent.

Dr. Watfon. The temporary building or tabernacle for the reception of the congregation is said to have been particularly neat and commodious. The first stone of the new church *under ground* was laid March 19, 1722, by [Willis], Bishop Salisbury, Lord Almoner, on his Majesty's behalf; and some time after the first stone above ground on the same side, and 12 feet above the other, with much ceremony, by the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

The following inscription engraved on copper was deposited with the former stone :

“ D. S.

“ Serenissimus Reg. Georgius, per Deputatum suum, Reverendum admodum in Christo Patrem, Richardum Episcopum Sarisburiensem summum suum elemosynarium, adfistente (Regis jussu) Domino Thomâ Hewyt, equite aurato, Ædificiorum Regionum Curatore principali, primum hujus Ecclesiæ lapidem posuit, Martis XIX. An. Dom. MDCCXXII. Anno Regni sui VIII.”

The expence attending the re-building amounted to 36,891l. 10s. 4d. of which sum 33,450l. was raised under an Act of Parliament, by rates on landlords of four fifths, and one fifth on tenants.

The King gave 100 guineas for distribution amongst the workmen, and 1500l. for the purchase of an organ. The remainder of the 36,891l. was contributed by subscriptions, and raised by the sale of seats within the church.

The portico is thus inscribed :

“ D. Sacram Ædem S. Martini Parochiani extrui fec. MDCCXXVI.

“ Jacobo Gibbs Architecto.”

And the church was consecrated Oct. 20th that year; when the Lords of the Admiralty presented to the parish a grand Standard of England, 30 feet long and 14 broad, to be displayed on the steeple during public rejoicings; but it was blown to rags on the first day it was hoisted, August 1, 1726, the anniversary of the accession of George I.

Soon after the completion of the steeple, an adventurous Italian named Violante descended from the arches, head foremost, on a rope stretched thence across St. Martin's-lane to the Royal Mews; the Princesses were present, and many eminent persons.

Between this period and 1737, the timbers which support the pediment of the portico shrunk so considerably, that the stucco cracked, and the whole seemed to threaten an immediate fall. In this unpleasant situation it remained till James King,

King, carpenter, proposed to restore the cieling by machinery within the angle of the pediment, which he effected to the satisfaction of his employers. The same person erected the timber obelisk near York buildings, and made a model of a wooden arched bridge for Westminster, which, though not used, was highly approved of for its ingenuity.

The railing of the portico was erected soon after.

The interior contains eight Composite pillars and four pilasters and entablatures, which support beautiful cielings over the side aisles. The enriched bands spring from brackets and Cherubim; between are slight domes marked with plain circles. The vault of the nave is too elaborately ornamented for description; but the decorations are certainly very grand, and not too much crowded, yet sufficiently profuse to satisfy the man of taste.

The Sacrarium commences with a semicircle, and terminates in a Composite recess; but the arch to this is too much depressed. A Glory covers the cieling; there are windows in the side walls, and an Eastern Venetian window is filled with painted glass, disposed in antique ornaments, which are elegant without glare; and a nimbus in the arch contains the sacred word DEUS. The King's arms surmount the whole.

The second gallery at the West end is for the charity children; and was, with the organ it contained, the gift of George I. 1726. The instrument has however been worn out, and replaced.

The pulpit is graceful, and well proportioned; and stands on the North-east corner of the church.

The font, of white marble, is plain and large.

The vestry-room, detached from the South-east corner of the church, contains a fine model of St. Martin's admirably executed.

In a pretty recess is a poor half-length of George I.

Over the door a bust of Richard Miller, esq. who gave 500l. to the charity schools; to the library and free school, 300l.; and for building the vestry-house 300l. The vestry, impressed with gratitude, had the bust made in 1726-7.

Over the chimney are the Arms of England.

In a South window a pretty little painting on glass of St. Martin dividing his mantle with the beggar.

In the waiting-room James Gibbs, esq. architect of the church, the gift of John Gregory, esq.; full, mean features, in a white wig, purple coat, flowered waistcoat, resting his right arm on a book and table, and holding a plan; a very good picture.

Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, knt. A. D. 1678; the gift of Alexander Geekie senior; a very dark picture, not badly painted, but discontented, wretched features. The same Mr. Geekie gave the parish two frames divided into four glazed compartments, each of which contains representations of cruelties inflicted on the Protestants by Roman Catholics, neatly painted and original.

“ There now happened a very great turn of affairs in England, by the discovery of the Popish Plot, first made by Titus Oates, who had been educated and admitted into orders in the Church of England, and employed upon a cure in Kent; but afterwards, seemingly at least, was reconciled to the Church of Rome, and, going over to St. Omer's, was entered into the English College there; and from thence going into Spain, he ingratiated himself with the Jesuits and Priests in those parts; and so by degrees came to the knowledge of what he now informed the King and Council, a plot carried on by the Jesuits and other Roman Catholics against his Majesty's Life, the Protestant Religion, and the Government of this Kingdom. It seemed to make no great impression on the King; but the Privy-council sat twice a day, from the 28th of September, for above a week; and several persons were examined and committed by them, viz. Sir George Wakeman, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Langhorn, Thomas Whitebread, John Gauan, Anthony Turner, William Ireland, William Marshal, William Rumfey, James Corker, Thomas Pickering; of which number the last eight were Jesuits and priests; with divers others. Mr. Oates, for a confirmation of his testimony, referred himself to letters and papers, which he said were in the custody of Mr. Coleman, then Secretary to the Duke of York; who, before his house was searched, had time enough to carry away all the papers of the two last years, with his book of entries of them. However, those letters, which were found and afterwards published, did enough convince the world of the dangerous and desperate intrigues of the Popish Party. Dr. Welwood remarks here very properly ‘ That there was at that time a Popish plot, and that there always has been one since the Reformation to support if not restore the Romish religion in England, scarce any body calls in question. How far the near prospect of a Popish successor ripened the hopes, and gave new vigour to the designs of that party, and what methods they were then upon to bring those designs about, Coleman's letters alone, without any other concurring evidence, are more than sufficient to put the matter out of doubt. But what superstructures might have been afterwards built upon an unquestionable foundation, and how far some of the witnesses of that plot might come to darken truth by subsequent additions

of

of their own, must be deferred till the great account to be made before a higher Tribunal : and till then a great part of the Popish plot, as it was then sworn to, will in all human probability lie among the darkest scenes of our English History.' He goes on thus : ' However, this is certain, the discovery of the Popish plot had great and various effects upon the Nation ; and it is from this remarkable period of time we may justly reckon a new æra in the English account. In the first place, it awakened the Nation out of a deep lethargy they had been in for nineteen years together, and alarmed them with fears and jealousies, that have been found, to our sad experience, but too well grounded. In the next, it gave the rise to, at least settled, that unhappy distinction of Whig and Tory among the people of England, that has since occasioned so many mischiefs. And lastly, the discovery of the Popish plot began that open struggle between King Charles and his people, that occasioned him not only to dissolve his first favourite Parliament, and the three others that succeeded, but likewise to call no more during the rest of his reign. All which made way for bringing in question the Charters of London and other corporations, with a great many dismal effects which followed. It was likewise about this time that a certain set of men began a second time to adopt into our religion a Mahometan principle under the names of passive obedience and non-resistance, which, since the time of that Impostor who first broached it, has been the means to enslave a great part of the world.'

“ The most unhappy demonstration of the truth of this Popish conspiracy was the violent death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a justice of the peace for Middlesex, before whom the depositions of Mr. Oates had been taken, and who had appeared very zealous for the discovery and prosecution of the plot. For which reason he was extremely hated by the Papists, and so much threatened with their revenge upon him, that he himself was apprehensive of his own danger, according to the informations of Mr. Mulys and Mr. Robinson before the House of Commons. According to these prefages, he was found missing from his house on October 14; and some days after his dead body was found in the fields, cast into a ditch by Primrose-hill. It appeared by concurring evidence, that, as he was walking by Somersethouse, he was thrust in at the water-gate, thence hurried to a private chamber, there barbarously assassinated, and his body afterwards carried to the foresaid place, and exposed in such a manner as that the world might imagine he had killed himself. The discovery of this murder was first made by William Bedloe, and

and afterwards confirmed by the confession of Mr. Miles Prance, and the execution of the actors in it, Green, Berry, and Hill, who yet at their death denied it.

“ His Majesty, coming to the House on October 21, could not forbear mentioning what had raised such an universal amazement and abhorrence in the Nation; and therefore, in his Speech to both Houses, he had these words: ‘ I now intend to acquaint you (as I shall always do with any thing that concerns me), that I have been informed of a design against my person by the Jesuits, of which I shall forbear any opinion, lest I may seem to say too much or too little; but I will leave the matter to the Law, and in the mean time will take as much care as I can to prevent all manner of practices by that sort of men, and of others too, who have been tampering in a high degree with Foreigners, and contriving how to introduce Popery amongst us.’

“ First the two Houses agreed in an address to his Majesty. ‘ That information had been given of an horrible design against his sacred life; and, being very sensible of the fatal consequence of such an attempt, and of the dangers of the subversion of the Protestant religion and government of this realm, they humbly beseech his Majesty that a day of fasting and humiliation may be appointed, to implore the mercy and protection of Almighty God to his Majesty’s person, and to all his loyal subjects; and to pray that God will bring to light more and more all secret machinations against his Majesty and the whole Kingdom.’

“ And because some artfully endeavoured to stifle the belief of this plot, and others insolently ridiculed it; on October 31, the Commons resolved, *Nem. Con.* ‘ That, upon the evidence that has already appeared to this House, this House is of opinion, that there is, and hath been, a damnable and hellish plot contrived and carried on by Popish recusants, for assassinating and murdering the King, for subverting the government, and destroying the Protestant religion.’ And to this vote the Lords also soon agreed.”

“ A true and perfect Narrative of the late terrible and bloody Murther of Sir Edmondberry Godfrey; who was found murdered on Thursday the 17th of this instant October, in a field near Primrose-hill. With a full Accompt of the manner of his being murdered, and in what manner he was found. Also, the full Proceedings of the Coroner, who sat upon the Inquest, &c. With allowance. Printed by N. T. 1678.

Sir

“ Sir Edmondberry Godfrey's death being the sad occasion of this narrative, and the subject of most people's discourse ; I shall (to prevent any false or surreptitious stories that are usually carried abroad about things of this nature) give the reader this true and impartial account thereof.

“ On the 12th of this instant October, being Saturday, about nine of the clock in the morning, Sir Edmondberry Godfrey went out of his own house in Green's-lane in the Strand, about his occasions, and was seen not long after near Marybone, but then supposed to be going home ; and was at one of the churchwarden's of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields about some business at twelve of the clock the same day ; but so it was, that he came not to his own house that night, according to his usual custom, nor gave any notice to his servants of any business that he had to hinder his returning that night. And from that time till Thursday the 17th of the same month, about six a clock at night, no tidings could be heard of him (although all earnest and diligent inquiries and searches were made for him) ; at which time his dead body was found dead in a ditch upon the South side of Primrose hill, near Hampstead. The occasion of his being found was this : One Bromley a baker, and Waters a farrier, both of the parish of St Giles's in the Fields, having an occasion to go to the house commonly called The White House *, near Primrose hill, and going over the field where the body of Sir Edmondberry lay, saw, as they thought, a sword and belt, and a stick and a pair of gloves, lying together hard by the hedge side ; but they went not near to meddle with them, supposing they had belonged to some person that was gone into the ditch to ease himself. And when they came to the White-house, they told John Rawson (the man of the said house) that they had seen a sword and belt, and a pair of gloves and stick, lie in that place : whereupon John Rawson asked them, why they did not bring them thither ? They told him they did not know but there might be somebody hard by to own them ; Rawson told them again, that there had been several soldiers thereabout this week a hedgehog-hunting, and it may be (said he) some of them may have left them behind them.

“ After some further discourse, Rawson agreed to go with the men to the place ; and if they found the things there then, Rawson was to give them a shilling to drink, and was to take the things to his own house, till somebody came thither to own them ; and thereupon they went together to the place. When they came there, they found only a belt and a scabbard, and a stick, and a pair of gloves ;

* Now called *Chalk Farm*.

but no sword: which as Rawson was stooping to take up, he thought he saw something like a man in the ditch hard by; and so going to the ditch, there they saw a man lying as they supposed upon his belly, with a sword run thorow him, and the point appearing about seven or eight inches above his back: upon this they went immediately to the church-warden of the parish, to give him an account of it; but he, being sick, sent them to Mr. Brown's the constable, who presently taking with him several neighbours and house-keepers, went to the place where the body lay: which was in a dry ditch upon the South side of Primrose-hill, about two fields distant from the White-house. The posture in which he lay was this: he had a sword run into him just under his left pap, which came out upon the right side of his back, about seven or eight inches; one of his hands being doubled under, on which he seemed to lean, the other hand lying upon the bank, his hair chamlet coat being turned up over his head; his hat and perriwig being among the bushes over his head, but no band nor cravat could be found about him; although, when he went from home, he had a large laced band on.

“The constable and the rest that were with him, being about a dozen, having taken good notice of the manner of his lying, caused him to be removed, the sword drawn out of his body; concerning which sword it is observable, that the point of it which came out at his back was covered all over with blood, and that part which was in his body was black, without any blood upon it.

“The constable having caused the body to be removed to the White house, and knowing it to be the body of Sir Edmondberry Godfrey, he caused his pockets to be searched, and found in one of them in one paper six guineas, and in another paper four broad pieces of gold, and a half-crown; and in the other pocket two rings, whereof one was a diamond, one guinea, and four pound in silver, and two small pieces of gold, and one ring he had upon one of his fingers; his pocket book (in which he used to take notes of examinations) being only missing.

“On Friday the 18th of this instant, Mr. Cooper the coroner of Middlesex impaneled a jury at the White house, to inquire about the occasion of the death of the said Sir Edmondberry Godfrey: and two chyrurgeons (having been first sworn) viewed the body in the presence of the coroner and the jury; and found two wounds about it, which one of the chyrurgeons searched with his probe, and found one of them not above an inch deep, the probe going against one of his ribs; but the other, being a little below the left pap, went quite thorow the body: his face was of a fresh colour, though in his life-time very pale, somewhat swelled and

and a green circle about his neck, as if he had been strangled, his blood being settled about his neck, throat, and the upper part of his breast. The chyrurgions, having viewed the body, delivered their judgments, that the wounds they found about him were not the cause of his death; but that he was suffocated before the wounds were made; and that which may fully persuade any person of the truth thereof is, that there was not one drop of blood to be found in the place where he lay, nor the least appearance of any such thing; though the ditch was dry, and it might have been easily seen, if there had been any. Another thing was, that the very bottom of the soles of his shoes were as clean as if he had but just come out of his own chamber; which was an evident sign that he was carried thither.

“A third thing very remarkable is, that one of the jury affirmed, that a servant of his mother's (who is owner of the ground where the body lay), with a butcher and two boys, made a very strict and narrow search in all parts of that ground for a calf that was missing, upon Monday and Tuesday last; and at that time there lay no dead body, belt, gloves, stick, or other things there.

“Now because several false reports have gone abroad, tending to the dishonour of this worthy deceased Knight, as though he had been discontented about some moneys owing by him to the parish, and upon that account should make himself away; the relater thinks good to testify to the world, that to his own knowledge Sir Edmondberry lent the parish above 300*l.* without interest, a good part of which is yet unpaid; so palpable an untruth it is, that some wicked persons have spread abroad about him. But it is no wonder that those inhumane wretches that have taken away his life should go also about to blast his reputation.

“One thing more I cannot omit to mention, having received it from the mouth of one of the late churchwardens of the parish where he lived, which is, that Sir Edmondberry not long ago gave him an hundred pounds to bestow upon such poor people in the parish as he knew were in want; neither was that the first time that Sir Edmondberry had employed him in works of that nature, having often made him the distributor of his charity, because he did not desire the applause of men for it. This, without all doubt, proceeded from so remarkable and so sincere a piety, that, though it may be commended, I am afraid it will scarce be imitated.”

The exterior of St Martin's is extremely superb, and, without doubt, the most perfect Grecian church in England, except St. Paul's. Vast vaults extend from

the portico to the East end of the structure, which are light and dry, and contain great numbers of bodies, deposited within separate apartments, and on the floor of the open space.

The flight of steps to the magnificent Corinthian portico, the pillars which compose it, the entablature, and pediment, are in excellent proportion, and would have a grand effect if the execrable watchhouse and sheds before it were removed, and an area thus opened from St. Martin's-lane to the King's Mews, whence only the steeple, the pediment, and part of the pillars, can be seen without distortion of the spine.

The sides, composed of a double range of windows between Corinthian pilasters with an entablature and balustrade, are infinitely improved by the introduction of isolated columns near the angles; but these are lost in courts, where houses approach them almost to contact.

The steeple equals the best specimen of skill in that species of structure left by Sir Christopher Wren, and has the merit of originality, in not resembling one of the numerous steeples erected by that great architect.

The bells of St. Martin's are the first to announce naval victories; therefore the soft, yet loud tones are wafted to the distant ear with three-fold gratification.

A singular event occurred in this church. Wednesday evening, Sept. 10, 1729, during evening prayers, M. Roger Campagnoll, a gentleman of respectable connections in France, abruptly entered, and immediately discharged two pistols at the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who was in the desk repeating the service: one of the bullets grazed his surplice, but another unhappily took place in the body of Mr. Williams, farrier, of Bedfordbury, who sat in a pew near the priest, and dangerously wounded him. The congregation, greatly alarmed, fled from the church; but a sturdy carman resolutely proceeded to secure the maniac which he could not effect without a severe encounter, and greatly bruising the unhappy man, particularly on the head. At a subsequent examination of M. Campagnoll by Justice Bourk, he was found to be the son of M. C. governor of Brest, that he had then been about seven months in England, was previously rather disordered in his intellects, and that having been cheated of 138l. by his landlord, a Hugonot, resident near the Seven Dials, his mind became a chaos, where revenge predominating, he had not sufficient discrimination to distinguish his victim, and consequently fired his pistols within a church at a clergyman whom he had never seen before.

After

After his commitment to Newgate, M. Campagnoll endeavoured to hang himself with his garters in the Chapel; but, being prevented, he fastened himself within his room, and when the door was forced open he was found eating part of a bottle pounded into fragments, with bread. I am not acquainted with the subsequent fate of this lunatick.

Letters patent issued by James I. and Charles I. conveyed an acre of land, with the buildings on it, situated near the King's Mews, to the parish of St. Martin; the vacant ground to be converted into a burial-place, and the rents of the houses to be applied to the relief of the poor. Those habitations had decayed by 1701, and it was judged necessary to take them down. At the same period Hemming-row, adjoining this church-yard, was so extremely narrow, that carriages could not pass each other. Thus circumstanced, the vicar and churchwardens applied to the Legislature, for leave to take part of the land for widening the passage, and for the confirmation of the settlement of a free-school and library, erected and endowed by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Tenison, when Bishop of Lincoln, erected a chapel (the materials of which were given by a person of quality), a school, and house for the master, who was to teach poor boys of the parish reading, writing, &c. on ground held by lease from Charles II.

Letters patent, issued Jan. 27, 4th William and Mary, conveyed the inheritance of a small piece of land, containing 42 perches, for a term of 99 years, and another of 29 perches, at 20s. *per annum*, to the Bishop, who afterwards transferred them to nine trustees for the maintenance of the chapel, school, &c. which adjoins the large and convenient workhouse in Castle-street.

The following is the Report of a Committee appointed by the House of Commons, 1715, to inspect the poor-rates, &c. of the cities of London and Westminster.

“The Committee, finding it a work of insuperable difficulty to peruse within any competent time all the books and accounts of the said parishes, in such manner as is necessary for the thorough information of this House, have thought it more for the public service to apply their endeavours principally to those that relate to the maintenance of the poor; and because the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields has been represented to the Committee as the most free from frauds and abuses, and averred to be under the best regulation of any parish in London in respect to the government of the poor; the Committee, rather willing to propose

a good example for the imitation of others than desirous of finding faults, have chosen to begin with that parish; and that they might be able to set such matters as relate to the poor in as true a light as the shortness of the time would permit, they have perused several volumes of accounts, and have likewise endeavoured to get the best informations, *viva voce*, from persons understanding and well acquainted with that parish, which hereafter may be of some use for proceedings in other parishes, when it shall be thought proper and seasonable to go through with a work of this nature. But, because the immediate interposition of this House seems necessary to redress such inveterate evils as have been complained of even in this parish, though represented to be under the best regulation, the Committee, in pursuance of the order of Thursday last, have prepared a Report, as far as they have proceeded, which they have directed to be made as followeth:

“That the Committee finds that the maintenance appointed for the poor in the aforesaid parish arises from the several funds following (part whereof are under the management of the churchwardens, and the rest under that of the overseers of the poor): *viz.* rates on houses, commonly called the poor's rates, the royal bounty, and contributions on extraordinary occasions, the fines, the collections at the church and chapel doors, the composition for illegitimate children, the annuities and legacies, the parish estate, the altar or offertory money at the church and chapels, the conviction money of swearers, the rents of the pews, the burying money, moneys arising from petitions to persons of quality at Christmas, the sales of goods of poor people deceased, and several other small receipts.

“It is not denied that part of the moneys arising from some of the aforesaid heads is applicable to the use of the church, as to repairs when necessary, and several incidental charges; but the principal and original intention of these charities and funds being the maintenance of the poor, it may justly be expected that far the greater part should be applied to so necessary and pious a use: but the Committee find the accounts of the distribution of these sums in the books as to the charities and expences so mixed and confused between the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, that it is a work of some time and pains to distinguish them. However, to enable the Committee to make a better computation of the whole yearly produce of the before-mentioned funds within the parish of St. Martin's, as also of the distribution of them, they ordered the accounts of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the three years 1712, 1713, 1714, to be laid before them, those for this current year 1715 not being made up till Easter, which,
taking

taking for granted the truth of the books and reckonings delivered in, they find to stand thus: [Then follow the accounts of the three years; that of 1714 will be sufficient for my purpose.]

“ 1714, Collected 3,414l. 13s.; arrears 351l. 3s.

	£.	s.	d.
The rates on houses, commonly called the poor's rates —	3765	16	0
The royal bounty — — — —	100	0	0
The fines — — — —	128	1	0
The collections at the church and chapel doors —	23	19	2
The composition for bastards — — — —	154	7	0
The annuities — — — —	33	4	0
The parish estate — — — —	481	14	0
The altar or offertory money at the church and chapels	416	19	8½
The conviction money of swearers, &c. — —	30	18	0
The rent of pews and seats — — — —	211	9	3
Burying money — — — —	413	5	6
Monies arising from petitions to persons of quality at Christmas	43	10	6
The sales of goods of poor people deceased — —	9	9	10
By more in several small receipts — — — —	9	3	8
	5831	16	9½

“ There is, besides the abovementioned, an extraordinary collection of voluntary charities from door to door, usually once every year, which, according to the best information the Committee can get, may amount, one year with another, in this parish, to near 100l. *per annum*; the extraordinary collection for this last Christmas being about 130l.; but of these no manner of account is given in, the moneys being both collected and distributed by the collectors without controul; however, this ought to be added to the sums above particularized, as part of the poor's maintenance yearly.

“ It is farther to be observed, that the money raised by collections for the charity schools, whether at sermons preached for that purpose, or otherwise, is not comprehended in the articles for orphans; neither are the receipts or disbursements upon that score taken notice of in any of these accounts; but such charities are likewise

likewise over and above all those before mentioned. The distribution of the afore-said sum in gross for 1714, was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Churchwardens' accounts	—	—	—
Overseers accounts under the three heads following	£.	s.	d.
To orphans	—	—	—
To pensioners	—	—	—
To casual poor and other extraordinary disbursements	—	—	—
	1834	8	2 ¹ / ₂
	820	0	0
	1218	16	10
	1876	16	4
	3915	13	2

“ The observations which the Committee made on these accounts were these :

“ That there are very great sums of money rated and collected yearly in this parish for the use of the poor : that, the books being filled with great multitudes of names, and of sums distributed at several times to persons carrying those names, it was impossible to distinguish which were fictitious, and which were real ; but the most part must be taken upon trust.

“ Several material objections were made to the largeness of the sums in the articles of the orphans and pensionary poor : and it is in this article principally that the Committee is of opinion, the publick may be more than ordinarily imposed on ; several small articles being blended into this under the name of Extraordinaries, to make it appear the greater.

“ That the purchases of houses or land called part of the parish estate, which is thought to belong more immediately to the repairs of the church, are made with the poor's money ; and most of the extraordinary expences of the parish are deducted out of the said money.

“ That the arrears of the poor's rates amounting yearly to a great sum, and in these before mentioned three years to 1187l. 14s. 6d. are given in as desperate, and totally lost to the parish ; whereas, upon perusal of the books of arrears by the Committee, it appeared that many persons named therein were very sufficient, and of quality and reputation ; and that from some of them the arrears had been demanded ; so that the Committee has grounds to believe several of them may have been collected, though never brought to account afterwards. What confirmed the Committee in this opinion is, that they having summoned Peter Hill, formerly an overseer of the poor in the said parish, he being examined by the Committee, testified that in the year 1698 there was a surplus of 300l. in the Overseers' hands for that year, above what maintained the poor ; and which, as the law

law directs, ought to have been paid into the hands of the subsequent Overseers, but was by a majority of St. Martin's Vestry voted to be paid into their hands: and that in the year 1699 the said Hill being then one of the Overseers, there did likewise remain in his and his partner's hands an overplus of about 220l. which he the said Hill would have paid over to the succeeding Overseers; but his partner opposing the same, and the Vestry taking cognizance of their dispute, did, notwithstanding all the opposition he could make to so illegal a practice, by majority of voices, oblige him to pay the said 220l. to them, and not to the succeeding Overseers, as he hath been since informed he might by law have done without their consent or approbation. And the said Hill farther said, that he being afterwards in the year 1705 required to pay his proportion of the arrears of an additional assessment made in the said parish for the maintenance of the poor for four or five years before, and refusing to pay the same because that additional charge was unnecessarily laid; he knowing of the aforesaid great surpluses, which would have saved the additional assessment, if those sums had been applied as the law directs, Mr. Price, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Thell, the then Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Martin's parish, with a Constable, two Collectors, and a Beadle of a distant ward, did distrain a silver pepper box out of his house, and detained the same till he had paid his proportion to the said additional assessment. Also that several of his neighbours were frightened into payment of the said assessments, under the apprehension of the like distresses; being summoned to the Vestry, and there threatened to have their goods seized if they did not pay, by which means great sums were raised out of the deficiencies of the poor's rates for several years after the books were delivered up wherein they returned such as insolvent. That, although the French inhabitants and some Dissenters from the Church of England pay their share of the poor's rates and other collections, yet they receive nothing out of it towards the maintenance of their own poor, but do it themselves.

“As to the Altar or offertory money, the Committee cannot but observe that the methods used in St. Martin's parish for collecting Sacrament money is such as is liable to great frauds; being without cheque or controul, and, according to the confession of the Churchwardens themselves, wholly left to the discretion of such as collect it, and those they pretend sometimes to account to; whereby there is reason to believe this great and signal piece of Christian charity, offered to God for the sole use of the poor at the times of the most solemn devotion, is (notwithstanding

standing the directions given by the Rubrick, which orders, that the money given at the Offertory shall be disposed of to such pious and charitable uses as the minister and churchwardens shall think fit; wherein if they disagree, it shall be disposed of as the Ordinary shall appoint) diverted from its primitive use and designation, and turns to the private profit of those who ought to be most exemplary to others for piety and charity.

“The Committee further takes notice, that, considering the multitude of communicants at St. Martin's church upon the score of qualifying themselves for employments, and the frequency of sacraments there (being every Sunday), the account given in of the Offertory-money does not seem to rise in a just proportion; and they are confirmed the rather of this opinion, because Charles Medlycot, esq. a justice of the peace, and vestryman of the said parish, avers, and is ready to testify upon oath, that Jeremiah Rose, churchwarden for 1714, did assure him upon his enquiry, that the Offertory-money for St. Martin's church alone, exclusive of the Chapel, amounted that year to above 400l.; and John Bignall, one of the vestrymen, and formerly churchwarden of the said parish, affirmed to the Committee, that the said Jeremiah Rose had at another time confessed to him, that the Offertory-money of St. Martin's church for 1714 amounted to 400l.; notwithstanding which, the said Rose, forgetting himself, has in the account now delivered in reckoned the Offertory-money of 1714 to amount to no more than 344l. 6s. 3d.

“That the money arising from the rents of the pews in *Trinity chapel* do fully maintain the said chapel in every respect: and as to the Offertory-money, it was disposed of without controul as at St. Martin's church; and that all other emoluments whatsoever, arising from the Easter offerings, christenings, marriages, and burials there, as well as the balances of the Offertory-money, are paid to the vicar.

That there is 30l. *per annum* charged as rent paid for *Oxenden chapel*, which the Committee conceives might and ought to be paid out of the rent of the pews, several of which are not let by reason of the high rent demanded for them. That the collections and distributions of all extraordinary and voluntary charities do wholly depend upon the honesty of the collectors, who are generally the distributors of the same, and are usually the same set of men named and appointed by John Eddridge, clerk of St. Martin's vestry, and principal agent of the said parish, who makes up and keeps the books, and instructs the churchwardens and overseers in the methods taken by their predecessors, or fit to be followed by them.

The

"The Committee having carefully examined the said Eddridge what those casual poor were on whom such great sums were yearly expended, could get no good account from him of them; sometimes, he said, they were like as settled poor, though not entered upon the pensions; sometimes that they were such as had received some misfortune accidentally in the parish: and being farther demanded whether he had the warrants from justices of the peace for relieving such poor according to the statute, he said he had; but when his books were produced to that intent, he could not shew so much as one single instance satisfactory to the Committee: that the said Eddridge, over and above his standing salary, raised in the said three years great sums out of the said poor's and parish money, amounting to above 832l. exclusive of what he receives upon account of the surveyors and scavengers, which, upon perusal of several particular accounts of his, did clearly appear to the Committee to be unreasonable, if not fraudulent; which accounts are ready to be produced to this House whenever they shall be called for; whereby it may appear how necessary a person this said Eddridge is to the governing part of the said parish, when such accounts shall be suffered to pass: that the vestry of St. Martin's parish, at least the acting part of it, is composed of such as have been churchwardens themselves, it being the custom when a churchwarden goes out of his office to elect him a vestryman; these state the accounts of all succeeding churchwardens and overseers, and elect all vestrymen; so that, should once any corruption get in, it is scarce possible it can otherwise be remedied than by the authority of this House; that whatever is wanting for the use of the church, supposing the accounts of quantities and qualities to be fairly given in, is bought at the worst hand, and paid for at extravagant rates, because the persons who furnish their goods or their work are for the most part such as have been churchwardens and vestrymen; of which the Committee had several instances produced. Some Extracts out of the churchwardens and overseers books of accounts for the years 1712, 1713, 1714, being such only as are delivered in and owned by the said churchwardens, &c. are here inserted, in order to give this House a specimen of the whole, to which no material answers or objections were made by the churchwardens."

The last year, 1714, will be sufficient for our purpose.

	£. s. d.
"Paid Mrs. Mayor to quit her house (in order that Mr. Rose the churchwarden might take it)	10 0 0

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E E

Paid

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for the repairs of the said house, by <i>ditto</i> , churchwarden, for his own use, — — — — —	100	0	0
Spent by <i>ditto</i> on several vestrymen and overseers, at several taverns, and couched in several articles, — — — — —	72	0	0
Spent by <i>ditto</i> , at one dinner at the Mulberry-garden — — — — —	49	13	4
Paid by <i>ditto</i> , for Sacrament wine (out of which a great part was drank in the vestry) — — — — —	90	0	0
Paid Mr. Braman, upholsterer, the present churchwarden, for an unnecessary skreen, not worth half the money, 8l. 15s.; and for two hours use of some dirty striped hangings 2l. His whole bill is 44l.; bought of himself, and paid by Mr. Rose.			
To Mr. Eddridge, clerk of the vestry, his salary <i>per annum</i> , 10l.; paid ditto for examining the settlements of some poor, — — — — —	115	0	0
Paid for a draught on a sheet of paper of a spot of ground (which any builder or bricklayer would have done for 4d.) — — — — —	5	7	6
New casting some bells, paid yet only in part, — — — — —	150	0	0
Spent at the King's entry, on Dr. Lancaster and some Justices, — — — — —	3	15	0
Paid ministers assisting Mr. Grisdale, the reader: spent on two dinners, — — — — —	6	9	2
Spent at a tavern going to Hicks'-hall about a bastard child, — — — — —	2	7	0
For 62 dozen of candles burnt in the church in 3 months, although the burials find their own candles, — — — — —	20	8	4

“The account out of which this last specimen is taken is averred by Rose, then churchwarden, to be the best and most modest that has yet been delivered in by any churchwarden of that parish. The Committee finds upon examination that the expences and disbursements of the churchwardens and overseers given in for the three before-mentioned years, exclusive of all charities to the poor, amount to 5448l. 10s. 4½d. being almost one whole year's revenue of the parish, in three years' time, whereof the Committee conceives two-thirds might be saved.

“Mr. Grisdale, clerk of St. Martin's church, being sent for, and his books of burials being perused for the three last years, the Committee observed that the proportion of children buried far exceeds that of men and women; and, being examined touching the same, said that, one year with another, there was about 1200 christenings, and that above three-fourths of those die every year, which he could not attribute to any

any thing unless the air of St. Martin's parish was more unwholesome than that of other parishes; he farther took notice that the burials in the months of December and January last, being the most rigorous part of the winter, were twice as many as was usual in other months, and, according to the list given in, amount to 97 of the casual poor not reckoning others.

“The Committee have taken these accounts of collections and distributions *de bene esse* according as they were delivered in; but, should either of these prove untrue, the abuses complained of will be much the greater; and, by several instances already discovered, the Committee finds reason to doubt of the truth of many of them. The pensioners or settled poor are given in at 1200 l. and 1300 l. *per annum* for the last three years; and multitudes of names are entered in the books which the Committee could find no method of comptrolling, much less that other vast article of the casual poor, amounting to between 1800 l. and 1900 l. *per annum*; notwithstanding all which real or pretended distributions, the begging poor about the streets in this parish are observed to be as numerous as ever. The orphans are given in a distinct article from that of parish nurse children and bastards, which are comprehended under that of casual poor, and amount to a great sum yearly, namely, to 800 l. The Committee has had no time to enquire into the particulars of other parishes; but have received the following information in general:

“That in many parishes, notwithstanding that the poor's rates amount to a very great tax, yet, under pretences that there is not sufficient levied for the poor's use in the four quarters, they raise more money, which improperly they call five, six, nay even *seven quarters* some years, which comes to near as much as a land-tax at 2s. per pound.

“That the money lately collected by voluntary contributions upon account of the excessive cold winter, in order to the immediate relief of the poor, has not been distributed in pursuance of the said charitable intention; but, in many parishes, remains undistributed to this day, some being carried into the Chamber of London, from whence it is not easily to be retrieved within any competent time; so that multitudes of poor which ought to have been relieved have starved to death during this most rigorous winter; and this may appear by the large increase in the bills of mortality about that time.

“That a great many poor infants and exposed bastard children are inhumanly suffered to die by the barbarity of nurses, especially parish nurses, who are a sort of people void of commiseration or religion, hired by the churchwardens to take off a

burthen from the parish at the cheapest and easiest rates they can; and these know the manner of doing it effectually, as by the burial books may evidently appear, according to Mr. Grisdale's own observation. That the increase of strange beggars, cripples, lusty idle men and women, vagabonds, blind people, pretended and real mad folks and such like, is altogether owing to the negligence of those who should remedy it, and of the other parish officers, who take no due care to purge their several parishes of such sort of vagrants, but connive at them on purpose that such appearing objects of charity may give a fair pretence to these yearly exorbitant collections of all kinds; this kind of beggars receive little or no settled parish alms, but live upon what they can extort by their cries and importunities in the streets and at coach sides, and what they thus get they are generally obliged to spend at some tipling-house kept by the beadles, who have good salaries allowed them, or their friends and relations, who sell unwholesome spirits, which carry off multitudes of them every year."

In consequence of this Report, the House resolved that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulating select vestries within the cities of London, Westminster, &c.

Rent-charge for the poor 1761, 87,180l.

Scavengers' rates *per annum*, 870l.

In the above computation is included the rack-rent of the several houses in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, the Mews, and the Friery, St. James, which do not pay any thing to the scavengers rate.

The parish of St. Martin in the Fields was rated to the full rack-rent; but many other parishes were rated only at three fourths, one half, or some other proportion of the rack-rent; and by a particular act of Parliament, passed in the 23d year of the reign of King George II. intituled, "An act for making a better and more effectual provision for the relief of the poor, for the cleansing of the streets, and for keeping a nightly watch within the said parish," the care of cleansing the streets is committed to the vestry of the parish.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT-GARDEN.

HAVING given such particulars as related exclusively to St. Martin's, it will be necessary to explain why this district was separated from the parent parish; which will appear from the following extracts:

"A patent granted to John earl of Bedford, and Lord Privy Seal, per bill. Dom. Regis, of the gift of the Covent or Convent-garden, lying in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, near Charing-crofs, with 7 acres called Long-acre, of the yearly value of 6l. 6s. 8d., parcel of the possessions of the late Duke of Somerset, to have to him and to his heirs, reserving a tenure to the King's Majesty in *socage*, and not in *capite*. Dated March 1552." *Original Minutes of the Privy Council.*

Francis Earl of Bedford granted a lease, dated at his mansion-house in the Strand, March 10, 1631, to John Powell, of the county of Essex, clerk; Edward Palmer, of St. Andrew's Holborn, London; and John Barnard, of London (he having let to the said Barnard's father all the piece or parcel of ground of the said Earl's pasture called Covent-garden and Long-acre, one of them lying on the South side of a parcel of ground then intended for a new church-yard, 180 feet in length, for 34 years, at 17l. and 6d. *per annum*). Palmer erected nine tenements on this ground.

The new church, or, more properly speaking, chapel, alluded to was the present St. Paul's, expressly erected by the Earl to accommodate the inhabitants he had determined should occupy Convent-garden and its neighbourhood, as rapidly as he could let the ground, and the lessees build on it. Strange, that a fifth of London should have been erected by this family within two centuries!

The Earl is said to have told Inigo Jones he wished to have as plain and convenient a structure as possible, and but little better than a barn; to which the architect replied, he would build a barn for him, but that it should be the handsomest in England.

"At

“ At Whitehall, April 6, 1638, present, &c. &c. Whereas his Majesty being this day present in Council, the Earl of Bedford, according to former directions, appeared personally at the board, as also Mr. Bray, vicar of the parish church of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the diocese of London, at which time a certain petition signed by the hands of above 100 of the inhabitants of Covent-garden, near the Strand, was, by his Majesty's command, read at the board, in *hæc verba*: ‘ That in regard the parish church of St. Martin's in the Fields nigh London was formerly too little for the antient inhabitants, it pleased the Right Hon. Earl of Bedford, among the many new buildings in the Convent-garden (being within the said parish) to intend and erect one of them for a church, fit for the frame and structure to be parochial, whither the new inhabitants, without trouble of the other, might resort for their service to God.

‘ That, notwithstanding all willingness, as they conceive, in the right Rev. Diocesan, the said building (by occasion of some different propositions between the said Earl and Mr. Bray, the present vicar of the said parish-church) hath some years hitherto remained unconsecrated, and without any settled course for such an able preaching minister therein as the place is known to require; although, with another increase to the said vicar, there may be a competent maintenance allowed out of the church-duties arising from the new parishioners, whereunto his said Lordship, as your petitioners understand, will be pleased upon some terms to add out of his own revenue.

‘ Your petitioners, hoping that the said Earl and Mr. Bray shall readily submit themselves to your Lordships' wisdom and justice, humbly pray, for the honour of God and the good of your petitioners' own souls, that your Lordships will be pleased to appoint when the said Earl and Mr. Bray shall some time attend this honourable board; and that your Lordships' will, upon hearing them, so order their differences, that the said intended church may forthwith be consecrated, and a preaching minister there settled, with a competent constant provision to be supplied between them. And, &c.’

“ The contents of which petition and matter therein desired, his Majesty was then graciously pleased should be taken into consideration; and accordingly required the said Earl and the vicar of St. Martin's church to express the state of such difference between them, which, as is signified in the said petition, had so long occasioned the said building erected and intended for a church to remain unconsecrated; and consequently, that the petitioners and others the said inhabitants were
not

not as yet provided for the cure of their souls with a preaching minister, as originally was intended, and by them was desired.

“Whereupon the Earl of Bedford shewing to his Majesty that he, having at his own proper charge erected such a fabrick for a church as aforesaid, as also a convenient dwelling-house for such ecclesiastical person as should officiate divine service in the said church; having moreover resolved to give freely the ground on which that fabrick for a church and dwelling-house are founded, being of his own inheritance, to those uses aforesaid, and also 100*l. per annum* for the better maintenance of the minister out of his own revenues: for these reasons he did conceive that in common course, and in all equity, he might be admitted and allowed to be the patron, and to have the presentation of the church, and to nominate such clerk as should have the charge and benefit of that place; but that the same had been opposed by Mr. Bray, the present vicar of that parish before said; and that thereupon the accomplishing of the work was hindered and delayed. Whereupon Mr. Bray humbly returned answer, whereas the Convent garden, houses therein and near adjoining, of late erection, and on new foundations, were all within the precincts of his said parish of St. Martin's, and consequently the cure of souls there (as he conceived) did lie upon him; and that the new intended church, when it should be consecrated, could not without an express act of parliament be made parochial, but must remain as a chapel of ease under the mother church of St. Martin, in which respect he hath insisted to have the placing and nominating of a curate there; and for his maintenance was willing to allow the sum of 100 marks *per annum*.

His Majesty, after mature debate and deliberation had at the Board as touching the premises, finding that legally the new-intended church in Convent-garden could not be made parochial, but must remain as a chapel of ease under the parish church of St. Martin, until by act of Parliament it were made parochial; in his most princely goodness and wisdom, commending the good work and bountiful disposition of the said Earl towards the said church and minister thereof, and desiring that all contentment should be given to the said Earl that might stand with law, did at the instant give his royal and forerunning assent that the said intended church should hereafter be made parochial, when a Parliament should be holden, and an act prepared for that purpose, and that the said Earl, and his heirs forever, should hereby be fully and legally intitled to the presentation and patronage of the same; and in the mean time, according as law requireth, the said church

of

of Convent garden should remain as a chapel of ease unto the parish church of St. Martin, and the nomination and placing of a curate there should remain and belong unto Mr. Bray, and his successors, vicars of the said church. And whereas the said Mr. Bray did expressly declare, that he would allow the sum of 100 marks by the year for the maintenance of such curate there as aforesaid; the said allowance was by his Majesty well approved, and ordered accordingly.

“But as touching the dwelling-house erected by the Earl of Bedford, and the 100 l. *per annum* designed for the better maintenance of a preaching minister in the intended church, it was by his Majesty appointed that the Earl should, for his voluntary bounty and devotion to the service of God therein shewed, as also the heirs of the Earl from time to time, have power to elect and place such a preacher there as he shall like best, the same being first allowed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese to be a man duly qualified and conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. Unto which his Majesty's pleasure and express command in all the premises the Earl and Mr. Bray submitting, his Majesty did lastly order, that the dedication and consecration of the intended church of Covent-garden and ground thereof should with all convenient expedition be proceeded in.

“And that an act thereof should be entered in the register of Council, with this proviso, that the 100 l. *per annum*, and the use of the dwelling-house prepared for the minister, should not be deemed to be any present or actual endowment of the church, nor to be otherwise binding to the Earl for the present, but remain as his yearly free gift and voluntary allowance to such preacher, and to be of the same nature as the contribution of other inhabitants of Convent-garden, either for making up the full sum of 100 l. payment, if the Earl shall not like well to bear the whole charge thereof himself, or for the farther and better maintenance of the preacher as there shall be cause, until such time as by act of parliament the church be made parochial, and the presentation of the same legally established to the Earl and his heirs, and the dwelling-house, and the 100 l. settled then for ever upon the incumbent there.”

Articles of agreement were entered into between the Earl, Mr. Bray, and the inhabitants of Convent-garden, in consequence of the above proceedings of the King in Council; which provided,

That the limits of the chapel and chapelry should extend 40 feet without the new or late brick wall of Convent-garden, including Bedford-house; and all the inhabitants within the limits were to repair to the chapel as to their proper chapel

chapel where the cure of their souls was to be officiated, with several articles respecting the appointment of officers, receiving dues, and levying of rates.

The act of the Earl of Bedford's donation of the chapel, &c. in Convent-garden; extracted from the principal Register of the Lord Bishop of London.

"In the name of God, Amen. Know all men present and to come, that I Francis Earl of Bedford, for me and my heirs, have offered up, in memorial of the blessed Apostle St. Paul, all this plat or piece of ground, containing in length from the East towards the West 251 feet, in breadth from the North part towards the South 145 feet and 3 inches; together with three ingrediencies or passages unto the same plat; one part whereof, leading out of the West part of the said plat or piece of ground from the East towards the West, containeth in length 74 feet 3 inches; and the other, being on the North and South part of the said plat, contains from the North towards the South in length 31 feet and an half, and in breadth 10 feet; being situated in the precinct called Convent-garden, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, upon one part whereof one structure in the form of a church or chapel is erected and built at my charges, and the other is enclosed now with a brick wall, that the dead within the precinct of Convent-garden, and within one house commonly called Bedford-house, may be therein buried, together with the said structure in form of a church or chapel; and, by this my present writing, do dedicate unto Almighty God, to the end that the said church or chapel and the said plat or piece of ground may be consecrated and applied for sacred prayers, the preaching of the holy word, for the sacraments and sacramental administrations, and burying of the dead, to the use of the inhabitants in the precinct of Convent-garden, and within my house called Bedford house, for ever.

"In testimony whereof I have put my seal of arms to these presents. Dated the 26th day of the month of September, anno Domini 1638, and in the year of the reign of our Lord Charles, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, the fourteenth. FRANCIS BEDFORD."

The Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled made an ordinance, in 1645, by which this district was separated from the parish of St. Martin, and constituted a distinct and independent parish; and such it remained till 1657, when an act passed to prevent the increase of buildings, in which a clause was inserted, —that abated to William Earl of Bedford, and John and Edward Russell, Esqrs. sons of Francis Earl of Bedford, 7000*l.* from the amount of the fines payable in consequence of the act, in consideration of the great expences of the family in the improvements in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, and building the chapel.

After the Restoration, the above ordinance was rescinded, as the act of an illegal power; and another, the first passed by the Parliament of Charles II. 1660, provided that the church and parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, should thenceforth be separated from St. Martin's in the Fields; that the patronage should be vested in William Earl of Bedford, his heirs and assigns; and that the Rectors should have perpetual succession, with an income of 100 l. *per annum*, payable from three houses in the square of Covent garden; besides which the three churchwardens are enabled to raise a certain sum annually by a pound-rate, and to pay from it 150 l. to the rector, 50 l. to the curate, 30 l. to the parish-clerk, and 20 l. each to the two sextons. John Stacey, parish clerk, estimated the value of the living at 350 l. *per annum* in 1732.

RECTORS.

Samuel Freeman, of Clare Hall, B. A. 1664; M. A. 1668; D. D. 1685; Dean of Peterborough, *circa* 1708. He published nine single sermons*.

Hon. and Rev. Lumley Lloyd. This gentleman published eight single sermons†. He was chaplain to the Duke and Duchess Dowager of Bedford; and petitioned the House of Lords, unsuccessfully, in 1724, for a writ of summons as heir-at-law to the Barony of Lumley.

Charles Fough, *circa* 1732; of Trinity College, Cambridge; M. A. 1754.

James Tattersal, M. A. 1754; resigned the same year, on obtaining the rectory of Streatham; and died Sept. 12, 1784, æt. 82.

John Craddock‡, D. D. 1754; resigned in 1757, on becoming Bishop of Kilmore; Archbishop of Dublin 1772; died 1777.

Richard Bullock§, M. A. 1757, the present rector; who is also rector of Streatham.

* 1. On John i. 47. at a funeral, 1681; 2. 1 Theff. iv. 14. at the funeral of Sir Thomas Bludworth, 1682; 3. Pf. xxxiv. 13, 14. before the Lord Mayor, 1682; 4. Pf. lxxzii. 6. at an affize, 1690; 5. Pf. lxxxix. 21, 22. on November 5, 1690, before the House of Commons; 6. 1 John v. 4. before the Queen, 1693; 7. Matt. xxv. 46. Spital, 1694; 8. 1 Cor. xv. 58. Spital, 1698; 9. 1 Cor. ix. 25. at the funeral of the first Duke of Bedford, 1700.

† 1. An Inauguration, Pf. lx. 11. 2704; 2. On Christian Charity, Heb. xii. 14. 1705; 3. Affize, Jer. xxx. 10. 1705; 4. Jan. 30, 1709, Luke xiii. 23; 5. Nov. 5, 1711, Pf. cxxiv. 7; 6. Jan. 30, 1712, Luke xiii. 3; 7. Nov. 5, 1712, Isa. viii. 10; 8. On the Accession of King George I. Matth. xxii. 21.

‡ Published a Sermon from 1 Cor. i. 22, 23. against the Moral Philosopher, 1739; Before the House of Commons 1752, 1 Pet. ii. 16; On the Fast for the Earthquake, 1758, Jer. vi. 8.

§ Rector of Drayton in Cambridgeshire, and St. Andrew Leyham, Suffolk. He published a Sermon preached at the School feast at Market Stortford 1754.

The CHURCH

was burnt Sept. 17, 1795, through the culpable carelessness of certain plumbers who were employed in repairing the roof and turret. When the flames were at their height, the portico and massy pillars made a grand scene, projected before a back ground of liquid fire, which raged with so much uncontrouled fury that not a fragment of wood in or on the walls escaped destruction.

As the interior is considerably altered in consequence of the above accident, it may not perhaps be improper to introduce a description of it from the New View of London, 1708, 8vo.

“Length of the church is 99 feet, breadth 48, altitude about 38.

“As to the nature and order of the building, the walls are of brick rendered over (stuccoed), but the quoins are stone, rustick work; their roof within is flat, painted, of the Ionick order, but somewhat decayed. It is covered with pantiles, which, together with the gable end, extends several feet Eastward from the East end of the upright walls of the church, and is supported with strong stone columns of the Tuscan order, constituting a piazza (portico), where the poll is often taken for parliament men for the city and liberty of Westminster.

“The church has three ailes, and is paved with stone; and there are handsome windows of the Tuscan order; but, though the church is broad, there are no pillars that support the roof. As to its ornament and finishing, it is wainscoted (about the chancel 8 foot high) with deal, and pewed with oak. The galleries extend on the South, West, North, and East sides of the church; which last very much obstructs the view of the new altar-piece, which is adorned with eight fluted columns painted in imitation of porphyry, of the Corinthian order, and an entablature painted white, and veined. The inter-columns are the Commandments, done in black characters on white, under a Glory, environed with painted Cherubim within an alcove, and these between two Seraphim carved. Above all which is an arch, with the Queen's arms on the key-piece, between two handsome vases, and all under a painted festoon curtain extending on part of the roof so as supposed to let fall before the whole. Two handsome figures, designed, I suppose, for portraits of Apostles, are in the windows at the East end, standing on pedestals, well painted on the glass, with these characters, “Edward Parr, 1695;” and the window on the North side of the chancel is adorned with other devises painted also on the glass; and near this a spacious picture of Charles I. with angels, adorned with twisted columns, &c. and the jambs of the windows in the chancel are also embellished with painted Cherubim, incense pots, leaves, &c.

“ And opposite to the said picture and window on the North-side is a triumphal arch on the South side of the chancel, whereon is placed the Queen's arms, carved, gilt, and depicted. At the West end of the church within is a dial, and another without at the East end of the church with this motto :

“ Ex hoc momento pendat Eternitas.”

which has been removed from the tympan of the pediment of the portico to the turret at the West end since the church was rebuilt.”

Bagford mentions in his MS. that St. Paul's contained two portraits of St. Paul in painted glass by Edward Parr, with the King's arms, and those of the Earl of Bedford. The North side then supported a large portrait of Charles I. painted by Sir Peter Lely, who was buried in the church near a white marble monument, erected to his memory, adorned with his bust, winged infants, fruits, foliage, volutes, &c. and thus inscribed “ Hic situs est Petrus Lelius. In Angliâ famâ et divitiis crevit; primus scilicet in arte pictoriâ magister ille, secundus erit qui felicius imitabitur. mirè tabellas animavit, quibus pretium longè hinc diffusa statuent sæcula: ipse interim dignissimus, cui statua decernatur quâ ejus in seros nepotes referatur gloria.

Obiit Nov. 30, { ætatis suæ 63,
Salut. 1680.”

It is observed in the Weekly Journal of April 22, 1727, that “ The Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington, out of regard to the memory of the celebrated Inigo Jones, and to prevent our countrymen being exposed for their ignorance, has very generously been at the expence of 300 or 400 l. to restore the portico of Covent garden church, now one of the finest in the world, to its primitive form; it is said it once cost the inhabitants about twice as much to spoil it.”

Simplicity is carried to the very extreme in the present church. The walls are perfectly plain, the cornice perfectly correct, and the cieling perfectly flat, containing a nimbus in the centre, and two or three huge geometrical figures, which cannot possibly be called ornaments.

The Altar-piece within an arcade consists of four Corinthian pilasters, an entablature, and pediment, with the three usual tablets, two medallions, a Glory encircling the crown of thorns, and a chalice; on the pediment are two vile imitations of Angels. Neither organ-case nor pulpit are worth notice.

MONUMENTS.

Hid from observation, over the South-west staircase, a tablet, with Britannia pointing to “ The British Constitution founded by Wisdom is supported by Concord.”—“ To the memory of John Bellamy, the Whig Club of England, of which

which he was the father, inscribe this monument. The principles of the Society, instituted to support the Constitution of our ancestors, he maintained with steadiness and zeal; the benignity of his manners promoted the union which gave them force. Ob. Sep. 29, 1794, ætatis 63."

On the opposite wall, and in a similar obscure situation, a female writing with an inscription beneath, as follows: "To Edward Hall, M.D. who, venerating the Constitution as established, and to be maintained by the people, was an original member of the Whig Club of England, and acted as the Secretary from its institution to his decease. That Society, with gratitude for his services, erect this monument. He died Jan. 2, 1798, aged 48 years."

On the North wall a plain tablet, to Elizabeth Stephens, 1761, aged 64. Thomas Stephens, 1775, 75. Sarah his second wife, 1803, aged 80.

On August the 1st, 1798, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Bishop of London, attended by the Archdeacon of St. Paul's and Dr. Bullock the rector, entered the East door of this church, where he gave a benediction, and proceeded to the high altar. The church was thronged with all the superior ranks in the parish. At half past 11, his Lordship proceeded to the solemn duties of the Consecration, which he read with a very audible voice and manner. The responses were accompanied by the organ. The Church-service was given by Mr. Emery. In the course of the service, the old 100th Psalm was admirably sung by the children, accompanied by tenor voices, and the full harmony of Calcott upon the organ. Dr. Bullock preached the Consecration-sermon from 19th St Luke—*My house is the house of prayer*. The learned Preacher took an opportunity to paint, in the most lively colours, the excellence of the Society lately established, formed and headed by the Bishop of London, for the due and solemn observation of the Sabbath day, and for the general reformation of manners. After service, Mr. Calcott performed a Voluntary.

The church is fitted up with a beautiful simplicity, the interior wainscot of solid oak without any other ornaments.

The gates and railing which inclose the East and West ends of the churchyard deserve every commendation; in short they are worthy of the architect who designed the front of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall; within them are deposited an incredible number of those heroes, who strut their hour and are heard no more, though not so much in the busy stage of life as on the stages of Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres. Edwin, Macklin, and King, are the most recent eminent actors interred there.

In

In the month of December, 1717, died Marmaduke Conwayne, esq. who was buried at this church. He is said to have attained the extraordinary age of 108 years, and appears to have died through *mere old age*, sensible to the last moment. This gentleman attended the coronation of Charles I. in a military capacity, and continued a faithful soldier with his father in the cause of that unhappy monarch during the whole of the civil war, by which they lost an estate of 1000 l. *per annum*. When the good fortune of Charles II. had restored him to the crown, Mr. Conwayne was treated with every mark of gratitude, and received several offices from the merry Monarch, who valued him besides for his skill in hawking, which amusement he pursued till within two years of his death, and he actually rode 8 miles sporting in the month of September preceding that event. His teeth are said to have been perfectly sound; and he had never been afflicted with serious illness.

Total rents 1761, 25,615 l. Paid to the scavenger same year, 280 l.

The number of houses in 1732 were 600; in 1800 there were 598, inhabited by 2202 males, and 2790 females.

ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

After the Restoration of Charles II. the Western suburb of London increased so rapidly, that it was found absolutely necessary to imitate the example of the Earl of Bedford, by another division of the vast parish of St. Martin's. Henry Earl of St. Alban's, and other religiously-disposed persons, commenced this arduous undertaking, by erecting the present church of St. James, at the expence of 7000 l. which they intended as a chapel of ease to the mother church; and as such they assigned it to trustees for the use of the inhabitants of the vicinity; and the consecration was solemnly performed July 13, 1684.

Charles II. signed a signet bill, May 20, 1684, which contained a grant of the reversion and inheritance of certain lands. This bill recites, that the Earl of St. Alban's possessed two parcels of ground in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, near Jermyn-street, for the term of 57 years, one of which was the site of a church, and parts of the other that of a cemetery, and ground for building leases, to be applied towards the maintenance of a minister; "and also, that parcel of ground whereon some stables and tenements were erected, 40 feet in front in Piccadilly, and

and in depth 75 feet." The Earl possessing a house at the East end of the ground on which the church is situated; and wishing to pull it down, that a house for the minister might be built on the site, petitioned the King to grant the inheritance of the two pieces of land, the house, and that on which the stables; &c. stood to him and his heirs, for the above purposes. After the Earl's death, Lord Jermyn his nephew and heir renewed the request with success.

In the first year of the reign of James II. an act of Parliament was obtained, which enacted this district into a separate parish, enabled the vestry to build a rectorial residence, and to pay the rector 200*l. per annum*, the produce of lands purchased in mortmain, besides all the dues previously payable to the vicar of St. Martin's from this portion of the parish. The abovementioned lands are the glebe of St. James, and improveable at the termination of successive leases for 41 years by advanced rents, but without fines.

The patronage of the rectory was originally vested in Thomas Lord Jermyn and his heirs, who were to have one turn, and the Bishop of London and his successors, who were assigned two; but this arrangement has been subverted many years past by the conveyance of the temporal right to the Bishops of London.

RECTORS.

Portraits of several of the right reverend and reverend incumbents adorn the walls of the large and convenient vestry-room. Those are placed very high and consequently are difficult to describe more particularly than by saying, they are each represented in their appropriate vestments, and appear generally to be very good pictures.

Thomas Tenison, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was vicar of St. Martin's; and was instituted the first rector, under the act of Parliament, 1685.

Peter Birch, D. D. was the next rector; but of him there is no portrait.

William Wake, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury.

Charles Trimnell, D. D. Bishop of Norwich*.

1709. Samuel Clarke†, D. D. died 1729.

* His farewell sermon to this parish was published at the request of the vestry.

† Dr. Clarke was chaplain in ordinary to Queen Anne, and published 1709, a Sermon preached before the House of Commons on the Thanksgiving-day for the Victory near Monsø. In the same year he obtained his degree of D. D. at Cambridge. His Theses were, "That, upon the supposition of man's being a necessary agent, Revelation was invalidated," and "That there are no doctrines in the Christian religion contrary to right." In 1711, he preached on the "Government of Passion" before the Queen.

Applebee's Weekly Journal of Dec. 27, 1729, mentions a picture of Dr. Clarke, then recently painted, in Kenfington palace, under which was inscribed,

“ Samuel Clarke, D. D.

rector of St. James's, Westminster;

in every part of useful knowledge and critical
learning perhaps without a superior;

in all united certainly without an equal;

in his works the best defender of Religion;

in his practice the greatest ornament of it;

in his conversation communicative; and in an uncommon
manner instructive;

in his preaching and writing strong, clear, and calm;

in his life high in the esteem of the great,

the good, and the wise;

in his death lamented by every friend to truth,

to virtue, and liberty.

He died May 17, 1729, in the 54th year of his age.”

Robert Tyrwhit, D. D. resigned 1733, on becoming a canon residentiary of St. Paul's; died 1742.

Thomas Secker, D. D. succeeded in May 1733; Bishop of Bristol 1734; of Oxford 1737; resigned this rectory in 1750; obtained the Archbishopick of Canterbury 1758; and died Aug. 3, 1768.

Charles Mofs*, D. D. He resigned this rectory in 1759, on succeeding to the rectory of St. George, Hanover Square.

Samuel Nicols, LL. D. 1759; Master of the Temple, and vicar of Northaw, Herts; died Nov. 11, 1763.

William Parker†, D. D. 1764; died 1802.

Gerrard Andrewes, M. A. 1802.

The following information is in the Journals of the House of Commons 1695:

“ The rector and vestry, and the workmen creditors, represent to the House, that by the act 1 James II. for erecting this church, power was given to raise 2000 l. for finishing the church then building, which was raised and paid; but

* See p. 232. He had been rector also of St. Andrew Underhaft, in 1750.

† Of whom, see Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 694.

the sum being insufficient, the parish *then* owed principal and interest above 3000l. they begged permission therefore to assess themselves to that amount. From this it appears that St. James's cost full 12,000l.

" 1694. Sir Thomas Clarges and Henry Guy had a grant from the Crown, to them and their heirs and assigns for ever, in consideration of 2498l. 6s. of several parcels of ground, messuages, houses, tenements, and hereditaments, in the parishes of St. Martin and St. James (except the reserved rents), with a power to convey parcel of the premises to trustees for a burial-place to the parish of St. James, and to stand seised of the whole, except the burying-place, in trust, for the uses appointed by Sir William Pulteney's will, under the yearly rent of 6s. 8d.

The situation of St. James's church on the South side of Piccadilly, and on the North side of Jermyn-street, within a spacious area, is calculated for a better building. As a chapel of ease, it has superior claims to approbation; but as a parish church for so splendid a neighbourhood, it is pitiful and disgraceful. The walls, and even the tower, are of brick. What more need be said of their deformity? The spire is one of the strangest erections I recollect to have seen.

The interior is superb, and of the Composite order; the galleries are complete entablatures supported by square pillars; but the enrichments are Composite on Tuscan columns. Twelve other pillars support the great vault, which is much too large for the intervening arches; those are very appropriately ornamented, and the small vaults are very correct. The pannels are perfectly plain on the ceiling.

The Sacrarium is extremely narrow, a mere arch, filled however with stuccoed figures.

The East wall contains a double Venetian window, under which is a Tuscan altar-piece, with plain pilasters and a circular pediment; but the intercolumniations contain some of the most wonderful carving in wood perhaps in the world. Taste and elegance seems to be its least merit; it is reality, it must be by Gibbons. The enclosure of the altar is of white marble, pierced between pedestals into rich scrolls.

The organ, elevated on a second gallery, was the gift of Queen Mary, 1691; the case has nothing particular to recommend it.

The Font, of statuary marble, has for the shaft the tree which bore the fatal apple, the Serpent twining round it, and offering the fruit to Eve, who with Adam reclines against it. The branches and foliage support the basin, fronted by reliefs of the baptism of the Saviour, and the Ark of Noah.

Magnificent draperies of crimson velvet embroidered with gold, and trimmed with gold fringe, were presented to the vestry for the altar, pulpit, and reading-desk, by the Prince of Wales, in 1738; and valued at 700*l*.

MONUMENTS IN THE SACRARIUM.

Lady Sufanna Lort has a neat tablet. She was daughter of John Earl of Clare, 1710, aged 70.

Gilbert Campbell, Esq. A second, not legible; and another, crowded with clumsy ornaments, to Henry Sidney, Earl of Romney, 1704, aged 63.

An open book of marble is inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of James Doddsley, many years an eminent bookseller in Pall-Mall. He died Feb. 19, 1797, aged 74. His body lies buried in this church. He was a man of a retired and contemplative turn of mind, though engaged in a very extensive line of public business. He was upright and liberal in all his dealings; a friend to the afflicted in general, and to the poor of this parish in particular."

A pretty little tablet, "*Prope jacet quod mortale fuit Aliciæ Young. Quam triste fui desiderium placens uxor, mater pia, fœmina moribus, animoque et formâ prope singularis. In ipso ætatis flore marito uni æque filia infelici partu abrepta, relinquit. Ut tibi, lector, nunquam eveniat scire Deum O. M. ora, quod ut ne hostibus quidem suis contingat oratis, qui dilectæ conjugis, amoris mortui memor, monumentum hoc luctui sacrum posuit, Edvardus Fernensis in Hiberniâ episcopus. Vixit illa annos 20. Kalendis Julii 16, A. D. 1765, suos afflixit.*"

Another very like it is to Frederick William de la Rochefoucault, who fled from the persecution in France 1687, signalized himself at the battle of the Boyne, was created Earl of Lifford, and died 1749, aged 82.

Theodore King, 1693.

Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, 1701, aged 50.

Lewis Oglethorpe, 1704*.

An oval, to John Hewitt, Esq. private secretary to James Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1783, aged 46.

* He was eldest son of Sir Theophilus and Lady Eleanor Oglethorpe, of Westbrook, in Godelming; born 1680-1; represented Haslemere in Parliament 1702; and served under the Duke of Marlborough in the attack of Schellenburgh, where the Bavarians were routed, and where he received a wound, of which he died soon after, in the 24th year of his age, and was buried here with his father and mother. His brother was the well-known General Oglethorpe. See Manning's Surrey, vol. I. p. 610.

Another

Another below is to Edward Hewitt, Esq. merchant, 1794, aged 62.
 A very beautiful mural tablet, of the Composite order, with emblems, to George Earl of Huntingdon, 1704, aged 26, with a very long Latin inscription*.

A plain tablet, "In memory of Sir William Musgrave, the 6th baronet of his family, son of Sir Richard Musgrave by his wife Ann Hylton, of whom the truest encomium will be found in the following synopsis of his well-spent life. He was born at Hayton castle, in the parish of Astpatria, in the county of Cumberland, the 8th of Oct. 1735. After the usual time spent in scholastic education (chiefly at Houghton le Spring in the county of Durham), he was entered of the Middle Temple April 7, 1753; succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his elder brother Sir Richard Musgrave Hylton, June 1755; was called to be a barrister of the law May 5, 1758; was married to Isabella, daughter of William Lord Byron, and relict of Henry Earl of Carlisle, Dec. 10, 1759; was appointed one of the commissioners for managing the revenue of customs March 15, 1763; elected one of the fellows of the Royal Society March 14, 1774; and one of the fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, Nov. 12, 1778; appointed one of the Vice-presidents of the Royal Society 1780; elected one of the trustees of the British Museum, to which he was also a benefactor, 1783; appointed one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts, July 1785; appointed one of the Vice-presidents of the Society of Antiquaries 1786; called to be a bencher of the Middle Temple, May 2, 1789; appointed reader of the Middle Temple, and afterwards elected treasurer of the same 1795. Having filled all the above offices and employments with ability and integrity, he died, without issue, Jan. 3, 1800, ætatis suæ 65, and is deposited in the vault opposite. This monument was erected by Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Musgrave, the 7th Baronet, his only surviving brother."

"Near this place lie the remains of Mary Delany, daughter of Bernard Granville, Esq. and niece of George Granville Lord Lansdowne. She was married, first to Alexander Pendarves, of Roscrow, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.; and secondly, to Patrick Delany, D. D. dean of Down in Ireland. She was born the 14th of May, 1700, and died the 15th of April, 1788 †. She was a lady of singular ingenuity and politeness, and unaffected piety; those qualities had

* Preserved in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 605.

† See a particular account of this very excellent Lady in Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. pp. 371, 462.

endeared her through life to many noble and excellent persons, and made the close of it illustrious, by procuring for her many signal marks of grace and honour from their Majesties."

The rest are on pillars.

Edward Trotter, LL. D. 1777, aged 48.

Samuel Turner, Esq. LL. D. and R. S. S. 1802.

William Caddick, 1796.

William Shaw, Esq. 1697.

John Haines, 1691.

Burnet Abercromby, Esq. 1792, aged 54.

Elizabeth Courteville, 1735, aged 34.

Arthur Johnson, 1703.

A sarcophagus on the North wall, in grateful remembrance of the Hon. Baptist Leveson Gower, 1782, aged 78, younger brother to the first Earl Gower; represented Newcastle under Line 1727—1754; and was a commissioner of trade and plantations 1745.

John Combes, 1707.

Mary Lady Marow, 1714.

Lady Ann de Bey, of Batilly, 1709.

John Grundy, 1699.

A beautiful tablet to Sir Francis Lumm, of Lumville, Baronet, 1797, aged 66.

Elizabeth Fletcher, 1698.

Henry Potts, Esq. 1768, aged 56.

In the month of January 1762, a fire most unaccountably occurred in the vaults of St. James, by which 200 coffins and their contents were consumed.

There were in this parish 1734, 81 streets, 4 lanes, and 38 alleys, 3000 houses, and but 32 watchmen, and 7 beadles, whose pay was 30*l.* *per annum* with a coat, and 35*l.* without. One inhabitant of the parish paid 16*s.* *per annum* for a house at 60*l.* rent for watch money.

Total of yearly rent-charge for the poors rate for 1761, 93,160*l.*; rent-charge to the scavengers rate 87,760*l.*; the rate at 3*d.* in the pound amounted to 1097*l.*

The number of houses in 1800 was 3430; inhabited by 16,224 males, 18,238 females.

Feb.

Feb. 20, 4 Will. III. Pat. part. I. No. 6. A licence granted to Lewis Maidwell, Esq. to erect a school to be called "The Royal School of King William III." founded in the house of Lewis Maidwell, Esq. in the parish of St. James Westminster; and divers persons are appointed to be governors after the death of the said Maidwell, and are impowered to purchase in mortmain manors and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of 3000*l*.

The ensuing notice appeared in the papers Nov. 1715, "The trustees for the charity girls of St. James Westminster, in order to make that charity more extensive and beneficial to the children, and presuming it will meet with a suitable encouragement from those benefactors by whose bounty it has and does subsist, have resolved to provide the 80 girls with lodging and diet as soon as a convenient place can be met with for that purpose. If any person in the said parish has a suitable building or piece of ground to dispose of he is desired to give notice to William Benny, clerk to the said trust." Which was afterwards procured, near Carnaby Market.

The following paragraph is from the St. James's Evening Post of Aug. 4, 1726: "Some days since, while the officers of the parish of St. James Westminster were making merry at a tavern, the workhouse in the Pest-fields (nearly finished) for the reception of their poor was blown down by a sudden gust of wind, to the no small satisfaction of the Lazars, who testified their joy by loud acclamations, bonfires, and other illuminations, in the evening."

ST. JAMES'S MARKET, near PALL MALL.

A market for every description of provisions was proclaimed Sept. 27, 1664, to be kept in St. James's-fields, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and for all kinds of cattle in the Haymarket, in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields.

The ground, market, house, shops, stalls, and other buildings of St. James's Market, were leased by the crown to Thomas Hall, Esq. May 22, 1696, for 99 years, from Michaelmas 1740, which lease expires Oct. 10, 1839, rent 10*l*. fine 1300*l*. valued some years past at 500*l*. *per annum*, but let in 1799 at 1600*l*. The earl of Godolphin left one moiety of the rent to the Dukes of Newcastle, and the other to the Marquis of Carmarthen, in 1766.

1720, William, Harry, John, Daniel, Charles, and Thomas Pulteney, Esquires, represented to the House of Commons, that Sir William Pulteney being possessed of several messuages and parcels of land, part of the manor or bailiwick of St. James, lying in the parishes of St. James, St. Martin's, and St. Anne's, which had been held by his ancestors and himself from the time of Queen Elizabeth, by leases from the Crown; surrendered 26 acres part of the above land to Charles II. to enlarge the Park of St. James: Sir William, by his will dated April 30, 1685, devised all his leasehold estates to Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. and Henry Guy, Esq. (then deceased, 1720) on trust to pay his debts and the legacies mentioned in the will; the surplus money to be employed in the purchase of land within 80 miles of London, to be settled to the use of William Pulteney, Esq. his eldest son, remainder to William, grandson of Sir William, for his life, and to his first and other sons in tail male, with several remainders to John, Daniel, Charles, and Thomas Pulteney, for their respective lives, and to their respective sons successively in tail male. After Sir William's decease the trustees sold part of the premises, and upon a hearing in Chancery Nov. 7, 1692, on a bill exhibited for an execution of the trusts in the will, the Court declared, "That in case the said trustees could purchase the reversion of those leasehold premises, it would be for the benefit of the estate. William and Mary, by an indenture dated April 3, 1694, demised these leasehold premises to the two trustees for 99 years, from Feb. 14, 1722, when the former leases expired, under the rent of 12l. 16s. 10d. and upon the trust appointed by Sir William's will; and the same Monarchs, by letters patent dated April 4, granted the inheritance of other parts of the same leasehold estate to the trustees and their heirs, upon the trusts appointed by Sir William, and they were settled according to the directions. The last-mentioned lease and grant of the inheritance were made in consideration of 2498l. 6s. paid into the Exchequer. Since the lease of April 3, 1694, the trustees sold part of the premises leased, paid the debts and the portions given in the will, and a considerable part then remained in the family. Some of the houses built upon part of the leased premises unfold *fell down*, and others became very decayed and ruinous which prevented their sale to any advantage; nor could any building leases be made without the directions of the Court of Chancery. William Pulteney and his ancestors having held the premises for several generations as tenants to the Crown, the petitioners were very desirous that they should continue in the family

by

by a settlement, according to the uses directed in the will; which, though there were 100 years unexpired, could not be effected unless the inheritance was purchased of his Majesty, for which they were ready to pay the utmost value, and that they might be enabled to make leases of the premises for 61 years. The king consented; and a bill was introduced for that purpose.

Charles Mordaunt, D.D. who married Miss Hales, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Baronet, of Baskington, Kent, in 1760; was elected Bishop of St. David's 1766; translated to Bath and Wells 1774, when he resigned this rectory; and died April 13, 1802.

Henry Reginald Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, 1792, died June 9, 1803.

Robert Hodgson, M.A. 1803.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE.

This district was taken from the enormous parish of St. Martin in the Fields, by order of the commissioners for building 50 new churches; and now ranks amongst the most important portions of the Metropolis. The Patron Saint of England having been namesake to our Sovereigns since the accession of the House of Hanover, the parish was dedicated jointly to St. George and King George I.

The government of the parish exhibits a singular contrast to that of many others, the officers of which bear the common names of Churchwardens, Overseers, &c. but are very far from being of the same description of persons: *Earls* and *Right Honourables* watch over the interests of the inhabitants, in this instance, almost exclusively.

The Act of Parliament, which decreed the division, gave the advowson of the rectory to the Bishop of London, and his successors, for ever; and provided that the incumbent for the time being should receive for his support every due usually paid by that portion of the parish of St. Martin which is now St. George's Hanover Square.

General William Stewart, one of the first Churchwardens of this district, gave the ground on which the church of St. George is built. The architect was John James, who completed the church in 1724; and on the 18th of March that year it was consecrated by the Bishop of London, according to a return made to the Commissioners, inserted in the Journals of the House of Commons.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.

Andrew Trebeck, B. D. 1724. He published several sermons, to which he added that preached by him at the consecration of the church; resigned this rectory and was created D. D. by diploma 1739; died Sept. 1759; and was succeeded by

Charles Mofs, D. D. who exchanged St. James's for this rectory in 1759*. He married Miss Hales, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Baronet, of Beakf-bourne, Kent, in 1760; was elected Bishop of St. David's 1766; translated to Bath and Wells 1774, when he resigned this rectory; and died April 13, 1802.

Henry Reginald Courtenay†, D. D. 1774; bishop of Exeter, 1795, died June 9, 1803.

Robert Hodgson, M. A. 1803.

The church, situated on the East side of Great George-street, South of Hanover-square, is most unadvisedly and most absurdly placed. If the front had been on either side of the square, the portico and steeple would have had an excellent effect, of which they are now destitute, or indeed of any effect. The Commissioners who directed the expenditure of the sums appropriated for erecting churches were ignorant of every principle of taste, and governed by a contemptible spirit of parsimony in many instances. This subject is one of the number. They adopted a superb plan, voted large sums to complete it, and then *saved* less than 1000*l.* by accepting of a site utterly unfit for a grand church. Is it not mortifying to see a magnificent and finely-proportioned portico, universally admired, forming one corner of a pitiful street, and the other projecting before brick buildings almost in contact with it; a Corinthian front, which would do honour to Rome or Florence, without a possibility of being seen; and a church for one of the most splendid parishes in London without one solitary foot of unoccupied ground attached to it, and the South side actually inclosed by houses? Where land is wanted for trading purposes, this may be excusable: but here it is contemptible.

Pope's lines in the Dunciad,

“ Silence, ye wolves, whilst Ralph to Cynthia howls,

Making night hideous! Answer him, ye Owls.”

were applied to that author as a poet; they were equally applicable to him as a critick in architecture, when he said, in his “ Review of the public buildings of London,” that the distorted view down George-street, with *the side view* of the portico, was one of the best in the Metropolis.

* See p. 224.

† Rector also of Lee, in Kent, 1773. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIII. p. 602.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

There certainly never was a greater contrast in architecture designed by the same person than is observable in this church, the front of which equals the temples of the ancients, and the interior would almost disgrace the worst of their production. It is dark, disproportioned, and the orders are inverted in their gradations; the six *Composite* pillars of the nave are elevated on the same number of *Tuscan*, two marble *Ionic* pillars support the organ gallery, and the sides of the sacrum consist of two *Tuscan* pillars with a *Composite* arch; the vault of the nave contains *Tuscan* pannels, and the arches of the aisles Corinthian lozenges with decorations.

A large picture of the Last Supper, said to be the work of Sir James Thornhill, covers the whole of the altar-piece beneath a Venetian window, except two pillars and part of the architrave: there are many excellent touches in this painting, particularly in the heads, and several defects in the colouring and lighting of the groupe. A branch with four large lamps burning is suspended over the table, but the superior light of day appears to enter we see not where, which obscures the flames, and renders them merely dim spots of white. Besides this error, the drapery seems to have faded, and the limbs are clumsy.

The pulpit, desk, and organ, are handsome; and neat pannels on the galleries are inscribed with the names of the wardens in succession: but there are no monuments, nor any interments in the church.

The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed Tuesday, June 20, 1712, at 11 o'clock in the morning, by General Stewart, who was assisted by numbers of the clergy and persons of distinction. The manner was rather singular. After the stone had been placed in the East wall, the General struck it several times with a mallet; then, making a libation of wine, pronounced, "The Lord God of Heaven preserve the church of St. George!" A distribution of money to the workmen concluded the solemnity.

The following resolutions were voted in Vestry 1725: "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this board, that the Right Honourable General William Stuart, one of the Churchwardens of this parish, having made a present to the parish of the ground whereon the church is built, be at liberty to chuse for the conveniency of himself and family *gratis* any pew in the front of the gallery, together with the two pews behind the same.

“ Resolved, that the Right Honourable George Lord Carpenter, one of the Churchwardens of this parish, who has taken great pains in settling the affairs thereof, be allowed the next choice of a pew for himself and family, at the regulated price.

“ Resolved, that the Honourable Samuel Molyneux, Esq. without whose consent the vestry room could not have been erected in a commodious place, for the conveniency of the parish, be allowed the next choice (after the Churchwardens) of a pew for himself and family, at the regulated price.

“ Resolved, that in case the Lady Curson shall bid for any pew, she shall have the preference, in consideration that her son furnished the parish with an endowment for the rector.”

The organ was erected in 1725 by Smith, nephew to the great artist of that name; and the choice of an organist is thus mentioned in the St. James's Evening Post of Nov. 16: “ On Friday last came on the election of an organist of St. George's Hanover Square; and the salary being settled at 45*l. per annum*, there were seven candidates: Mr. Rosengrave; Mr. Cole, organist of the chapel of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea, and of St. Mary Hill, London; Mr. Monro, organist of St. Peter's, Cornhill; Mr. Stanley, the ingenious blind youth, aged 13 years and a half, organist of Allhallows, Bread-street; Mr. Centlivre, organist of Oxford Chapel near Oxford Square; Mrs. Sweet, organist of the chapel in Duke-street, Westminster; and Mr. Obbel, organist of St. Bartholomew the Great, in West Smithfield. The vestry, which consists of above 30 lords and 70 gentlemen, having appointed Dr. Crofts, Dr. Pepusch, Mr. Bononcini, and Mr. Geminiani, to be judges which of the candidates performed best; each of them composed a subject, to be carried on by the said candidates in the way of fuguing; and one hour was allowed for every one to play upon the four subjects so appointed, one not to hear another unless himself had done before; only the four first performed, and all of them very masterly. In the conclusion the judges gave it for the famous Mr. Rosengrave, who made that way of performance his study great part of his life; and he was accordingly chosen.”

The Honourable William Steuart left by will, dated May 31, 1726, 5000*l.* Irish money, directing that ten years after his decease it should be applied in building and endowing a school within the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in such manner as his executors should approve, appointing Elizabeth his wife, and his nephew James Steuart, to execute the trust; who, desirous of fulfilling the wishes of the testator, applied to the Court of Chancery. That Court issued a decretal

cretal order in consequence, dated Aug. 11, 1736, which ordered 4484l. 6s. 1d. (the amount in English money of the 5000l. Irish) should be expended in purchasing three *per cent.* annuities in the names of James Steuart and Henry Rowe and Elizabeth his wife; who declared the trust subject to the order of the Court, and that the produce should accumulate till a piece of ground could be found suitable for the intended school. The trustees, either conceiving it more advantageous that the money should be paid to the governors, &c. of the Foundling Hospital, provided they received a certain number of boys from the parish, or wishing to avoid the trouble attending their situation, applied to the Legislature, for a bill to enable them to proceed in the above way, declaring they could not obtain ground in the parish fit for their purpose, or permission to erect the building on the church wall; the number of boys was to be 12, and under three years of age.

Amongst the curious instances of misapplication of public money stated by undoubted evidence to the Legislature, the affair of Doctor John Mowbray and the Vestry of this parish, in 1725, may be adduced with safety.

July 1, 1725. Dr. Mowbray was mentioned in full Vestry as willing to undertake the office of physician to the poor *gratis*. This offer, as might be expected, was thankfully accepted. In the following February he received thanks for his care of the poor, and reducing apothecaries bills; in June 1726, they were reiterated; in June 1728, the Vestry resolved to *gratify* Dr. M. for laying a *great number* of poor women, and other considerable services for *three years last past*; and in July the same year the Churchwardens were ordered to pay him *fifty pounds* for the poor women he had laid, amounting to *three*; so that the worthy and disinterested Doctor received a salary of near 17l. *per annum* for an office he had offered to execute for nothing but the reward of pure benevolence—a quiet conscience.

The St. James's Evening Post of Jan. 6, 1733, contains the following paragraph: "In pursuance of a resolution of the select vestry of St. George's Hanover-square, to grant no licence to any retailer of strong liquors in that parish, a woman who kept a brandy-shop in Brook-street has been committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, to hard labour for a month, by Sir Thomas Clarges, for selling without a licence. A tun of Geneva has been offered as a reward for any one who could procure her enlargement. All the Bridewell solicitors have attempted the prize, though without success."

Total of the rent charge for relief of the poor, and repairing the highways, made in May 1761, 88,574l.

H H 2

Total

Total of the rent charge for cleansing the streets, 83,790l. The Governors and Directors in that year agreed with a person to cleanse the streets one year for 500l. and the composition with the trustees of Kensington and Mary-le-bon turnpike roads, in lieu of statute-work, was 170l.

The burial-ground of this parish was filled to overflowing in 1763. Sir Thomas Frederick being seised of the Manor of Paddington and several lands &c. in the parish, held under a lease for three lives from the Bishop of London, agreed to sell the Rector and Churchwardens all his interest in five acres of ground in Tyburn field, part of the above premises, for an adequate consideration, in breadth 403 feet 4 inches, and in length 540 feet, for a cemetery; the Rector &c. to pay 15l. *per annum* during the then lease from the Bishop, and 25l. *per annum* to the bishop and his successors, as long as it remained in his, or their possession, and not in lease from him or them to any person or persons claiming, or to claim, under or by virtue of the will of Sir Thomas Frederick. A neat building was erected soon after on the South side of the above ground, for the reception of the priest and persons engaged at funerals; which is a considerable improvement to the appearance of the Uxbridge road.

The parish of St. George contained 56 streets, 16 courts, two squares, and 2000 houses, in 1734; and had but 14 watchmen.

In 1800 there were 4344 houses, inhabited by 16,779 males, and 21,661 females.

Such is the present state of the divided parish of St. Martin.

I shall now proceed to notice the Royal Palaces situated within it before the division; and then trace the history of the various streets, mansions, squares, and public buildings, without pretending to appropriate them to their respective parishes of St. Anne's, St. James, St. Paul's, and St. George, merely considering them as included within the *original bounds of St. Martin's*.

The PALACE of ST. JAMES.

“ Her poor to *palaces* Britannia brings,
St. James's *hospital* may serve for kings.”

Poets have generally been understood to deal in fiction, and the *licentia poetica* is allowed even by the most fastidious criticks; yet, though thus indulged, it by no means follows that a Poet should never speak the truth, and that they do sometimes

times is proved by the above quotation, which describes the state of the royal residences and those of the poor in two lines most accurately.

The vast Palace of Westminster is now a sad memento of past splendour. Whitehall is reduced to a chapel; Somerset-house to dust. Kensington lies in utter neglect. Buckingham-house was merely the residence of a duke; and the site of the palace of St. James has been that of an Hospital for Lepers, or persons afflicted with the horrible disorder termed the Leprosy. Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals confirm the assertion in the first line: that superannuated sailors and soldiers deserve those palaces no Briton will deny; but surely every Briton must wish to see his Sovereign more splendidly lodged.

The hospital of St. James appears to have been of very remote foundation, for the reception of fourteen leprous maids, and was visited as such by Gislebert Abbot of St. Peter's Westminster, in the year 1100. This house originated from the humanity and piety of the citizens of London, who liberally endowed the sisters at various periods with land adjoining and others to the amount of 561. *per annum*, when eight brethren were added to celebrate the offices of religion; after which they received still farther benefactions of land and money, and the grant of a fair from Edward I. for seven days, to commence on the eve of the festival of their Patron Saint.

Amongst the acquisitions made by Henry VIII. during the time Lord Treasurer Cromwell presided, was St. James in the Fields, suppressed in 1532, and all the ground "whereof the new Park of Westminster is made, and all the old tenements in Westminster, where now is builded the new garden, the tennis-place, and cock-fights." This agent of the king speaks of "the new building St. James's in the Fields, as a magnificent and goodly house;" and adds, "his Highness hath newly builded the Palace of Westminster, with all the tennis-places, cock-fights, and walled in the park here with a sumptuous wall."

This *goodly* collection of buildings seemed such to the depraved taste of a set of despoilers, men who destroyed the most magnificent abbeys and the richest sculpture without a pang of remorse. But we that have an opportunity of comparing the mutilated fragments left by their fated enmity and avarice, can coolly appreciate and consequently admire the ruins, and despise the "magnificent and goodly house" erected by the fell Henry.

However, no very considerable part of the structure alluded to now remains; which I believe to be reduced to the gateway of brick flanked by two small turrets; the

the wall Westward of the chapel, and several projections embattled on the South side of the Palace. But the whole pile has undergone so many alterations, and had so many additions, that Queen Elizabeth and her brother and sister, Kings James, Charles I. and II. James II. William and Mary, Anne, and the three last Sovereigns, may each have contributed their mite of innovation: but the present Monarch has endeavoured scrupulously to preserve the original outlines in some very recent improvements facing the garden.

On entering the gate from St. James's-street, we proceed into a court of very small dimensions, with a colonnade on the South and West sides of modern erection. The walls which compose it are surpassed by many in the confined parts of London; and as it is an absolute thoroughfare for the vilest as well as the best of the community, there is a never-ceasing air indicative of the worst streets; and the passages from it, of five or six feet in width, in several directions leading to the Park, and other small courts, would be as filthy as possible, were not centinels placed within them. Great numbers of idlers attend in this quadrangle daily during the time occupied in relieving guard, when the excellent bands of the two regiments perform martial musick alternately, and the ensign on duty plants his colour in the centre of the pavement.

The company pass this way on the birth and levee days. And that I have done so in order to describe the interior of the Palace, I am indebted to the kindness of William Strode, Esq. who introduced me to the lady who has the honour of being housekeeper to their Majesties. But, as the person deputed to act in her absence did not seem thoroughly acquainted with the subjects of the various pictures, and was ignorant of the names of many of the painters, I will not vouch for the accuracy of all the notices of them.

A flight of steps of antient and heavy construction leads to

The PRESENCE CHAMBER, which contains a canopy, four large gilt busts over the chimney, portraits of Lewis XIII. and Henry IV. and is hung with tapestry.

THE GREAT COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Is decorated with tapestry, the colours of which are rather faded; but the borders are very neat. The subjects are not easily appropriated, nor are the figures excellent as drawings; yet, as the product of the loom, they must be allowed to possess great merit. At the West end of the apartment stands the gilt chair or throne,
under

under a crimson canopy, embroidered with the royal arms, the crown, and G. R. in silver. A grand chandelier of massy silver, gilt with gold, is suspended from the centre of the ceiling; and the piers support three magnificent glasses of great dimensions, which face the chimney on the North side, richly carved and gilt. The cornice is of white and gold, and the window curtains crimson silk.

The pictures are portraits of three Doges of Venice, and St. Catharine.

LEVER ROOM.

The walls are covered with tapestry, and portraits of the Princess of Orange, daughter of George II. and the Duchess of Orleans: a state bed of flowered crimson velvet stands at the Northern extremity of this apartment.

A suite of five rooms extend hence to the stair-case at the East end of the palace, which is rendered memorable by the attempt of Margaret Nicholson to assassinate his present Majesty near it in 1788, for which she still continues to suffer imprisonment as a lunatick.

The first is papered crimson with a border of gold, and contains silk chairs of the same colour. The pictures are, a whole length of the Duke of Monmouth, very handsome, and in armour; two fine landscapes, and architecture by Canaletti; the Last Supper, and a Madona.

The second apartment is hung with crimson damask, with a gold border, and contains a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, a model of the present Prince of Wales, in wax, when an infant, extended on a superb little bed, but a few inches in length, which still resembles him; a copy of a Claude, and paintings of flowers, cattle, and groupes of ruins.

The third is decorated like the second room; and has a portrait of her present Majesty, several views by Canaletti, landscapes, and two antient portraits.

The fourth, merely wainscoted, contains a portrait of Mrs. Eleanor Gwynn, reposing as Venus, and attended by Cupids, literally naked; the marriage of St. Catharine, Faith bearing the wafer and chalice, a Holy Family, the Tribute Money, the Woman taken in Adultery, Conversion of St. Paul, the good Samaritan, an old head, and several fruit and flower pieces.

LITTLE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Tapestry, subjects apparently from the Iliad. Over the chimney, Vulcan forging the armour of Achilles, Landscapes.

PRIVY-

PRIVY-CHAMBER.

Tapestry, a canopy of flowered crimson velvet. Portraits of the Duchefs of Mazarine, Duke of Monmouth, and James II. when young.

DRAWING-ROOM.

Tapestry. This room contains four large windows; three magnificent mirrors; a chandelier; a portrait of Catharine of Arragon, in which the satin is finely painted; St. John, and Judith.

The BALL-ROOM.

White wainscot; horizontal cieling, with enriched cornice. This strange apartment for a palace has heavy galleries on every side; is lighted by tapers placed in uncouth glazed sconces, and 12 chandeliers, too opaque to be termed lustres. Such are the rooms of these "goodly buildings;" which seem calculated to serve as foils to the extreme richness of the Court dresses; and the female and manly grace of those who have the honour of paying their homage to the mild and illustrious Sovereigns of this happy Nation, the wealth of which trebles that of the most powerful in the world, yet is displayed no where less than at St. James's.

The QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER

is literally a box of crimson velvet, with a canopy at the East end of the same valuable material; and contains a portrait of Edward the Confessor. This room cannot be entered any other way than through the Guard-room, remarkable only for the weapons disposed on the walls, and the presence of the Beaufeteers, who are still habited in the dress assigned them in the reign of Henry VIII.

The rooms adjoining, for the ladies attendant on the Queen, are decorated with crimson damask; and contain a curious time-piece, and several fine pictures.

The

The CHAPEL ROYAL.

That grandeur is by no means necessary to impress a religious mind with additional motives to devotion, cannot be denied. His Majesty is universally known to possess a truly religious mind; *ergo*, the Chapel Royal is neither grand nor impressive. We will pass it, therefore; and introduce some whimsical lines relating to an alteration in the pews many years past, from the Pepysian Collection at Magdalen College, Cambridge:

“ When Burnet perceiv'd that the beautiful dames,
 Who flock'd to the Chapel of hilly St. James,
 On their lovers the kindest of looks did bestow,
 And smil'd not on him, while he bellow'd below;
 To the Princess he went *,
 With pious intent,
 This dangerous ill in the church to prevent;
 Oh, Madam! quoth he, our religion is lost,
 If the ladies thus ogle the *Knights of the Toast*.
 Your Highness observes how I labour and sweat,
 Their affections to raise, and new flames to beget.
 And sure, when I preach, all the world will agree,
 That their ears and their eyes should be pointed at me.
 But now I can't find
 One beauty so kind,
 As my parts to regard, or my presence to mind;
 Nay, I scarce have a sight of any one face,
 But those of old Oxford, and ugly Ardglass.
 The sorrowful matrons, with hearts full of truth,
 Repent for the manifold sins of their youth;
 The rest with their tattle my harmony spoil,
 And Burlington, Anglesea, Kingston, and Boyle,
 Their minds entertain,
 With thoughts so profane,
 'Tis a mercy to find that at church they contain;

* Princess Anne.

Even Henningham's shapes their sweet fancies entice,
And rather than me they will ogle the Vice.

These practices, Madam, my preaching disgrace;

Shall Laymen enjoy the just right of my place?

Sure all may lament, my condition, for hard,

To thrash in the pulpit, without a reward.

Then pray condescend,

Such disorders to end,

And from the ripe vineyard such labourers send;

Or build up the seats, that the beauties may see

The face of no brawney pretenders but me.

The Princess by rude importunity press'd,

Though she laugh'd at his reasons, allow'd his request.

And now Britain's nymphs, in a Protestant reign,

Are lock'd up at prayers like the virgins in Spain.

And all are undone,

As sure as a gun,

Whenever a woman is kept like a nun.

If any kind man from bondage will save her,

The lass will in gratitude grant him the favour."

Malone's Life of Dryden.

THE PARK OF ST. JAMES.

Part of it has been inclosed as a garden to the Palace, which contains nothing remarkable at present; but the Postman of 1702 informed the publick, "They set up some days ago, by order of her Majesty, in St. James garden, two excellent figures of marble, made by Cavalier David, who was brought up by the famous Bernini, who was sent some time ago to the late King by Prince Vaudemont, to make the statues and figures, with which his Majesty intended to adorn the Royal Palaces. These are figures of a curious performance, and mightily commended by such who have any *gust* of things of this nature."

The publick are principally indebted to Henry VIII. and Charles II. for this addition to their pleasures. The former Monarch made a park; but the latter added

36 acres, planted it, as we now enjoy the walks, sunk the canals, and amused himself and the community by feeding the water-fowls he had collected.

Before 1721, the East side of the park near Spring-garden was inclosed by a high brick wall, which prevented the inhabitants from having a view into it. In the above year they obtained permission to remove the wall and erect railing.

The railing which incloses the canal was not erected in 1731; when positive orders were issued to prevent people from walking on the grass.

Hugh Roberts, a native of Flintshire, invented an engine for emptying canals or reservoirs of water, one of which was erected on piles in Rosamond's pond 1735, in order that it might be cleansed, an operation not performed for 30 years before. The expence of the erection was computed at 350l. or 400l.; and the machine was said to discharge 30 tons of water in a minute *. The pond was afterwards filled up.

The London Chronicle, of July 10, 1770, mentions, that "the water is drawn out of the Canal in St. James's park, and the workmen have begun to shorten it, and to fill up Rosamond's-pond. The trees in that part are to be cut down to form a spacious lawn before the Queen's palace; the wilderness is to be destroyed; and the moat to be filled up."

Since the above period nothing very material has occurred, except that some few slices of ground have been pared off, and added to the territories of certain subjects, whose names will appear in the ensuing extract from the Journals of the Legislature.

The King by sign manual, of various dates, has granted permission to George Duke of St. Alban's to inclose a slip of ground adjoining to his house in the Green Park; the same to Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. Sir Lawrence Dundas, George Venables Vernon, Lord Viscount Gage, William Gerard Hamilton, Charles An-

* The following satirical and well meant intimation to the intended suicide was affixed to a tree previous to the operations of Roberts: "This is to give notice to all *broken* hearts, such as are unable to survive the loss of their lovers, and are come to a resolution to *die*, that an engineer from Flintshire, having *cruelly* undertaken to disturb the waters of Rosamond's pond in this Park; *gentlemen* and *ladies* cannot be *accommodated* there as formerly. And whereas certain daughters of *Eve* have been since *tempted* to make use of the Serpentine and other rivers, some whereof have met with disappointments; this is therefore to certify all persons whatsoever labouring under the circumstances aforesaid, that the basin in the *Upper*, or *Green Park*, is a most commodious piece of water, in admirable order, and of a depth sufficient to answer the *ends* of all *sizes* and *conditions*. Wherefore all persons applying themselves thereto, will be sure to meet with *satisfaction*."

derfon Pelham, Hon. Hariot Marſham, and John Pitt, Eſquires; and permiſſion to Earl Spencer to take in two feet from the Park.

The ſpectators may perceive ſome farther grants which have taken place ſubſe- quently, particularly from Spring-garden gate to the Cannon, which is now a ſhrubbery to a great houſe, and *was*, when I firſt ſaw the Park, a *fine avenue of large trees*; and the ſite of Lord Grenville's houſe in the *Green Park* once formed a part of that pleaſant lawn, the entrance to which from Cleveland-row is cloſed in conſequence.

We will now proceed round this Royal domain; and examine the various at- tractions to be found within it.

The Gun.

“At the North-weſt corner of the Parade in St. James's Park ſtands a cannon, called, it ſeems, emphatically the Gun.

It was caſt in the year 1638, and carries this ſignal inſcription:

“*Carolus Edgari ſceptrum ſtabilivit aquarum.*”

The inſcription alludes, manifeſtly, to the *Mare Clauſum* of that Maſter Anti- quary John Selden.

So tenacious was Charles of this his *dominion of the ſeas*, that he likewiſe cauſed ſeveral medals to be ſtruck in honour of it, which are yet to be ſeen in the cabinets of the curious; and it is probable he would otherwiſe have aſſerted his right to it, had his reign been leſs diſturbed and unhappy.

“O that this cannon, this unique, were crowned with garlands on the anniversary of our King, and placed on the terrace of his palace, amidſt the ſhoutings of our ſailors and our ſoldiers, brethren gallant above all other to announce his praiſes for ever!”

Such was the emphatic wiſh of *Patina Antiquarior*. expreſſed in the London Chronicle, Vol. XV. Poſſibly that ardent friend of his country may have ſurvived, to ſee it ſupplanted by the glorious and united efforts of thoſe ſeamen and ſoldiers he alludes to; if ſo, his ſatiſfaction muſt be complete. The preſent cannon, placed precisely where the former ſtood, belonged originally to the Grand Seig- nior, by whoſe ſubjects it was caſt, and adorned with a variety of inſcriptions in the Turkiſh language.

The

The French army under the command of General Buonaparte invaded Egypt ; and, in one of the contests which occurred there with the Turks, this gun was captured. After possessing the country some time, an English fleet, commanded by the immortal Nelson, appeared before the mouth of the Nile, already protected by that of France : an action ensued ; the enemy were destroyed. The gallant Abercromby followed, fought, conquered, and fell. This gun is one of the trophies of the double victories achieved by seamen and soldiers ; Government therefore caused it to be mounted on a magnificent carriage with emblematic sculptures, and it now stands within a *chevaux de frize*, a proud *memento* of British prowess.

Westward of this Cannon, and near the rails which inclose the canal, others are fired on the births of the King and Queen, the fixed rejoicing-days, and for victories ; but those are removed when the firing ceases.

The PARADE

is a large gravelled area, bounded by the rails just mentioned, the Admiralty, the Horse-guards, and the Treasury ; which superb structures, intermixed with the foliage near them, have a fine effect from Carlton house gate, particularly when enlivened by the long line of soldiers under arms, whose band of martial music attracts numbers of persons every morning at 10 o'clock.

A double avenue of trees commences at the South end of the Parade, and proceeds in that direction to Story's-gate, and thus far is termed the Bird cage-walk ; whence it turns Westward to the Ranger's house, and is but little used by the publick, as recruits are trained under the trees facing the barracks for a portion of the Royal Guards. Another angle North terminates the avenue near Buckingham-house, where a handsome guard-room, fronted by a colonnade, has recently been erected.

An area in front of this Palace presents a rich view of the lawn ; the canal in the centre ; the groupes of trees scattered near the borders ; the avenues North and South ; the towers of the Abbey on the latter side ; the Horse Guards and St. Paul's in the distance.

An excellent road winds up Constitution-hill, bounded on the South by a wilderness or skreen of young trees, and a foot-way and iron railing on the North, which

which leads to Hyde-park corner, whence the park wall fronts Piccadilly to Arlington-street, including a beautiful lodge furrounded by foliage, rich groupes of trees, and a grand basin of water environed by gravelled walks and flourishing elms; hence to the left the boundary of the Green park consists of a succession of magnificent houses, amongst which Lord Spencer's stands conspicuous. (*See the plate.*)

A gate through the railing near the Queen's house introduces the spectator to the road we have just left, which, with a treble avenue of trees, leads Eastward to the Spring-garden gate. The palace of St. James, Marlborough-house, the various mansions in Pall-mall, and Carlton-house gardens, form the North side of the Park.

Having completed the description of the Palace and Park, I shall now proceed to describe the domestic œconomy of our Sovereigns, as far as a subject dare intrude. In order to comprehend the changes that have occurred, it will be necessary to revert to the times of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

Henry VII. ordained the following rules for the Palace at Westminster, in the month of December, and in the 9th year of his reign:

The Knights and Esquires of his body to attend closely to him, and one of them to sleep on a pallet near him, under the penalty of punishment from the Lord Chamberlain or his deputy; imprisonment during the King's pleasure for the second offence; and the third discharged. None of the Knights or Esquires who slept on the pallet were to permit their servants to enter the room; but every necessary was to be delivered to the page in waiting at the chamber door.

Gentlemen huissers were to keep the dining-room door, or any other to the room where the King happened to be, to enter the Palace by eight in the morning, and prevent the entrance of any stranger who could not produce the Chamberlain's licence. This prohibition he extended to all but those he chose to admit, and the sewers and henfmen of the board, refusing admittance to all chaplains but his own.

When the King returned from even-song on the evening previous to days of great state to the great chamber, the Lord Chamberlain was directed to inform the usher before even-song, that he would take spice and wine in his great chamber in state; in such case the Usher was to prepare every thing accordingly, and bring the "Dyr squyers" and the King's sewer with the King's spice-plate.

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The Sewers of the Queen Mother, his brothers, or sons, were to receive theirs at the hands of their own Sewers.

“And when the Huiffer cometh to the cellar door, charge a squire for the body with the King's own cup. And as for all other estates take the King's own squires to bear their spice-plates. And as for the King's mother, sons, or brethren, squires of their own to bear their cups, and then take to the Huiffer a “pylle” of cups, the Usher going before them, all sitting every man in order; and if there be a Bishop set his cup overmost above the “pylle” of cups, and the servant of the cellar to bear the pots with wine; and that all this be ready when the King cometh in from even-song. Then shall the Steward and the Chamberlain come before the chamber door, and demand of the Usher, if the spice and wine be ready for the King; then they shall come into the chamber all together, and go to the cupboard; then shall the Usher take the King's spice-plate and cup, and let them stand above the cupboard; then the Usher and servant of the cellar set the cups and wine in the cupboard, and all and every spice-plate to stand beneath the cupboard, in order after the estate be in degrees; then the Chamberlain to fetch in of the greatest estates to take the towell, another to take the spice plates, then in to take the cup, then the Chamberlain to go to the King's spice-plate, and take the towell, and kiss it, and take it to the greatest estate, and uncover the spice-plate, and give the Sewer that bare it to assay thereof, and then cover it again, and take it to the in-estate, then command the in-estate to take the King's cup, and he to go to the Squire of the Body and take the cup of him, and bear it to the cupboard, and let it be filled, and give the assay, and so then altogether to go to the King. Then the Chamberlain to take the cover off the spice-plate, and give assay to the bearer, and still hold the covering till the King have taken spice, then cover it again; then he that beareth the cup to take the assay, and give the King drink, then cover the cup again; and so then the spice-plate and cup to be delivered again to them that bare it first, and then to stand still about the cupboard till the voyd be done; and the states that bare them to stand again in their own rooms, and take spice and wine. And if the Queen be in presence, her spice-plate and cup also to stand above the cupboard, and to be served by her Chamberlain; the Queen-mother to be served by a Baron for the spice-plate, and a Baronet for her wine; the heir apparent by the same degrees; and the younger brother by Bachelors and Esquires for the wine; the spice and wine then

to

to be served to the Bishops, as the younger brothers, and the Dukes, Duchesses, &c. &c."

If the King kept his great chamber, or in other words dined in state, and a Bishop was present, there were to be two "messes," as he terms them, "a mess above him, and a mess beneath him." The Queen to sit alone with a mess beneath her at the King's pleasure. The King permitted no one to sit at his right hand, except a Bishop; and each degree of the company to be served by their own Esquires and servants. The Queen to be served by her own Sewer; the Bishop by the Sewer of the chamber. Several directions of no importance are given about the towels, &c. After which the King commands that his Almoner withdraw the cloth and meat, that the Sewer lay the "Surnape" on the board, the Usher to draw it, "and to make the plates before the King," when a Baron or Baronet was to serve the King and Queen with basons of water; and other degrees to be served by Esquires, &c. Chaplains had generally sat in the Chamberlain's room. The number of Temporal Lords admitted to the King's table was left to the discretion of the Lord Chamberlain.

"AS FOR SETTING THE KING'S BOARD. The table to be set on the left hand, as the bed's head was to the head of the table, to the chimney, which is the upper end; and therefore Bishops were to be seated there, and the Queen on the King's left hand.

As for the four feasts in the year, the King should wear either purple or red velvet. And on Allhallowen day at the even-song he must leave off his mantle, and come in his surcoat, and his furred hood about his neck. He must change within his travers when they begin *Placebo*; and that must be a robe of blue, his kyrtell, his surcoat, his mantle and his furred hood, and his cap of estate of blue furred. And thus the King must come on Allfollen-day to matins and to mass, and offer, in the same array; and the Chamberlain to bear his train. And as for all other Lords, Knights, and Esquires, to go in black, as be of great estate or of great blood; and when the King cometh into his chamber after mass, he may change him unto another sad colour, what it pleaseth him, and to do all day what it shall please him; and he shall not go thus for none estate, but alonly for his father's enterment, or his mother's, or the Queen.

Also on New-year's day in the morning, the King, when he cometh to his closet, an Usher of the chamber shall be ready at the door, and say, 'For her ys an

new

new yerys yefft" come from the Queen; then the King shall say, "Sir, let it come in." Then the Usher shall let in the messenger with the gift; and so after that the great estates servants as they come, each one after other, as they be of estate; and after that done, all Lords and Ladies after their estate. And all this season the King should sit still on his foot schet. Then that done, the Chamberlain to send for the Treasurer of the Chamber, and charge him to give the messenger that came from the Queen, if he be a Knight 10 marks, and if he be an Esquire 8 marks, or at the least 100 shillings, though that cometh from the King's brethren and sisters, every each of them 6 marks, and to every Duke and Duchesse's servant or messenger 5 marks, &c. &c.

On New-year's day, the "King ought to wear his kirtell, his furcoat, and his pane of ermine; and if his pane be five ermine deep, a Duke ought to be but four, and Earls three; and the King to have on his head that day his hat of estate, his sword borne before him, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, before the sword, and the Ushers, and before them all other Lords, save only them that weareth robes, for they must follow the King, and the greatest estate to lead the Queen. This array belongeth for the feasts following; New-year's-day, Candlemas-day, Midsummer-day, Assumption of our Lady, and the Nativity, as it pleaseth the Queen; and if two of the King's brethren be there, one to lead the Queen, and another to go with him as beareth the King's train, or else no man save the Prince."

On Twelfth day, the King was to be arrayed in his robes, royall kirtell, furcoat, the furred hood about his neck, and the mantle, with a long train and his "lase" before him, and his eimelles upon his arm of gold, set full of right stones with baleos, sapphires, emeralds, and pearl. This ought to be hallowed, and no temporal man to touch it, but only the King and a Squire of the Body to bring it in a fair kerchief; the King to put them on himself; he must have his sceptre in his right hand, the ball with the cross in his left hand, and the crown on his head. That day he must offer gold, silver, and incense; then the Dean of the Chapel must send the King's offering to the Archbishop of Canterbury by a Clerk or Priest, and then the Archbishop to give to the same Priest or Clerk the next benefice that falleth in his gift. Then the King must change his mantle when he goeth to meat, and take off his hood, and lay it about his neck, and

clasp it before with a rich owche; and this must be of the same colour that he offered in. The Queen to do in the same manner.

“As for the woyde on Twelfth day at night, the King and Queen ought to take it in the Hall; and as for the waffell, the Steward and Treasurer shall come for it with their staves in their hands, the King's sewer and the Queen's next, with their towels about their necks, and no man to bear no dishes but such as be sworn for the mouth, specially such as the King shall eat of. The Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller and Marshal, shall order for all this, and it be in the hall; and it be in the great chamber, then the Chamberlain and Usher to ordain.” This ceremony is then described as proceeding in the manner when the King drank spiced wine, with this exception, that the Steward exclaimed “Waffell” thrice, and the Chaplain stationed at the door repeated it.

PALACES.

The MS. numbered Vespasian C. 14, in the British Museum, contains “Articles devised by the King's Majesty *, with the advice of his council, for the establishment of good order and reformation of fundry errors and misuses in that most honourable household and chamber, which his Grace chargeth his head officers, and other to whom it shall appertain, to see duly to be observed, and obeyed, and executed, as they will avoid his high displeasure.

The PROHEM.

“First, it is not unknown how the King's Highness, soon after his first assumption of his crown and dignity royal for the defence of the Church, and for fundry other great and notable respects and causes, enforced and brought to the war, wherein his Grace, not for an inordinate appetite or desire, but for the weal of Christendom, the honour, tuition, and defence of this his realm and subjects of the same, hath much travailed, and been occupied in such wise as many of the officers and ministers of his household being employed and appointed to the making provisions and other things concerning the war, the accustomed good order of his said household hath been greatly hindered, and in a manner subverted, which, by little and little, is now come more and more unto an indirect course, far from the good

* Henry VIII.

constitutions of old time and sundry seasons now of late provided in that behalf. Wherefore, seeing it hath pleased Almighty God now to send unto his Grace right honourable and profitable peace with all outward regions, his Highness, amongst other his gracious intents and purposes, is minded and determined to see a reformation of the said errors, and establish an order both in his household and chamber aforesaid, as the same being duly fulfilled and observed, all the said errors shall in brief time be totally removed and extinct."

As these regulations are of very great length, the reader will pardon my presenting him with the substance only in my own words.

PROVISIONS OF HOUSEHOLD.

As the King's intentions were entered into a book, how many and what persons were to be lodged in his Palaces, and the number of servants belonging to them, together with the "specialities of their livery," it is his pleasure that the articles signed by him should be carried into effect.

FOR STORE.

That provision should be made honourably and economically, the King commands the Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller, in convenient time, to summon before them the Cofferer, and such other officers as they shall think proper, in the Compting house; there to consider the state of the household, and consult what quantities of wheat, wines, beeres, mutton, fings, cods, salmons, and all other salt store, wax, spices, and fewel, it may be necessary to provide for the ensuing year; which articles were to be registered in a book kept for that purpose. The above persons were then to consider whom they might employ for making those purchases with safety; and, when provided, to view them and compare each article with the written instructions given to the purchasers. This accomplished, an inventory was to be made of the quantity; and with this every item as used was to be compared, in order to prevent substituting worse articles in place of those approved.

After repeated charges respecting the good quality and reasonable prices of fresh provisions, and a commandment to the cooks to perform their parts in dressing,

dreſſing, ſeaſoning, and preparing the ſaid victuals, “ the King’s expreſs commandment is, that the Clerk of the Kitchen, with one Clerk of the Green Cloth, ſhall, from day to day, view and ſee that the ſaid meat be ſerved forth wholly and entirely, and in due proportion, to ſuch place as it is provided for, without fraud, imbeſſing, or diminution of any part thereof, as they will answer at their utmoſt peril.”

ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS, &c.

All principal officers, and perſons whoſe names were entered in a book ſigned by the King, as attendant daily in his chamber, are forbid to leave their ſtation without permiſſion from the King, the Lord or Vice Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, Treafurer, or Comptroller of the Houſehold, under pain of loſs of wages and other puniſhment.

COMPTING-HOUSE.

A quarterly account of the diſpoſition of all money delivered by the Treafurer to the Cofferer and other officers was to be rendered, “ to the intent his Grace may know certainly whether his money be ſpent and laid forth truly and profitably as it is appointed;” and as a farther check upon peculation, his Grace ordained that a Clerk of the Green Cloth ſhould attend daily in the compting-houſe to indorſe the book of diurnal charges, over whom the chief clerk of controulment preſided.

THE BAKEHOUSE.

The Serjeant of the Bakehouſe was aſſiſted by two purveyors, who were ſtrictly commanded to purchaſe the beſt wheat that could be obtained “ for the King’s mouth,” and at the moſt reaſonable prices, with an intimation to depoſit only in the King’s granaries, and to have the bread “ for the King’s mouth,” and for the houſehold, made in good and ſeaſonable manner, with convenient aſſize, according to the antient ordinary of the ſaid houſehold.

The

The Serjeant of the Pantry was forbid to suffer any of the duties to be executed by deputy, and required to give his attendance daily.

The Serjeant of the Cellar received the same charge, and the purveyor of wines a command to procure the best and the cheapest, and not to embezzle any part of it. To the same purport are the articles for buttery, the spicery, ewry, confectionary, &c. &c. &c.

No deliveries of meat or drink were permitted within chambers of the Court in the time of Hall-keeping, but to such as were allowed at the Compting-house. The groom-porters were forbid to bring into the palace more wax-lights, wood, or coals, than the Gentleman Ushers ordered; and those persons were commanded, under the penalty of forfeiting one week's wages, to deliver the ends of torches and wax candles to the Clerk Comptroller.

All Lords, Ladies, and Knights, resident within the King's house, were forbid to wear the King's livery or badges after an absence from Court of fourteen days, which they were not to resume till they returned. The King and Queen's Gentlemen Ushers in daily wages were required to make "daily records at meal times of bread, ale, and wine, and as it is spent in the said chambers, and the said records daily to bring into the Compting-house; and that they do fetch livery for all night for the King and the Queen between 8 of the clock and 9.

"And because it is often, and in men daily seen, that as well in the King's own house as in the Palaces of other noblemen and gentlemen where the King's Grace doth use to lie or come unto, not only locks of doors, tables, forms, cupboards, treffels, and other implements of household, be carried, purloined, or taken away, by such servants and others as be lodged in same houses and places, but also such pleasures and commodities as they have about their houses, to wit, deer, fish, orchards, hay, corn, grafs, pasture, and other store, belonging to the same noblemen or gentlemen, or other dwelling near about, is by ravine taken, disposed, wasted, and spent, without licence of the owner, or any money paid for the same, to the King's great dishonour, and no little damage and displeasure of those to whose houses the King's Highness doth fortune to repair:" To prevent this brutal exercise of power, the King commands his gentlemen and yeomen to make a list of the locks, keys, and other articles within the chambers where his servants were lodged, in order to prevent such despicable thefts. And he orders his harbingers, to announce to the town's-people near his temporary residences, that imprisonment and twofold restitution should attend those who seized upon any thing

thing without the owner's consent and paying for it, or putting their horses within their fields without permission. By the latter part of this clause it is evident that the King's attendants were in the practice of introducing their friends, or persons who paid them for it, into the King's train, and thus sometimes excluding the persons really attached to the Court from procuring lodgings. To remedy this evil, the Monarch was compelled to order a list to be prepared, which he signed; and from this the cavalcade was marshaled and provided.

That the King might be served in his chamber by honest and virtuous subjects, and considering the danger of infection, trouble, and dishonour, occurring "by the numbers as well of sickly, impotent, and unmeet persons, *as of rascals and vagabonds*, now spread, running, and being in all the Court, whereby all such noblemen also, and others of good behaviour, as be allowed to have bowge of Court be oftentimes disappointed of the same;" the King commands all his immediate officers, and those of the Queen, to examine into and report the sufficiency and quality of all such persons as were employed as ministers and servants in his household, in order to remove improper persons, and those whose age or incapacity rendered them unfit for service at the same; he directs that ample pensions should be allowed to his faithful and antient domestics; and provides that all persons admitted in their places shall be moral and handsome men, of full stature and proportion.

Henry kept a strong guard during the war which had just ceased; numbers of whom we find had been attended by youths as pages. Those in the "piping time of peace" filled his halls and chambers at no trifling expence. He therefore orders a scrutiny, selecting the best men, and discharging the remainder, who received at 12 d. *per day*, and their allowance of food and lodging, but were strictly forbid to keep servants. The rejected were allowed trifling pensions. The head officers received positive commands to keep no other servants than were appointed to each; and the porter was required to prevent the admission of any others, or pages. "And to the intent young gentlemen may be brought up in service, it shall be lawful for all the King's Counsellors, Chamberlains, Vice-Chamberlains, and Captain of the Guard, the Master of his Horses, and the Six Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, to keep every one of them a page to attend upon them in the Court; so that he be a gentleman born, well conditioned and appareled."

"And semblably it is ordained that none of the Serjeants at Arms, the Heralds, Pursuivants, or Messengers, the Minstrels, Falkners, Hunts, nor Footmen, bring
into

into the Court any boys or rascals, but such as accord with the King's allowance, being personages of honest conversation." The clerk of the King's Signet, and those of the Privy Seal were allowed two persons each.

Those who were allowed chambers at court were to provide necessaries for their own servants.

"And for the better avoiding of corruption and all uncleanness out of the King's household, which doth engender danger of infection, it is ordained that the three Master Cooks of the kitchen shall have 20 marks yearly, to the intent they may furnish the said kitchen of such scullions as shall *not go naked*; and that the said scullions once in the forenoon and afternoon every day, sweep, and make clean, the courts, galleries, and other places, so that there remain no filth in the same, &c."

The next article seems to imply that the inmates of the Palace had been in the habit of placing the fragments of their meals "in the galleries, or at their chamber doors;" which they were forbid to do in future, but to carry them to the officers of the "Almery," who were to give them to the poor.

No officer to serve by deputy. The Knight Marshal to attend constantly within the verge, to execute his office, and to drive thence "common women," "boys, and vile persons." The Clerk of the Market to see that excessive charges were not exacted from those noblemen and their servants who attended the Court.

No other dogs to be kept in the Court "except some small spaniels for ladies, or other."

"And albeit there is no time certain to be prefixed for the preparation of the King's meat, but the same always to be ordered as it shall stand; yet nevertheless it is ordained that the household, when the hall is kept, shall observe certain times for dinner and supper as followeth *: the first dinner on eating days, at ten of the clock, or somewhat before; and the first supper, at four of the clock, on work days; and on holidays, the first dinner to begin after the King is gone to service, and likewise at supper: and at such time as the King's Hall is not kept, the service for dinner to be at eleven of the clock before noon; for supper, at six of the clock after noon, or thereupon."

"And to the intent that due order established in the Household may be regarded, it is ordained that the King's Chamberlain give his attendance upon his office, and that the Vice Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard do the semblable,

* Compare the modern hours for eating with the above!

so that the King's and Queen's Chambers be kept in due order, and for the observing of the times for dinner and supper, the same to be used as before expressed; and to the intent the King's Chambers may be in due time dressed and made clean, it is ordained that from henceforth the Pages of the King's Chamber shall daily arise at seven of the clock, or soon after, warning the Squires for the Body semblably to arise soon after that hour, so that they may be ready, and the King's Chamber dressed by eight of the clock; and moreover that none of the Servants of the said Esquires come within the Pallat Chamber, but be attendant at the door. It is also ordained that there be daily one Yeoman Usher at the said Chamber Door by eight of the clock in the morning, to take thereof, and not to depart from the same, except he deliver the same charge to some other Yeoman Usher of his company: and that he permit no man to come within the same chamber but Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, Officers of the King's House, and other honest persons, as by his wisdom shall be thought meet, resorting in all causes doubtful to the Lord Chamberlain, or in his absence to the Vice Chamberlain, to know the King's pleasure; that none be admitted to come into the said chamber after the King is served for all night, but only Esquires for the Body and Pages: and on this it is ordered that daily the Yeomen Ushers and Yeomen Waiters for that day, be within the King's Great Chamber by eight of the clock in the morning, giving their attendance, and semblably, that the Grooms of the Chamber be there by the same hour, giving like attendance.

“ Furthermore, that the Yeomen Ushers and Yeomen Waiters have good regard upon all the Personages being within the same chamber, that none be there but such as shall be thought convenient by the said Ushers. It is also ordered that whensoever the King shall dine or sup abroad, or otherwise dine, the Lord Chamberlain, or Vice Chamberlain in his absence, shall give their attendance upon his Grace till he be set, and then he and all other having no place at the King's board, or by a Gentleman Usher appointed to attend upon the King, or his board, do avoid, and none to wait or tarry, unless it be by the King's commandment; and that such Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, Chaplains, as have place within the King's Great Chamber, or other person convenient to sit within the same, repair with the Lord Chamberlain, or Vice Chamberlain, to dine or sup accordingly, so that the Usher avoid all other persons except Sewers and Grooms of the Chamber, and Officers and certain Servants of the Lord Chamberlain, *viz.* Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard, that is, the Lord Chamberlain three Servants,
Vice

Vice Chamberlain two, Captain of the Guard one, and none to exceed that number.

“ And forasmuch that fundry noblemen, gentlemen, and others, *do much use to dine in corners and secret places*, it is therefore ordained that when the King's Highness shall not dine abroad, in his own Dining Chamber a board shall be furnished, with such Lords Spiritual and Temporal, to be served with the service called the King's service, as for that time shall be in the court, being above the degree of a Baron. And for Chaplains, Gentlemen Ushers, and Yeomen Ushers, they to be served in the King's Chamber, as after the good order hath been heretofore used.

“ It is also ordained that the Six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, by seven of the clock or soon after, shall be ready to attend upon his Grace, prompt to apparel and dress his Highness; and that none of the said Grooms or Ushers approach, or presume to lay hands on his Royal Person, unless they be by his Grace commanded. It is also ordered that two of the said Six Gentlemen shall nightly lye on the pallet within the King's said Privy Chamber, which pallet shall be every night prepared by the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, and the fires being made up and lights ordered before they shall depart to their lodgings.”

The next article requires all the attendants of the Privy Chamber to live in harmony, and that the Six Gentlemen carefully watch the indications of his Grace's countenance, endeavouring to anticipate his wishes. During his absence the King grants them permission to play in moderation at cards, but to desist instantly on his approach.

If the Monarch wished for any thing to eat or drink, a Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber was to command a Groom of the same to convey such wish to the Officers of the Buttery, Pantry, and Cellar, who were to bring the viands to the door of the Privy Chamber, where they were to be received by one of the Ushers, who assayed them, and placed them in the cupboard.

Every article of fuel or food used in this Chamber was recorded by one of the Gentlemen Ushers, who was charged to carry the fragments of every eatable, ends of candles, and torches, to the Chandry, without embezzling any part, that they might be further used “ to the King's profit.” The King's Barber was expected to attend punctually at his rising, with his clothes and bason, “ and other stuff as to his room doth appertain ;” the Royal Page to be in the same readiness. These

persons, the Gentlemen Ushers, &c. were provided with their meals regularly, as the King frequently was absent hunting at the usual dinner hour, at which sport he commanded but few people should attend him, giving as a reason that "too much company doth not only let the sport, but doth unfurnish the Court of company."

He then names his Council, and certain persons who were to attend constantly on his movements; and declares that 30 great horses "shall be elected for his Highness pleasure, and no greater number."

Divine service was celebrated daily in the Palace, by the Master of the Chapel, six Choristers, six Children of the Chapel, and some Officers.

It cannot but be a matter of considerable interest to the reader, how the turbulent Henry expended his spoils on himself and household, especially as the article is an undoubted original, preserved by the indefatigable Cotton.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread, ale, and wine, spent daily in the kitchens, and pastry, in the yearly estimation, — — — —	220	0	0
Bread, ale, and wine, to be spent at the bars of the pantry, buttery, and cellar, by estimation — — — —	400	0	0
The King's daily alms, at four shillings the day — —	73	0	0
The daily alms to 13 poor men in bread and ale by the year —	16	14	6
The King's offerings paid in the Comptings — —	12	14	8
The charge of the account in the Exchequer — —	25	0	0
The fee for the receipt of the assignment — —	20	0	0
The fee of Vicars, surgeon, paid in the Compting-house —	20	0	0
The pensions to the King's old servants — —	198	13	4
Sum 986l. 2s. 6d.			
Sum of this mass 31,837l. 10s. 8d. whereof,			
Paid in the Exchequer, and by the Treasurer of the Chamber, now charged in Household:			
The fee to one Cup-bearer, one Carver, one Sewer, 50l. each — — — —	150	0	0
The Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, the Gentlemen Ushers and Grooms of the same — — — —	863	6	8
Four Esquires for the Body — — — —	133	6	8
Eighty			

	£.	s.	d.
Eighty Yeomen of the Guard — — —	1920	0	0
Twenty-four Yeomen of the Queen's Chamber —	364	19	8
Master of the Jewels — — —	50	0	0
S ^m 3431l. 13s.			
The increase of new fees and wages :			
The Great Master — — —	63	0	0
The Lord Chamberlain — — —	100	0	0
The Captain of the Guard and Vice Chamberlain —	100	marks.	
The Captain of Fifty Gentlemen — — —	100	marks.	
The Lieutenant of Fifty Gentlemen — — —	50	0	0
Two Cupbearers — — —	100	marks.	
Two Carvers — — —	100	marks.	
Two Sewers — — —	100	marks.	
"One Surveyor at Dreffer" — — —	12	8	1
Four Gentlemen Huishers, above their old wages —	34	7	6
The wages of the Fifty Gentlemen Pensioners —	2333	6	8
For the cloathing and lodging of 22 turnbroches —	30	19	4
S ^m 2956l. 8s. 3d.			
Sum of these defalcations now charged in the Household	6388	1	3
Remaineth	25449	4	4

Memorandum : There is no wages appointed for the Chief Clerk of the Spicery, Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, nor Apothecary. There is no charge of diet nor board-wages for any of the Minstrels, nor for the Officers of the Leash nor Hunts.

Memorandum : The diminishment of the Cofferer's wages and the two Clerks of the Green Cloth. For the wages of one Clerk for him that shall have charge of the King's money.

That two persons may be appointed for the excluding of rascals and vagabonds, and that it may be appointed what stage wages and board wages shall be."

The regularity and simplicity of the domestic œconomy of their present Majesties differs so little from that of private life, that it would be useless to enter into farther particulars than to state that the Monarch rises very early, dines at one o'clock alone, and the Queen and family at four, who sup early and retire to rest at eleven.

Etiquette requires some appearances of distinction between the Sovereign and the subject; therefore many of the offices mentioned in the time of Henry VIII. still exist: but the services of the possessors are dispensed with, except on certain occasions.

I shall not venture, for obvious reasons, to examine into the actual state of the present Royal Household; but it may not be unacceptable to the reader to know something of that of George I. in 1720.

The Chaplains to the Crown were then 48 in number, four of whom were in waiting monthly; they had a table and attendance, but no salaries, as the honour of the office was judged a considerable compensation; but the certainty of preferment operated to render the situation doubly desirable (three of them were elected bishops in 1724, Drs. Boulter, Baker, and Egerton): they preached in the Chapel Royal on Sundays and other Festivals, and read the service at the customary times before the King or his Household, &c. &c.

The Lord Chamberlain has the command of all the King's Servants above-stairs, except in the bed-chamber, where the Groom of the Stole presides; he has the controul besides of the Officers of the Wardrobe at all the Palaces, and the power of removing the wardrobes, beds, tents, revels, musicians, comedians, hunting materials, messengers, trumpeters, drummers, tradesmen, and artizans, retained in the Monarch's service; the Serjeants at Arms, Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and the Royal Chaplains: his salary was 100*l.* *per annum*, and his board-wages 1100*l.* A Vice Chamberlain assists in the duties of the office, whose salary was 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and board-wages 499*l.* 15*s.*

One of the most pleasing offices about the King's person is that of Lord Almoner. When Launcelot Lord Bishop of Exeter held it in 1723, who succeeded the Bishop of Winchester, the salary was 200*l.* *per annum*. The office is in the Monarch's gift, to which there is a subordinate or Sub Almoner at 97*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* A Yeoman at 50*l.* and two Grooms at 40*l.* are chosen by the Lord Almoner. Besides the sums allowed by the King, the Almoner receives all deodands and goods of *felo de se* for distribution; he has a privilege, of antient date, of giving the first dish from the Royal table to any poor person, or an equivalent in money; he has the charge of pensioners to the Crown who have been superannuated in the service of the Court.

The Queen has several great Officers attendant on her person, particularly a Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, and several ladies who are termed Maids of Honour.

St.

St. James's, Feb. 1707.

"A warrant to the Exchequer, out of any her Majesty's treasure there, applicable to the uses of the Civil Government, to pay unto Anne Wyvill, in consideration of her service performed to her Majesty, and to be performed, as one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour, or her assignees, the yearly pension of 300*l.* to commence from Michaelmas last past 1707, and to be paid quarterly during such time as she shall continue in the service and quality before mentioned, or signification of her Majesty's pleasure to determine the same; and to be received without account, provided that the said Anne Wyville, out of the first money that shall come to her hands by virtue hereof, pay unto Mary Stanhope, now the wife of Charles Fane, Esq. so much as the like allowance of 300*l.* *per annum*, computed by the day, shall amount unto from Michaelmas last to the time of her marriage, exclusive. Subscribed by John Gauntlett, Esq. by warrant under her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual. Countersigned by the Lord High Treasurer, &c. &c."

Orig. Of. Book. B. M.

Besides those, there are Ladies of the Bed-chamber, and many others who hold inferior offices, and a long train that never approach the royal apartments.

The Board of Green-cloth, which regulates every expence, and restrains peculation, consists of men of the utmost respectability.

Of all the Royal Cooks who have roasted and boiled for Majesty, Patrick Lamb, Esq. was the most insatiable. One cook to a reign is a reasonable proportion; but Mr. Lamb monopolized the *reigns* of Charles and Catharine, King James II. King William and Queen Mary, and died in that of Queen Anne, the latter end of February 1708-9, at his lodgings in St. James's, very rich. He had the management of three Coronation Feasts, and several of those at Installations; and was Governor of the English Hospitals in Flanders.

"On Tuesday last a countrywoman with a long riding-hood came to the Palace of St. James, and said that she had travelled 150 miles to have the honour to kiss the Prince of Wales's hand; which coming to the ears of some of the nobility in waiting, they acquainted his Royal Highness therewith, who ordered her to be brought up-stairs, and met her in the anti-chamber, where on her knees she had the honour to kiss his hand; and he gave her five guineas, and ordered her to be carried down into the kitchen, and the cook to give her what she had a mind to."

Weekly Journal, Oct. 26, 1717.

The

The preachers of the French chapel at St. James's received 160*l. per annum* each from George II. They were three in number; those of the Dutch chapel had the same salaries, and the Lutheran 200*l. per annum* each.

The German Chapel at the Palace is a neat building, handsomely ornamented within, and far superior to the Chapel Royal.

THE MEWS.

Excellent and beautiful horses are absolutely necessary for the use of the Royal Family. Those for riding, the private and state carriages, have been selected during the present reign with peculiar care, and attended under the immediate inspection of his Majesty. The site of the Mews at Charing-cross was originally appropriated for the reception of the King's Hawks and Falconers, and is mentioned in the reign of Richard II. as such.

The word Mews is said to have been derived from *Mew*, a term used by Falconers for moulting or renewing of the feathers of Hawks; with what truth I do not pretend to decide.

After the King's Stables at Lomebury were burnt in the reign of Henry VIII. that Monarch removed his horses to the Mews, where several brick buildings on the East side, erected at that period, still remain in a very ruinous state, though used for the reception of some of the carriages.

A Bath for the Royal Family was accidentally discovered in the King's Mews in 1725, which is thus noticed in the London Journal: "The place where the cistern stood is not a late discovery, but is a conduit, or first reservoir of water, which enters into it by two different channels. The cistern, which was about six feet long and five broad, having been taken away, and the place tiled, it is now about 12 or 14 feet over, and three feet deep. This does not stand in the Mews, but at the back of St. Martin's-lane, through which the passage leads to it. The water runs off through a pipe to a new-built reservoir in the Mews, from whence by pipes it is carried down to Whitehall, and that place supplied with water. It was between these two reservoirs that the antient bathing-place stood; there was no cistern in that, or any inscription about it; but it was bricked and tiled about six feet deep, but the descent was by steps. Antiquaries tell us that Queen Elizabeth was the last princess who made use of this Bath, which was an excessively cold one, but that it had been made use of before her time by several, particularly
by

by the Lady Catherine Parr, dowager of King Henry VIII. Whitehall was formerly supplied with water from this conduit; but the leaden pipes being quite worn out, they went to lay new ones, and it was in digging for this purpose that this so much talked of Bath was discovered."

The antient Stables were so much decayed in 1731, that George II. determined to rebuild them; when the sum of 45,000*l.* was ordered to be issued from the Treasury for that purpose, and rebuilding those at St. James's.

Whatever may have been the King's intention, it appears evidently that the structure is incomplete: that part which was then erected extends East and West across the area, and divides it into two quadrangles, with a communication between them by means of a vast arch in the centre, where doors lead to the stables, of great length and excellence.

The front consists of a centre and two wings, ornamented with Doric rusticated pillars, entablatures, pediments, an attick, arcades, windows, and cupolas.

The remainder of the area is surrounded by a collection of wretched sheds that ought to be removed without delay, as they are equally disgraceful to the King's stables and that part of the street facing Parliament-street.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE

was erected in 1703, on the site of what was originally called the *Mulberry Gardens* *, (the Author of the New View of London mentions its vicinity to Arlington-house †) by the learned and accomplished John Duke of Buckinghamshire; who, after passing an active life distinguished by bravery, retired from his labours to that mansion, and died 1720-1, aged 75.

* These gardens are mentioned by several of our Poets of the seventeenth century. Dr. King observes,

"The fate of things lies always in the dark:

What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?

For Locket's stands where gardens once did spring,

And Wild-ducks quack where Grasshoppers did sing;

A Princely Palace on that space does rise,

Where Sedley's noble Muse found Mulberries."

The improvements lately made seem in some measure to have brought the Park into the state it was in before the Restoration; at least, the Wild-ducks have in their turn given way to the Grasshoppers. See Dr. King's Works, 1776, vol. III. p. 73.

† Celebrated by Charles Dryden, in "*Horti Arlingtoniani, ad cl. Dom. Henricum Comitem Arlintoniæ.*" See Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, vol. II. p. 156.

The

The editors of "London and its Environs described," 8vo, 1761, have preserved a letter written by this nobleman to the Duke of Shrewsbury, which accurately and elegantly describes Buckingham House. "The avenues to this house are along St. James's Park, through rows of goodly elms on one hand, and gay flourishing limes * on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying betwixt them. This reaches to my iron palisade that encompasseth a square court, which has in the midst a great basin with statues and water-works; and from its entrance rises all the way imperceptibly, till we mount to a terrace in the front of a large hall, paved with square white stones, mixed with a dark-coloured marble; the walls of it covered with a set of pictures done in the school of Raphael.

"Out of this on the right hand we go into a parlour 33 feet by 39, with a niche 15 feet broad for a beaufet, paved with white marble, and placed within an arch, with pilasters of divers colours, the upper part of which, as high as the ceiling, is painted by Ricci. From hence we pass through a suite of large rooms, into a bed-chamber of 34 feet by 27; within it a large closet that opens into a green-house. On the left hand of the hall are three stone arches, supported by three Corinthian pillars, under one of which we go up 48 steps, 10 feet broad, each step of one entire Portland stone. These stairs by the help of two resting places, are so very easy, there is no need of leaning on the iron baluster. The walls are painted with the story of Dido; whom though the Poet was obliged to dispatch away mournfully, in order to make room for Lavinia, the better-natured Painter has brought no farther than to that fatal cave where the lovers appear just entering. The roof of this stair-case, which is 55 feet from the ground, is 40 feet by 36, filled with the figures of gods and goddesses. In the midst is Juno, condescending to beg assistance from Venus, to bring about a marriage which the Fates intended should be the ruin of her own darling queen and people. By which that sublime poet intimates that we should never be over-eager for any thing, either in our pursuits, or our prayers, lest what we endeavour or ask too violently for our interest, should be granted us by Providence only in order to our ruin.

"The bas-reliefs and all the little squares above are all episodical paintings of the same story: and the largeness of the whole had admitted of a sure remedy against any decay of the colours from saltpetre in the wall, by making another of oak laths four inches within it, and so primed over like a picture.

* The "Lime-trees, or *Tilia*," whose blossoms are incomparably fragrant, were probably planted in consequence of a suggestion of Mr. Evelyn, in his "Fumifugium."

"From

“From a wide landing-place on the stairs’ head, a great double door opens into an apartment of the same dimensions with that below, only three feet higher; notwithstanding which, it would appear too low, if the higher saloon had not been divided from it. The first room of this floor has within it a closet of original pictures, which yet are not so entertaining as the delightful prospect from the windows. Out of the second room a pair of great doors give entrance into the saloon, which is 35 feet high, 36 broad, and 45 long; in the midst of its roof a round picture of Gentileschi, 18 feet in diameter, represents the Muses playing in concert to Apollo lying along on a cloud to hear them. The rest of the room is adorned with paintings relating to arts and sciences; and underneath divers original pictures hang all in good lights, by the help of an upper row of windows which drowns the glaring.

“Much of this seems appertaining to parade; and therefore I am glad to leave it, to describe the rest, which is all for conveniency. As first, a covered passage from the kitchen without doors, and another down to the cellars and all the offices within. Near this, a large and lightsome back stairs leads up to such an entry above, as secures our private bed-chambers both from noise and cold. Here we have necessary dressing-rooms and closets, from which are the pleasantest views of all the house, with a little door for communication betwixt this private apartment and the great one.

“These stairs, and those of the same kind at the other end of the house, carry us up to the highest story, fitted for the women and children, with the floors so contrived as to prevent all noise over my wife’s head. In mentioning the court at first, I forgot the two wings in it, built on stone arches, which join the house by corridors, supported by Ionick pillars. In one of those wings is a large kitchen 30 feet high, with an open cupola on the top; near it a larder, brew-house, and laundry, with rooms over them for servants; the upper sort of servants are lodged in the other wing, which has also two wardrobes, and a store-room for fruit. On the top of all a leaden cistern holding 50 tons of water, driven up by an engine from the Thames, supplies all the water-works in the courts and gardens which lie quite round the house; through one of which a grass walk conducts to the stables, built round a court, with six coach-houses and forty stalls. I will add but one thing before I carry you into the garden, and that is about walking too, but it is on the top of all the house, which being covered with smooth milled lead, and defended by a parapet of balusters from all apprehension as well

as danger, entertains the eye with a far distant prospect of hills and dales, and near one of parks and gardens. To these gardens we go down from the house by seven steps into a gravel walk that reaches cross the garden, with a covered arbour at each end of it. Another of 30 feet broad leads from the front of the house, and lies between two groves of tall lime-trees planted in several equal ranks, upon a carpet of grass; the outsides of these groves are bordered with tubs of bays and orange-trees. At the end of this broad walk, you go up to a terrace 400 paces long, with a large semicircle in the middle, from whence is beheld the Queen's two parks, and a great part of Surrey; then going down a few steps, you walk on the bank of a canal, 600 yards long and 17 broad, with two rows of limes on each side of it. On one side of this terrace, a wall covered with roses and jessamines is made low, to admit the view of a meadow full of cattle just under it (no disagreeable object in the midst of a great city), and at each end a descent into parterres, with fountains and water-works. From the biggest of these parterres we pass into a little square garden, that has a fountain in the middle, and two green-houses on the sides, with a convenient bathing apartment in one of them; and near another part lies a flower-garden: below all this is a kitchen garden, full of the best sorts of fruits, and which has several walks in it fit for the coldest weather.

"Thus I have done with a tedious description; only one thing I forgot, though of more satisfaction to me than all the rest, which I fancy you guess already; and it is a little closet of books at the end of that green-house which joins the best apartment, which, besides their being so very near, are ranked in such a method, that by its mark a very Irish footman may fetch any book I want. Under the windows of this closet and green-house is a little wilderness full of blackbirds and nightingales. The trees, though planted by myself, require lopping already, to prevent their hindering the view of that fine canal in the park."

Very considerable alterations were subsequently made, particularly in the removal of several statues from the balustrade of the front in the court-yard and the fountains.

Buckingham-house was purchased in 1761 for 21,000l.; and has since that period been the Queen's Mansion or Palace exclusively; and is now the residence of the Sovereign and his Consort, when domesticated in town.

The front is of red brick, with white pilasters, entablatures, door and window frames. Had the house been of stone the Ionic wings and centre might have had a far better effect.

CARLETON

CARLETON HOUSE,

the residence of his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, is situated on the South side of Pall-mall, whence the court, the house and gardens extend to St. James's Park.

Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty, resided till 1717 at the Palace of St. James; but in that year an unfortunate dissention occurred which banished the former from the Monarch's presence, and originated in the following manner: the Princess of Wales had an infant son, whose baptism was to have been performed in the presence of the Royal family, with a proxy for the Queen of Prussia, as one of the godmothers; that proxy was the Duchess of Newcastle, appointed by the express command of the King. The Prince, wishing, or expecting to be consulted on this occasion, and finding himself precluded from the exercise of his conceived rights as a father, became exceedingly exasperated, and vented his vexation so pointedly, that he was ordered under arrest to his own apartment, whence he found it necessary to depart in due time to a new residence, which was Leicester-house, Leicester-fields*, purchased, I believe, from Portman Seymour, Esq. for 6000*l.* and the remainder of another lease from Lord Gower, where he resided till 1732, when "The St. James's Evening Post" of June 10 asserts, "The Earl of Burlington hath given Carleton-house and gardens in Pall-Mall to the Countess Dowager of Burlington his mother;" but Berrington's Evening Post, of Dec. 23, contradicts the above statement, unless the Earl acted as an agent for his mother: "The Earl of Chesterfield has paid 7000*l.* to the Earl of Burlington, as part of the purchase money for Carleton-house and gardens in Pall-Mall. It is said, the house is bought for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A survey has been made of most of the houses contiguous, whose leases, we hear, will be bought to furnish a handsome court-yard and prospect into Pall-Mall."

* The household of the Prince and Princess of Wales, established in 1719, consisted of a governess, under-governess, a preceptor, comptroller, chaplain, 4 gentlemen ushers, 4 pages of honour, 4 of the back stairs, 4 dressers, a sempstress, necessary-woman, body laundress, chambermaid, dancing, drawing, and writing masters, a clerk of the kitchen, his clerk, a master and two under-cooks, yeoman of the livery and buttery, an assistant, scowrer, turnbroach, scullery, table laundress, and porter, master of the horse, equerry, clerk of the stables, 3 coachmen, 3 postilions, 3 helpers, a groom, and 6 footmen. The salaries of whom amounted to 8000*l.* *per annum.*

The necessary alterations for the reception of the Prince were begun in Jan. 1733.

Flitcroft is said to have drawn a plan for the Prince in 1734, intended as an improvement to Carleton-house; and Kent designed a cascade for the garden in the same year, where a saloon was erected in 1735, and paved with Italian marble brought to England by Lord Bingley and George Doddington, Esq. The walls were adorned by rich paintings and statues, and the chair of state was of crimson velvet embroidered with gold, which cost 500l. A bagnio near it consisted of en-crusted marble.

Rysbrack sculptured statues of Alfred and Edward the Black Prince, which were placed on marble pedestals in the garden, 1735. The following inscriptions marked the characters of the two Princes:

“Alfredo Magno, Anglorum Reipublicæ libertatisque Fundatori, justo, forti, bono, Legislatori, Duci, Regi, Arrium Musarumque Fautori, eruditissimo Patriæ Patri, posuit F. W. P. 1735.”

“Edvardo Edwardi Tertii Regis filio, optimo, piissimo, Galliæ Debellatori, qui partis strenuè victoriis, modestè et clementer usus laudem; animi alti, benevoli, verecundi, lauru omni triumphali, potiorum honestioremque merito sibi vindicavit, Principi præclarissimo antecessori et exemplari suo posuit F. W. P. 1735.”

Such was Carleton house previous to 1788, when it was modernised at a vast expence; but now, as report will have it, the mansion of the Heir-apparent is to be converted into an *Egyptian Etruscan* palace, the extravagant coalition of the styles of the day; if so, the superb pillars of the hall, the niches, statues, cornices, ornaments, and enrichments of the state apartments must perish; for the graceful swells of the Grecian manner cannot be wrested to the uncouth forms of the Egyptian, which has nothing but novelty to recommend it to the British eye.

The front of Carleton-house is too low, and consequently affords but one range of spacious apartments recently connected by large folding doors; and thus opening to an enriched Gothic conservatory; but allows of nothing more than a diminutive attick, with very small windows.

The facade has a centre and two wings rusticated without pilasters, an entablature, and balustrade.

The portico consists of six Composite columns, and a pediment with an enriched frieze, and a tympan crowned with the Prince's arms; but all the windows are without pediments except two in the wings.

The

The screen ought to be removed; though the architect has selected the Ionic order with judgment, as next to that of the Palace; but why did he model his capitals and cornices from clumsy and imperfect remains of antiquity, in preference to those imitated by Inigo Jones at the Banqueting-house? Besides this error, he has made his basement high enough for a wall; indeed it effectually *screens* the Palace even from the opposite pavement.

The gardens back of Carleton-house are very beautiful, and full as retired as if remotely situated in the country. At the East end of the Palace are the stables, which are of brick and semicircular; to say they are admirably contrived for the accommodation of the noble animals they contain would be superfluous, when the predilection of the Prince for his stud is remembered.

KENSINGTON PALACE

has been deserted during the present reign, though the situation is equally convenient and beautiful; but, as this Royal domain is not included within my plan, I shall be very brief in noticing it. The building is of brick, and extremely plain; the gardens on the contrary are fascinating, and their attractions were thus depicted by a tolerable *rhymist* in 1733:

“ Still shall the lyre for Richmond’s grot be strung,
And Kensington’s fair mount be left unsung?
Leave for a while sublimer themes, and tell
How much her * taste in gardening does excel.
Nor thou, my Muse, be backward in the song,
To whom no base nor venal streams belong.
In that retreat (blest with the summer court)
Where Citizens on Sunday night resort,
A Royal Mount erects its verdant head;
Rais’d by that hand, by which are thousands fed!
Here, free from the fatigues of State and care,
Our guardian Queen oft breathes the morning air;
From hence surveys the glories of her Isle,
While Peace and Plenty all around her smile.

* Caroline Queen of George II.

See,

See, here rich villas raise their lofty heads,
 There Kent's high hills, and Surrey's flow'ry meads;
 They seem to strive which most shall homage pay,
 Alike partakers of so mild a sway.
 While she is there, ye ruder winds abate,
 And Zephyrs fan her from the piercing heat;
 Guard her, ye Angels, from the noxious air,
 As we are hers, be her your chieftest care.
 Descend we from the Mount, lo! all beneath,
 Alike delight, alike fresh odours breathe.
 Pleas'd and amaz'd, each fair design I view,
 And gradually the verdant course pursue;
 At every step new scenes of beauty rise,
 Here well-judg'd vista's meet the admiring eyes.
 A river there waves through the happy land,
 And ebbs and flows at Caroline's command.
 No costly fountains with proud vigour rise,
 Nor with their foaming water lash the skies;
 To such false pride be none but Lovis prone,
 All she lays out in pleasure is her own.
 Here nothing is profuse, nor nothing vain;
 But all is noble, and yet all is plain:
 So happily do Art and Nature join,
 Each strives which most shall add to the design.
 In such a state were our first parents plac'd,
 And Eve, like Caroline, the garden grac'd;
 Had she such constancy of mind possess'd,
 She had not fell, but we had still been blest."

HYDE PARK

Is separated from Kensington gardens by a haugh haugh, and was walled *circa* 1726, on the South, North, and East sides.

The surface of this vast plain is rough, dusty, and disagreeable, from former ill usage inflicted by the hoofs of cavalry, and the marches and counter-marches of infantry,

infantry, whose various movements, and the uses made of Hyde Park by the Citizens of London, will be noticed in another place.

Recent attempts have however been made to improve the appearance of the ground, by sowing grass seed on manure from the bottoms of the adjoining pieces of water, and planting groupes of trees to supply the places of the majestic elms daily injured by our tempestuous climate.

1700, July 1. A lease was granted of a lodge, with land and gardens in Hyde Park, by the crown to the Earl of Jersey for 51 years, at 13s. 4d. *per annum*; with a clause of resumption on payment of the sums expended in improving the premises.

The Serpentine river was begun by the King's command in 1730; when the expence of the excavation, 400 yards in length, 100 in breadth, and 40 feet deep, was estimated at 6000l. This *straight Serpentine* outline was the happy contrivance of Charles Withers, esq. Surveyor-general of his Majesty's woods, &c. who employed 200 men to effect it. The Westminster Water-works Company had pipes which passed through Hyde and the Green Parks; those were purchased by the King's order for about 2500l. and removed to complete the river. It is said that the Proprietors of the Chelsea Water-works were benefited full 400l. *per annum* by this event. Part of the property of the former belonged to the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, and other shares to the town of Watford and Berkhamstead.

Mr. Kimberley received Queen Caroline's directions to complete the Serpentine river in April 1733, which had been delayed by the death of Charles Withers, Esq. when a lodge and part of a grove were destroyed for that purpose.

I believe the present road adjoining Knightsbridge wall was made in 1734, to remove the clouds of dust produced by the old one situated near Kensington gardens, which greatly incommoded the Royal family when in that pleasant place.

WHITEHALL.

An act of Parliament passed for "declaring the limits of the King's palace of Westminster," in the reign of Henry VIII. This act recites, that the antient Palace, erected time out of mind, and situated near the Abbey of St. Peter, had fallen into utter ruin and decay; which induced the King to purchase "one great mansion-place and house, sometime parcel of the possessions and inheritance of the Archbishoprick of York," situated in the county of Middlesex, and town of Westminster, near the antient palace, and to build upon the void ground many "distinct, beautiful,

beautiful, costly, and pleasant lodgings for his Grace's singular pleasure, comfort, and commodity," to the great credit of the realm, inclosing the premises by a wall of brick and stone for a park, with many conveniences and decorations fit only for the residence and honour of so great a Prince." This act established the whole precinct as the King's domain, "and shall from henceforth extend and be as well within the soil and places afore limited and appointed for the same, as also in all the street or way leading from Charing-cross unto the Sanctuary gate at Westminster aforesaid, and in all the houses, buildings, lands, and tenements on both the sides of the same street or way from the said Cross unto Westminster-hall, situate, lying, or being between the water of the Thames of the East part and the said park wall of the West part, and so forth, through all the soil, precinct, and limits of the said old palace," to enjoy all the privileges before belonging to the King's antient palace; but concluding with a saving clause for all rights, offices, and demands.

Not a vestige now remains of the buildings alluded to in the act; the "beautiful, costly, and pleasant lodgings," gradually vanished, and Parliament-street usurped their places.

Rooker's and Sandby's drawings are the only memento's we possess of the gateway erected by Henry VIII. which faced the Horse-guards, and nearly extended to the Banqueting-house, the arches of which were pointed and groined, and flanked by four octagon turrets on the North-west, South-west, North-east, and South-east angles. The fronts were chequered, and contained mullioned windows, with intervening *enameled* busts.

James I. intended to have erected a most magnificent palace at Whitehall, and employed Inigo Jones for that purpose. The Banqueting-house was completed, but unfortunately nothing more. This grand piece of architecture is thus accurately measured and described in one of the MSS. collected by Bagford, at present in the British Museum.

"Measure of the designs of Whitehall for King Charles II.

"The height of the Banqueting-house, from the upper side of the fascia of the basement to the under side of the architrave over the Composite pillars, is 52 feet 1 inch and a half. This let be the viso height of the pillars of the entrata, which, at 10 diameters high, makes them 5 feet 2 inches and a half diameter.

"The cornice of these pillars is as much as the architrave, frieze, and cornice, over the *Composed* pillars, and the rail and balustrade with the plinth and under

under is, whereby it may be in height 11 feet 4 inches. The compartment of the cartouches is 2 feet 9 inches, somewhat more than half a diameter; so that the compartment of the middle intercolumn, containing six cartouches, is 16 feet 6 inches, and the compartment of the side intercolumns is 13 feet 9 inches. The side spans at the angles are 16 feet 6 inches and the middle space 22 feet, or 8 *cartouches*. The angular compartment, 5 feet 6 inches. In all 66 feet.

“The rest of the spaces whereby the whole work is computed are 16 feet 10 inches and two-sevenths, being one-seventh of the whole length of the Banqueting-house, which is 118; and if so, I must make the spaces for the design of King Charles II. of the like bigness. For designing it in depth, first draw the middle court, which consists of 19 spaces, each being 16 feet 10 inches and two-sevenths except the middle one, which is 22 feet. Then, for designing the Courts Royal, lay 7 spaces of 16 feet 10 inches and two-sevenths, then 5 feet 6 inches for the angular compartment of the loggia; then twice 13 feet 9 inches for the side intercolumn; after 16 feet 6 inches for the middle intercolumn; again twice 13 feet 9 inches, and 5 feet 6 inches; and afterwards 7 spaces as aforesaid; which last gives you the middle of the walls terminating the courts on that side.

“The measure stands thus; 2 feet 6 inches half wall next the park; 24 feet the gallery; 8 feet chimneys; 24 feet rooms, 2 feet 6 inches in the half wall next the court.—61 feet.

“For the great court: from the last space of the middle court lay seven more; then 5 feet 6 inches; after that four spaces each 13 feet 9 inches; then one space for the middle intercolumn of 16 feet 6 inches; then four spaces more; and after that 5 feet 6 inches for the angular compartment; and from thence again seven spaces, each 16 feet 10 inches and two-sevenths; and this brings you to the outside of the wall of the receipt before the Banqueting-house; then lay four feet for the inner wall of the said receipt next the court; then 50 feet for the width of it; and lastly, 4 feet for the outward wall next the Thames; and so your work is terminated. The measure stands thus: 4 feet wall; 21 feet 9 inches rooms; 6 feet 6 inches chimneys; 21 feet 9 inches rooms; 4 feet wall,—58.

“The windows in the first story are 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 11 feet high.

“The diameter of the pillars of the windows is one foot 3 inches and 11 feet high.

“The middle compartment 7 feet, the side compartment 3 feet; the pillars of the hall 4 feet 4 inches diameter, and 41 feet 8 inches and a half high; the cornice

8 feet 6 inches; the base 10 inches and two-fifths. The windows of the second order 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 12 feet high; the pillars of them 1 foot 2 inches and a half diameter, and 12 feet high."

The cieling, painted by Sir Peter Paul Rubens, is in the rich and brilliant style which distinguishes his best pictures; and represents, by allegory, the entrance, inauguration, and coronation of James I.

"The following beautiful lines were written after the Author of them had heard the anthem rehearsed, composed by Handel, for the funeral service of Queen Caroline, in 1737; and suggested by the double gratification experienced by viewing the cieling, and listening to Handel's strain:

Struck with the beauties form'd by magic dyes,
From groupe to groupe, the eye in transport flies;
Till Seraph-accents, solemn, deep, and flow,
Melt on the ear, in soft, melodious woe.
Such charms the two contending arts dispense;
So sweetly captivate each ravish'd sense,
We ne'er can fix; but must by turns admire,
The mimic pencil, and the speaking lyre."

Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall; and Charles II. entered it in triumph, many years after that event, at his Restoration; when he received the Lords and Commons in the Banqueting-house. In his speech to both Houses in 1661-2, he observed "The mention of my wife's arrival puts me in mind to desire you to put that compliment upon her that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now suffer it to be; and to that purpose, I pray you would quickly pass such laws as are before you, in order to the mending those ways, *and that she may not find Whitehall surrounded with water.*"

An accidental fire, which occurred in January 1697, destroyed the Royal Chapel, and great part of the palace. From that period it was deserted, and the Banqueting-house converted into a chapel.

George I. ordered in 1724, that the duty of preaching in this chapel should be performed by 24 priests, one half of whom were to be fellows of the University of Oxford, and the other of Cambridge; two of them to be recommended monthly by the Dean of the King's Chapel, with salaries of 30*l. per annum*. The first sermon under this regulation was preached on Easter Sunday, April 5, 1724.

BAPTISMS AT THE ROYAL CHAPEL, WHITEHALL.

James, the eldest son and heir to ——— Lord D'Aubigny, April 26, 1612.
The King was his godfather. The officers of the vestry had to their fees 40l.

Anne, first daughter to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1612-3.
For her godmothers she had Queen Anne and the Countess of Derby, wife to the Lord Chancellor, and for her godfather Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury. The officers of the vestry had for their fees 50l.

Henry, son to the Lord D'Aubigny, April 2, 1616. Fees 40l.

James, son to Sir John Egerton, Oct. 1, at Denham-house. King James was godfather. (MS. cut off by the binder).

James, the son of the Lord Viscount Harrington, March 11, 1616-7. His godfathers were the King and the Earl of Suffex. Fees 40l.

James, son to Sir William Fielding, baptized by the Right Rev. Father in God the Bishop of Winchester, on Thursday March 13, 1616-7, at the Chapel in Whitehall. His godfathers were the King and the Earl of Buckingham; his god-mother the Countess of Bedford. Fees 40l.

Charles, second son to Sir James Ramsay, Lord Viscount Haddington, May 17, 1618, in the chapel at Whitehall, by the Bishop of Durham. The gossips Prince Charles and the Marquis of Buckingham; and the Countess of Hertford paid the fees for the same service to the gentlemen of the chapel 5 l. to the officers of the vestry *two* pounds.

MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the two excellent Princes Frederick Prince Palatine of the Rhine and the Lady Elizabeth, daughter to King James, was solemnized on Shrove Sunday, being Feb. 14, 1612, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and assisted by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Dean of the chapel; and the same day preached. The gentlemen of the chapel and officers of the vestry had given them for their fees 100l. in Jacobus's, whereof the Serjeant of the vestry had 4 marks, the two yeomen had between them 7 Jacobus's, and the groom 30s.

The marriage of Robert Earl of Somerset and the Lady Frances Herbert was solemnized Dec. 26, 1613, being St. Stephen's day, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Her father gave her in marriage, and the Dean of Westminster preached. Their fees were 40l.

The marriage of the two honourable persons Sir John Villars, Knt. and Gentleman of the Prince's bedchamber, and the Lady Frances, youngest daughter of the honourable Sir Edward Coke, Knt. and of the Lady Hatton his wife, was solemnized on Monday Oct. 29, 1616, by the Bishop of Winchester. The King gave her in his Chapel Royal at Hampton Court. Fees 40l."

Gazette, Feb. 28. 1712. "It being her Majesty's royal intention to touch for the evil on Wednesday the 19th of March next, and so to continue weekly during Lent, it is her Majesty's command that tickets shall be delivered the day before at the office in Whitehall; and that all persons shall bring a certificate, signed by the minister and churchwardens of their respective parishes, that they never have received the royal touch."

The antient ceremonial or acts of humility assigned our Monarchs for Maunday Thursday is performed in this Chapel, when the King's Sub-almoner washes the feet of a certain number of poor men, and presents them with clothing and money.

In April, 1753, "Dr. Thomas, sub-almoner, deputed by his Majesty, washed the feet of 70 poor men and women, in imitation of our Saviour washing his disciples feet. After which his Majesty's gift, being 20 shillings, and 70 new silver pence, in two purses, with a platter of fish, woollen cloth, linen, &c. were delivered to 141 persons, who all dined in the chapel. The gift to each is worth upwards of three guineas." *Univ. Mag. 1753.*

PRIVY GARDEN.

Sir Christopher Wren was ordered by Queen Anne, in the year 1705, to erect a wall to inclose that part of the garden which contained a fountain, as a pleasure ground to the house inhabited by the Scotch Commissioners appointed to settle the terms of the Union of the two Kingdoms.

TENNIS

TENNIS COURT, WHITEHALL.

May, 1708. A grant unto Thomas Chaplin of the office of Master or Keeper of the Tennis-court near the Cock-pit in Whitehall, and all other Tennis-courts which Horatio Moore, Esq. deceased lately enjoyed, with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, during her Majesty's pleasure (except the grounds, building, and lodgings adjoining to the same Tennis-court near the Cock-pit, which are now enjoyed by the Duke of Montague and Earl of Rochester, or either of them), with the fees of eight pence *per diem*, and 120l. *per annum*, payable quarterly, out of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

The Earl of Holderness obtained a grant of a piece of ground between the ruins of the chapel and the Privy stairs in 1718, for the erection of a house, and his Majesty about the same time gave the Earl of Albemarle's house to the Earl of Portland.

The ruins of the chapel were granted to and taken down, 1719, by George Treby, Esq. Secretary at War, who intended to build there.

The wharf at Whitehall, was granted in 1719, to William Benson, Esq. Ex Surveyor-general of his Majesty's works for 30 years at 300l. *per annum*.

The members of the Houses of Parliament found the gateways between the Banqueting house and St. Stephen's very inconvenient long before they made a resolve to remedy those inconveniences. However, in 1722 they employed Sir Thomas Hewet, Surveyor-general, to examine them, who reported they *might be widened to fourteen feet nine inches* for 105l. provided the consent of the Earl of Rochester could be obtained for the alteration in the South gateway.

The two gateways near the Cock-pit, inhabited by the Earl of Rochester and the Heer Van Huls, were ordered to be taken down in 1723, to facilitate the passage to and from St. Stephen's Chapel and Westminster hall.

SCOTLAND YARD

was so termed from that portion of the precinct of the Palace having been many centuries past appropriated for the residence of the Kings of Scotland when in England, where they had grand apartments more probably than a distinct palace, as they generally came to the British Court to do homage for the fiefs they held from our Monarchs, or as prisoners.

One part of this district is still denominated "The Silver Scullery."

In Scotland yard was the residence of the famous Sir John Vanbrugh, whose house is ridiculed by Dean Swift:

"At length we in the rubbish spy,

A thing resembling a goose pye."

George II. by letters patent, dated March 27, 15th year of his reign, granted, for a valuable consideration, to James Duke of Chandos, the wharf, dock, and old carpenter's yard in North Scotland-yard, within the precinct of Whitehall, and the messuage, &c. then late in the possession of Sir Stephen Fox, a little garden near the Wood-yard, the ground used for a public passage, the rooms called the Old Bakehouse, a stable, and coach-house, near the Guard-house, and three passages to the above places, for 50 years, at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. All those premises were afterwards assigned to Hugh Duke of Northumberland for the residue of the term.

The same Monarch, Jan. 29, 30th year of his reign, demised to the above Hugh then Earl of Northumberland, all the piece of ground within or near Scotland-yard, before in the tenure of the Board of Works, for 31 years, at the rent of 16l. 13s. 4d. Those the Duke offered to exchange for some ground at Teignmouth on which barracks were erected.

A messuage and other buildings, with a garden, in the South-east part of Privy-garden, were granted to Charles Duke of Richmond by the Crown in 1781, for 29 years, from 1802, valued at 400l. *per annum*. Fine 460l.; rent 71l. 10s. And the vacant ground in Privy-garden lying before the houses of the Dukes of Richmond and Montague, Earl of Holderness, and others, on which no buildings are to be erected, was conveyed to the first-named Duke and others in 1763 for 28 years and a half, valued at 30l. *per annum*; rent 10l. These particulars will serve

serve to shew the terms on which Lady Catharine Pelham, the Earl of Pembroke, the Duke of Portland, &c. &c. have held, and do hold those valuable pieces of ground.

The house of the Duke of Richmond, erected from a plan drawn by the Earl of Burlington, was burnt a few years past accidentally, and is now in ruins.

Portland-house, built *circa* 1735, is said to have been from a design by the Earl of Pembroke.

Bernard Smith, the celebrated organ-builder to the Queen, was indulged with the use of an apartment or house at Whitehall, called in consequence the Organ Builder's Workhouse. The last work of that excellent Artist was advertised to be disposed of Jan. 1711-2, which is described to have been 20 feet high, 12 broad, with 10 stops, room for two more, and four echo's. The advertisement concludes, "and will be sold a great pennyworth."

Ward, the famed quack-doctor, whose pills were long considered an universal remedy, died at Whitehall; but his executors, much to their credit, declared, in an advertisement, that though he had left great quantities of his preparations, they were determined to sell them to those who applied, merely by name, without vouching for a medicine of which they knew nothing but by report.

A dispute originated between the vestry of St. Martin's and the Board of Green Cloth; the former having demanded the payment of parochial taxes for the site of the Palace and Scotland-yard, which they supported, by proving their maintenance of the poor of those places. The Board resisted, on the plea that the demand was a breach of privilege. After several years had elapsed, Mr. Erington, of Long Acre, then a parish officer, resolved to have the matter determined, though threatened with commitment, if he presumed to sign a warrant of distress upon any inhabitant. Undismayed he commenced his operations, and the officers executed two; one on Sir Thomas Hailes, of Scotland-yard, and the other on Mr. Fleetcroft, Surveyor to the Board of Works, for the poor-rates. Sir Thomas submitted his grievances to Mr. Onflow, the Speaker of the House of Commons; but that gentleman declared the warrants were by no means a breach of privilege, as all persons, whether members of Parliament or not, were liable to taxation. This patriotic gentleman then insisted that, as Whitehall *had been* a palace, the inhabitants were exempt from taxes; on this plea issue was joined before Lord Mansfield in 1758, who declared, on summing up the evidence, that though Whitehall was once a palace, no man could then suppose it such when many held houses there with

with their places, and others by lease from the Crown, who in case of resumption had a right to be paid for their interests. The verdict, as must have been anticipated by the reader, was in favour of the parish.

The Northern extremity of Privy Garden terminates in a most confused and unpleasant manner with fifty narrow passages, formed by sheds, blank walls, the residences of the nobility, and the workshops of the tradesmen; but from the Banqueting-house Southward there is an irregular area, half grass, half gravel, that disfigures the tolerably handsome houses on the East side, the magnificent front of the Banqueting-house, and the fine bronze statue of James II. near it, which stands on a stone pedestal, in the habit of a *Roman Emperor*, though an *abdicated* Monarch. There is but one fault in the figure, and that is the attitude. The King seems to point with a baton at the earth, to which his eyes are directed; but why? Surely this is an egregious error. However, perhaps the Artist may have been *commanded* to model the statue thus; and if not, his mistake is more than counterbalanced by the beautiful turns of the muscles, the excellence of the features, and the true folds of the drapery. Some improvements have taken place on the West side of Privy-garden, where the decayed wall, long fringed by pamphlets, ballads, and ragged advertisements, is removed, and replaced by a neat railing of iron, inclosing gravelled walks and young trees.

The STRAND

Probably so called from its vicinity to the real Strand or shore of the Thames, extends from the parish of St. Clement Danes through that of St. Mary and St. Martin's to Charing-cross. This street is very unequally built, but generally contains excellent houses, which are almost without exception richly-furnished shops; yet it is rather crooked, and in some places much too narrow for the incredible number of persons and carriages of every description at all times passing through it.

The Strand *once* consisted of palaces for the Monarch, Archbishops, Bishops, a Royal Hospital, and mansions of the nobility. Yet a complaint occurs in the Rolls of Parliament of the high road between the Temple and the village of Charing being so deep and miry as to be almost impassable.

THE

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY LE STRAND

is certainly the first object of importance in our progress Westward; and shall therefore be first noticed.

This church was termed St. Mary le Strand Cross; but, as the Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI. thought proper to deprive the inhabitants of it, in order to afford a site for his intended palace, our historians have barely mentioned it, some of whom suppose it to have been alluded to in the decretal sentence of Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury, 1222, already mentioned under the name of the *Innocents*.

The parishioners, thus deprived of their place of worship, were compelled to find admittance at the neighbouring churches, till the commissioners for erecting 50 new ones determined this parish should contain one of the number.

According to the report of the Commissioners, the site was purchased of John Walker, Esq. for 244l. 11s. 1d. and Mr. Gibbs's estimate amounted to 8997l.; but the real expence to 16,341l. 1s. 2d.

The old May-pole, often mentioned as in a state of decay in various publications, which stood almost on the site of the present church, was removed in 1713, and a new one erected July 4, opposite Somerset-house, which had two gilt balls and a vane on the summit, decorated on rejoicing days with flags and garlands.

When the second May-pole was taken down in May 1718, Sir Isaac Newton procured it from the inhabitants, and afterwards sent it to the Rev. Mr. Pound, rector of Wanstead, Essex, who obtained permission from Lord Castlemain to erect it in Wanstead Park for the support of the then largest telescope in Europe, made by Monsieur Hugon, and presented by him to the Royal Society, of which he was a member. This enormous instrument, 125 feet in length, had not long remained in the park, when the following limping verses were affixed to the Maypole:

“Once I adorn'd the Strand,

But now have found

My way to pound,

In Baron Newton's land;

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Where

Where my aspiring head aloft is rear'd,
 T'observe the motions of the ethereal herd.
 Here sometimes rais'd a machine by my fide,
 Through which is seen the sparkling milky tide;
 Here oft I'm scented with a balmy dew,
 A pleasing blessing which the Strand ne'er knew.
 There stood I only to receive abuse,
 But here converted to a nobler use;
 So that with me all passengers will say,
 I'm better far than when the Pole of May."

The first stone of St. Mary's was laid Feb. 25, 1714, the steeple finished 7 Sept. 1717, and the church consecrated Jan. 1, 1723. The patronage is vested in the King.

RECTORS.

John Heylin *, D. D. the first rector; Prebendary of Westminster, 1743; and Chaplain in ordinary to the King, died Aug. 11, 1759, æt. 74.

Charles Tarrant †, M. A. 1759; resigned.

James Robinson Hayward, M. A. ‡ 1781; the present rector, 1806.

The King ordered the sum of 30l. *per annum* to be paid from the Treasury, for the use of the poor of this parish in 1730; and the ensuing return was made by Robert Bygrave, vestry clerk 1762. "I do humbly certify, that the total rent charge to the poor and scavengers rates of the said parish the last year amounted to 5443l. which at 1s. 4d. in the pound that was charged the last year to the poor's rate of the said parish came to 367l. 17s. 4d.; and at 3d. in the pound to the scavengers' rate came to 68l. and 9d.; but by reason of several of the tenants leaving their houses, and houses standing empty, that year was collected and received the sum of 359l. 6s. only of the said poor's rate, and the sum of 64l. and 9d. only of the said scavengers' rate. The palace of Somerset house within the

* Of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1708; M. A. 1714; D. D. Regius Comitiis 1728; and had a dispensation in 1742 to hold the vicarage of Sunbury, Middlesex. He published two sermons before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, 1720, 1728; Theological Lectures, 1749, 4to. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. See vol. I. p. 162.

† Afterwards rector of St. George Bloomsbury. He died in 1791. See vol. II. p. 182, and a full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 191.

‡ R. Co. also of H. et ham, in Kent.

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saïd parish being not charged either to the poor or scavengers rates, his Majesty allowing a bounty of 30 l. a year to the saïd parish in lieu thereof; and the pavement before the same is kept in repair by his Majesty's Board of Works."

There are no pillars within the church; but the walls have two ranges of pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders. The intercolumniations of the former contain plain pannels; the latter are alternately filled by arched windows and pannels with the entablatures and enrichments complete.

The cieling forms a semi-oval, with small arches in the sides over each window, and is divided into a number of squares and lozenges, crowded with ornaments.

There is but one gallery, that for the organ, which is neat, and very small.

The Sacrarium is a semicircle fronted by double pillars of the above orders and a pediment with the King's arms: but the interior consists only of the Corinthian story, the arch of which is enriched by Cherubim, the Triangle, and a Glory. The windows have crimson drapery, and the side intercolumniations paintings of the Passion and Annunciation, by Brown, which are good pictures in some particulars, and very incorrect in others. The communion-cloth, of crimson velvet richly embroidered with silver, the date 1712, was given, I believe, by Mrs. James, printress.

The pulpit is handsome, but absurdly placed immediately before the altar. The interior of this church is far inferior to the exterior in grandeur and proportion, though there is something very attractive in the sides; but the West end, and the pediment above the Sacrarium, are in a bad taste, and the latter is strangely incorrect. The cieling bears so many clumsy ornaments, that it appears to weigh down the walls; the Sacrarium must, however, be allowed to be extremely beautiful.

There are no monuments.

The outside is composed of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, with niches between the pillars of the former, and singularly grand windows between those of the latter. The upper entablature supports a balustrade and urns. The front has a beautiful portico, a pediment and a grand steeple, which are seen to great advantage for a considerable distance in the Strand, Mr. Gibbs having been far more fortunate in this instance than in the site of his other superb church of St. Martin's in the Fields.

The parish of St. Mary le Strand contains 166 houses, inhabited by 796 males and 908 females.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Edmund Seymour, eldest son of Sir John Seymour, father-in-law to Henry VIII. and uncle of Edward VI. is said by some of our Historians to have been pious, an ardent Protestant, just, and generous, with one only fault, or rather infirmity, which was hastiness of temper. If this character is the result of deliberate examination and truth, the unhappy termination of his life is greatly to be lamented. That it may be so is extremely probable; in short, soldiers are generally "open, bold, and brave."

The first military act of Seymour's life recorded, is his landing at Calais with the Duke of Suffolk in 1523, and his subsequent gallantry at Bray, Roye, and Montdidier, which procured him the honour of Knighthood from the commander in chief at Roye.

In the year 1537, when Earl of Hertford, he was sent to France to determine the boundaries of the British dominions in that country; and in 1541, to Scotland, with the Duke of Norfolk, to compel the Scotch to pay their withheld homage. Three years afterwards he went a second time as General of the Forces intended to subdue the refractory spirit then prevailing there, which he accomplished by the capture and burning of Leith and Edinburgh; whence he marched to England, and immediately embarked to assist Henry VIII. employed in attempting the reduction of Boulogne. When that important place surrendered, the Earl attacked a French army of 14,000 men encamped near it, with auxiliary German troops, and entirely defeated them.

In 1545, Seymour repeated his brilliant contests with the Scotch and French, united in ravaging the borders, and at Boulogne, and was equally successful. In the following year, the Earl succeeded Surrey as governor of the town, to which he conveyed a reinforcement of near 10,000 men. This circumstance and his skill probably produced the peace that immediately succeeded.

From the above period till this nobleman became Protector nothing warlike occurred. In the first year of his administration he attempted an union by marriage between the crowns of England and Scotland; but, disappointed in this laudable measure, and exasperated by the manner in which his wishes were frustrated, he assembled an army, invaded Scotland, and gained the important victory of Muffelburgh.

Thus

Thus closed the military life of the Duke of Somerset, to whom the country is indebted for the comparative tranquillity enjoyed since that memorable battle, which convinced our brethren in courage that it was useless longer to contend against superiority of numbers.

His offices in a civil capacity were numerous and important during the reign of Henry, to whom he was an Esquire of the Household, and Challenger before him at a Royal Christmas kept at Greenwich. When Cardinal Wolsey went on an embassy to France, Seymour accompanied him; and was afterwards present at his Sovereign's interview with Francis King of France, as Esquire for the King's body. On Henry's marriage with his sister he received the title of Viscount Beauchamp, and the joint office, with Sir Richard Buckley, of Chancellor and Chamberlain of North Wales, and Captain of the island of Jersey.

He was created Earl of Hertford in 1537, and had livery of the lands of Sir William Sturmei in 1540; and was soon after made Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, Lord Great Chamberlain of England for life, and Lieutenant-general of the North.

The University of Cambridge elected him their Chancellor in 1546. Thus far the Earl enjoyed the utmost prosperity, and possibly without envy; but Henry VIII. died Jan. 28, 1547; and from that day his misfortunes commenced. The King appointed him one of his executors, a member of his son's council, and left him 500l. by his will; upon which Seymour brought his nephew Edward VI. from Hertford to London, where the Council unanimously declared him Governor of the infant Monarch, and Protector of the Realm, till the King attained the 18th year of his age. The appointment of the Lord Treasurer to the barony of Seymour, and his advancement to the Dukedom of Somerset immediately succeeded; and all this preferment occurred between the 28th of January and July 19, in addition to the office of Earl Marshal, and a pension of 8000 marks *per annum*.

The young King's subsequent especial explanatory grants must have been suggested by the Duke, and in all probability precipitated his ruin. Those certainly intrusted him with powers fit only to be exercised by the Council; in short they made him absolute in declaring war, making peace, and deciding on life, death, and forfeitures.

The third year of his reign demonstrated the jealousy his consequence excited, when most of the Nobility deserted the Court, and John Viscount Lisle became his

his avowed enemy, who proceeded to actual rebellion, by promoting the seizure of the Tower and the appointment of a new Governor.

The Protector was so little prepared for this event, that he retired alarmed with the King from Hampton Court to Windsor Castle, which he immediately directed to be fortified. He then demanded the assistance of Lord Russell with such forces as he could collect, and prepared to resist his enemies assembled in armed numbers, and doubly armed with the foulest calumnies; but in the midst of this warlike attitude Somerset was weak enough to surrender the King, and with him his own person, which the Lords committed to the Tower, where he was confined three months. During that period they endeavoured to substantiate some charge that would on trial affect his life; but, foiled in this base attempt, they prevailed on him to acknowledge the justice of his imprisonment, and to implore the King's clemency. That the Lords *directed*; he was pardoned, and became merely a Privy counsellor.

Somerset's friends sincerely wished a reconciliation between him and the then Earl of Warwick; and, as the means of insuring it, proposed and effected an alliance of their families, by the marriage of Viscount Lisle, son of the Earl, to Anne, daughter of the Duke. Several symptoms of relaxation followed this marriage; but, as the young King proceeded in the power of discrimination rapidly, and felt the ties of consanguinity more powerful, Warwick began to dread a second Protectorate, to which the Commons seemed much inclined; and the appointment of the Duke to the lieutenancy of the counties of Buckingham and Berks seemed to confirm his fears, now extremely hostile. The violence of the Duke's temper led him into unjustifiable measures, which cannot be palliated even by the inveterate animosity of Warwick: one of those was a determination to assassinate him at his house, with the assistance of some of his friends. When the half-relenting Nobleman entered Warwick's mansion for the commission of this black intent, he found his enemy retired to rest, and a kind reception, which utterly disarmed him. Sir John Thynn, his Secretary, asked him if he had done the deed. "No," replied the Duke. "Then" *you* are undone, said the other.

Betrayed by his own party, who related the intended murder to Warwick then Duke of Northumberland, the Duke was in this instance justly committed to the Tower, with several others charged as his accomplices; amongst whom were his Dutchess, his Secretary, and Sir Michael Stanhope, Lord Paget, the Earl of Arundel, and Lord Dacre of the North.

Many

Many rumours were dispersed by Northumberland and his adherents, tending to render Somerset odious to the publick, which were as generally discredited. However the charge of premeditated assassination proved sufficient for his purpose, without that of treason. His trial commenced December 1, 1551, before the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, and 27 Peers, who acquitted him of treason, but sentenced him to death under a statute then in force, which decreed that punishment without benefit of clergy to those who conspired against the life of a Privy-counsellor.

The impartial reader will allow that, though Northumberland may have been implacable and sanguinary in pursuing this prosecution, the Duke's Peers could do no other than pronounce him guilty: and he must draw an unfavourable inference against that nobleman, that he did not command the Royal pardon in favour of an uncle instead of preventing it.

Two months elapsed before the wishes of his enemies prevailed; but on the 22d of January, 1552, they had the inhuman satisfaction of seeing him elevated on a scaffold at Tower-hill, which was surrounded by thousands, who had been positively but vainly required to remain within their houses by a precept from the Lord Mayor. On that scaffold he died, with the utmost intrepidity and Christian meekness. Sir John Fenn observes, in a letter to Mr. Granger, "I have been lately looking into all such of our Histories of England, and lives of great men, as I could procure, to see what character, upon the whole view of them, might fairly be affixed to Protector Somerset. The result is, I do not think they have done him justice. Most indeed allow him many good qualities; but there comes a counterbalance of various charges, of extravagance and mal-administration, warranted indeed by the accusations of his enemies; but, I believe, little deserved by the Duke.

"The reason I undertook the search was this: looking over some old and thrown-aside writings, I found a roll, which upon examination proved to be the Duke of Somerset's Cofferer's account of all moneys by him received and disbursed to the said Duke's use, from April 1, 1548, to 2 Ed. VI. Oct. 7, 1551, 5 Ed. VI. The length of that part of the roll which relates to the receipts is about 8 feet and a half; of that which contains the disbursements 23 feet. The whole length 31 feet and a half; breadth 1 foot four inches.

"I am thus particular to shew you how much it contains; it is written in a very fair law hand, and was drawn up by an order, dated Aug. 5, 1552, from "Sir Rycharde

charde Sackvyle, Kt. Chancellor of the Court of the Augmentations and Revenues of his Highnes crowne, and Sir Walter Mildmaye, Knt. one of the General Surveyors of the said Courte. It is examined and signed by both of them.

“It contains numberless curious particulars, from which many striking traits of his Grace’s character might by an ingenious pen be in some measure truly delineated. To give you an abstract of it is impossible. I will give you the sums total, and would, if I could, do more, as I know you are fond of such private histories.

	£.	s.	d.
“Within the time of the account (3 years and a half) were received — — — — —	50,722	2	7½
“Within the same time were disbursed — — — — —	50,911	13	3½
Due to the said Cofferer	189	10	7½
With many other articles, which cost	734	17	0½
	924	7	8

“This sum at the date of the account, May 18, 1553, 7 Ed. VI. was due to the said Cofferer, for which he, and afterwards his widow, petitioned Queen Mary for the payment, but, I believe, without success.

	£.	s.	d.
“The heads of the disbursements are these which follow :			
“Household charges of all kinds — — — — —	18,611	6	4
“Apparel, liveries, wages, fees, annuities, alms, rewards, &c. — — — — —	10,063	0	0¼
“Works, buildings, and reparations — — — — —	17,179	2	1
“Moneys delivered to divers persons, &c. — — — — —	5,058	4	10¼
	50,911	13	3½

“Amongst the accounts of buildings, Somerset-house is very particularly mentioned. There is the expence of every article. The whole cost 10,091 l. 9 s. 2 d.; but was not completed at the Duke’s death; had it been so, more artist’s names might probably have been added to Mr. Walpole’s catalogue.

“Thomas Magnus, Prebendary (afterwards, I suppose, the great Doctor), was retained by the Duke in 1548 at an annuity of 15 l. 11 s. 2 d. as his chaplain, I believe.

“Two

“Two other clerks are mentioned the next year at larger salaries.

“There was expended on Syon-house within the time of the above account 5546l. 18 s. 10 d. *”

Such was the man that received the grant of the site of Somerset-house, who has been generally (and I must add justly) charged with sacrilege, in destroying more than one church to erect his palace, but it was the taste of his time; ecclesiastical structures were numerous, and therefore held in no estimation, yet I am afraid we moderns have imitated this fashion in one or two instances that might be mentioned.

After the decease of the unfortunate Somerset, the palace devolved to the crown, which has held the ground from that period till the present.

The front to the Strand consisted of a centre and wings, the former composed of a Doric basement with four pillars and an entablature, a large arched gate, and niches: the second and third ranges were Ionic, with a niche over the arch in the second, and double columns in the third: spacious windows filled the intercolumniations.

The wings were large windows separated by Doric and Ionic pillars, and their entablatures under pediments; the rest of the facade had eight windows with pediments.

The annexed plate will shew the South front as it stood during the Interregnum.

Subsequently a flight of steps led from the Thames to a terrace supported on arches, and a gate with two piers and vases, and reclining River Gods on the sides, through which the spectator entered the garden, interspersed with avenues of trees, grass-plats, graveled walks, and a fountain.

The centre of this front of the palace by Inigo Jones consisted of a rustic arched basement, and a range of Corinthian pilasters, and their entablature, including the windows of state apartments and those of an attick: the wings were extremely irregular, and not worth describing.

Somerset-house was occasionally made use of by the Court till the reign of Charles the First, but after 1642 the House of Commons assumed a dictatorial jurisdiction, the first act of which was evidently aimed at Henrietta Maria.

“13 Martii 1643, Ordered, that all the vestments and utensils belonging to the altars and chapel † of Somerset-house be *forthwith burnt*: and the Committee to

* Letters to and from the Rev. James Granger.

† A monastery of monks within a chapel founded in or near Somerset House, otherwise Denmark House, where many English subjects resorted contrary to law. It was ordered, Nov. 10, 1642, that

to examine further for Pope's bulls, by whose authority *this convent* was established, and by whom procured." The Committee were ordered besides to make an inventory, and to deliver the hangings and household furniture to the keeper of the palace for the Queen's use, part of which were claimed and received by an agent of France. The House ordered another Committee, in January 1647-8, to *break open* the locks of the Chapel at Somerset-house, erect seats and a pulpit, and to sell every article within it they did not wish to preserve.

April 5, 1653, Parliament voted the Chapel for the use of French Protestants during pleasure.

"1659, Resolved, that Somerset-house, with all and every the appurtenances, be forthwith exposed to sale, and improved to the best advantage of the Commonwealth, for and towards the satisfaction of the great arrears and pay due unto the army." These were never paid, nor the palace sold.

"April 1692. The Queen Dowager hath finally left Somerset-house, and is gone for Dover, in order to embark for Calais: she was saluted by the guns on the Tower as she passed over the bridge; and a numerous body of coaches with persons of quality of both sexes bore her Majesty company out of town."

Gentleman's Journal, 1692, p. 25.

This extract alludes to the Queen of Charles II. who, with her husband, had the good fortune to expel the usurpers of her father and mother in law's palaces: she was then on her way to Portugal, where she died.

Queen Anne issued orders in 1711 to prepare Somerset Chapel for the celebration of Divine Service, according to the Established Ritual; and it was opened, Sunday April 15, with a suitable sermon preached by the Bishop of Bristol (Dr. Robinson.)

The Duke D'Aumont, Ambassador from the court of France after the Peace of 1712, had three houses converted into one*, with a chapel within it, in Great Ormond-street, for his residence. A fire having destroyed them, which broke out while his Grace and a select party were at dinner; the Queen offered him apartments in this palace, where he soon after gave a grand masquerade to 600 persons.

the Sheriffs do cause the altar, and such crucifixes, images, and monuments of idolatry, in the chapel and monastery, to be demolished, saving the body of the structure of the said chapel and monastery: at the same time the monks were ordered to depart from the kingdom in a month. On the 13th March following, the Capuchins there were ordered to be taken into custody, for sending them into France; and that the Earl of Warwick give directions for a ship for that purpose.

* Qu. Powis-house?

As.

As the Duke had received threatening letters, the Queen issued a proclamation, with a reward of 500*l.* for the discovery of the incendiaries.

The Dutch Embassadors Van Duivenvorde and Van Borselen were entertained, and resided at Somerset House, after their public entry, in 1714.

The Russian Ambassador gave a most magnificent ball at this palace, to the King and Royal Family, February 8, 1755.

Previous to April 1763, M. Quirini and M. Morosini, Embassadors Extraordinary from the Republic of Venice, were entertained at the King's expence within Somerset House.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh slept the first night after his arrival in London at Somerset House; and was married the next day, Jan. 12, 1764, to his Majesty's sister, the Princess Augusta.

Government soon after determined to rebuild Somerset House, but for far different purposes than the reception of crowned heads and their representatives. It is now indeed a most superb palace, and admirably described in the following statement laid before the House of Commons, May 1, 1780, by Sir William Chambers the Architect.

“ The building which faces the Strand is now almost completely finished: it extends in front 135 feet, is 61 feet deep, and has two wings each 46 feet wide, and 42 in depth, the whole being seven story high; is faced with Portland stone, built with hard Greystock bricks, Russian timber, and the best materials of all kinds; and is covered, part with copper, part with lead, or Westmoreland slate.

“ All the fronts of this structure are decorated with a rustic arcade basement, a Corinthian order of columns and pilasters, enriched windows, balustrades, statues, marks, medallions, and various other ornamental works, necessary to distinguish this principal and most conspicuous part of the design; which being in itself trifling when compared with the whole, required not only particular forms and proportions, but likewise some profusion of ornaments, to mark its superiority. Decorations too have been more freely employed in the vestibule of entrance, and in all the public apartments of this building, than will be necessary in the remainder of the work; because the vestibule, open to the most frequented street in London, is a general passage to every part of the whole design; and the apartments are intended for the reception of useful learning and polite arts, where, it is humbly presumed, specimens of elegance should at least be attempted. The work just

described forms the upper part of a large quadrangular court, being in width 210 and in depth 296 feet, which is to be furrounded with buildings 54 feet deep and six story high, containing the Navy, the Navy Pay, the Victualing, and the Sick and Hurt Offices, the Ordnance Office, the Stamp, Salt, and Tax Offices, the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, and the Offices of the Dutchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, also the Offices of the two Auditors of Imprests and the Pipe, the Treasurer's Remembrancer, the Clerk of the Estreats, and Comptroller of the Pipe, with various apartments for Secretaries and other persons whose residence in their several offices has been judged convenient for the public service. All these buildings furrounding the said court are now raised two stories high (excepting at one corner, where the old palace yet standing has prevented it), they have two floors laid on, and the third story carried up to a considerable height on all, the which forms the bottom of the court, and at the same time makes a considerable portion of the great river front, which, when finished, is according to the general design, to extend 800 feet.

“ This work is likewise all faced with stone, is built of the best materials in the most substantial manner possible, and set on brick foundations, a great part of them laid in the bed of the river, with various expensive but necessary precautions, and others sunk through loose made ground 10, 12, and even 16 feet deep. The greatest part of the vaults too furrounding the areas of this large quadrangle are turned, as also a great part of the cross passage of communication from the areas on one side to those on the other, which are all built of hard greystocks, with stone plinths, necessarily set in most parts on very deep brick foundations. Besides the progress made in the extensive works already mentioned, the foundations are laid, at a very considerable expence, in the river, for the embankment to the extent of 438 feet, by a width of 46 feet, upon which is raised a rustic granite basement 13 feet 7 inches high, with a range of arched stone galleries and apartments built thereon, all to the same extent, and at this time raised in some parts to the height of 18 feet 1 inch, and in others to the height of 28 feet, having one floor already on, and the centres ready to set for turning the arches which are to support the street of the terrace.

“ The building now erecting on the site of Somerset House is of a very uncommon kind, unusually extensive, intricately complicated, and attended with many and great difficulties in the execution, whence it was at first, and is even yet, impossible to form an exact estimate of the expence. As far however as the architect's judgement

judgement and experience in business can guide him, he thinks it will certainly not exceed the sum of 250,000l."

The produce of the sale of Ely-house was applied towards the expences of Somerset-house.

The palace of Somerset-house was rated, and paid to the Commissioners of the Land Tax acting for the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the fourth year of William and Mary, 1691. *per annum*, which was regularly continued till 1707, after which time the deficiencies were raised upon the inhabitants of the rest of the liberty, notwithstanding numbers of families occupied most of the apartments and buildings within and belonging to the palace.

The antient chapel, where the following baptisms, marriages, and burials, were celebrated, (for which I am indebted to Mr. Richardson,) was finally closed in 1777.

Extracts from the original Register.

The baptisms begin in 1732; but, previous to those, it will be necessary to notice a baptism mentioned in the Newspapers in the reign of George I.

The chief of the Yamansees, a tribe of Indians resident near the Carolinas in North America, had the piety and fortitude to intrust his son, aged 19, to the care of Dr. Johnson, one of the Missionaries sent to that country by the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, in order that he might be brought to England for instruction: not long after his arrival, the Bishop of London baptized him with the name of George, at Somerset-house chapel, in the presence of his sponsors, Lady Conyers, Lord Carteret, and Abel Kettilby, Esq.

"The above and beneath is the hand-writing of my old chapel-keeper Charles Banner, appointed by Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, as being Dean of the Royal Chapels, by whom I was appointed preacher of Somerset-house chapel in November 1741. In June 1764, Dr. Terrick then Bishop of London and Dean of the King's chapels (knowing from me that there was not, nor would there be, any salary allowed to the chaplain while it continued under the Dean of the chapel) gave up the nomination of the chaplain to the Lord Chamberlain (then Earl Gower), who immediately granted a warrant for my being sworn-in Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty for Somerset-house, with a salary of 100l. a year (in 1769 Lord Hertford added 40l.); which is still allowed me, though the chapel be shut up. Jan. 1777. LEWIS BRUCE."

"June 30, 1732, Robert Wilton, educated a Quaker, baptized, aged 19 years 8 months and 26 days.

"Dec.

"Dec. 18, 1743, Mary, daughter of Lord Henry Beauclerk, of Somerset-house.

"Henry Beauclerk, son of the Lord Henry Beauclerk, was born 12th of August, and baptized the 2d of September 1745, by the Rev. Mr. Bruce.

"Nov. 17, 1746, Charlotte, the daughter of Lord Henry Beauclerk, was baptized in Somerset-house, by the reader, Mr. George Adams.

"Jan. 8, 1747-8, Martha, daughter of Lord Henry Beauclerk, was born on the 12th day of December 1747, and baptized Jan. 8, as above written, by the Rev. Dr. Bruce.

"1749, on the 5th day of October, Ann, the daughter of the Lord Henry Beauclerk, was born, and on the 27th day of the same month was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Bruce.

"1770, Sept. 6, Henry, son of the Honourable and Reverend Henry Beauclerk, baptized by Rev. Mr. Smith."

Lord Henry Beauclerk was the fourth son of Charles Duke of St. Alban's, by Lady Diana Vere, eldest daughter and coheir of Aubrey de Vere, last Earl of Oxford, and born August 11, 1701. This nobleman married Mary sister and heir of Nevil Lord Lovelace in December 1738, by whom he had the above issue. The Hon. and Rev. Henry I suppose to have been the son baptized in 1745.

There are but 39 baptisms from 1732 to 1777.

Marriages commence 1718.

1718, July 7, Sir Edward Des Bouverie and Mary Smith.

The following *names* are not less rare than singular :

1719, May 27, *Simon Peter* and *Ann Greygoose*.

1720, July 3, Thomas Wentworth, Esq. and Elizabeth Lord.

1721, Sept. 19, William Northey, Esq. and Abigail Webster.

— Dec. 21, Peter Chester, S. T. P. and Sarah Webb.

1723, April 2, William Strickland, Esq. and Catharine Sambrook.

— May 28, Richard Harcourt, Esq. and Elizabeth Bannastre.

— Oct. 10, Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq. and Ann Lutwyche.

1724, June 11, Sir William St. Quintin, Baronet, and Rebecca Thompson.

The ancestors of this very antient family said to have derived their names from St. Quintin in France, certainly accompanied William of Normandy to England, the

the first Baronet of which was created in 1641. Sir William represented Thirsk in Parliament temp. George I. His lady was the daughter of Sir John Thompson, Knight, Lord Mayor of London 1737; by whom he had issue four sons and the same number of daughters. Lady St. Quintin died in 1757.

1724, Sept. 24, William Jones, Esq. and Lady Frances Norton.

1725, March 12, Sir John Shadwell and Anne Binns.

— July 15, Sir John Frederick, Bart. and Barbara Kennerley.

Sir John Frederick, son of the Lord Mayor of London of that name, was advanced to the dignity of Baronet June 10, 1723; and had two sons by Miss K. his successors in the title. Sir John died in 1755; his lady in 1749.

1731, Feb. 22, Mark Halpenn and the Lady Elizabeth Lawley.

— May 1, Sir William Sanderfon, Bart. and Priscilla Bicknell.

— July 12, George Fox, Esq. and the Honourable Lady Harriet Benson.

1739, March 5, Sir Thomas Brand, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middlesex, widower, Knight, and Jane Hume, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county aforesaid, spinster.

1740-1, March 1, Thomas Parker, Esq. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, widower, and Martha Cranmer, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, widow.

1742, Aug. 8, Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, of Pollimore in the county of Devon, Baronet, bachelor, and Jane Codrington, of Wrexhall in the county of Somerset, spinster.

1743, July 8, the Rev. Whadham Knatchbull, LL. D. of Chilham in the county of Kent, bachelor, and Harriet Parry, of Oakfield in the county of Berks, spinster.

— Nov. 12, William de Grey, Esq. of the Middle Temple, London, bachelor, and Mary Cowper, of the parish of St. John Westminster, spinster.

1746-7, Jan. 6, Edwin Lascelles, of the parish of Harewood in the county of York, Esq. bachelor, and Elizabeth Dawes, of the parish of Easingwold in the same county, spinster.

1747, Jan. 19, Moses Da Costa, of Totteridge in the county of Hertford, and Rachael Mendès, otherwise Da Costa, of the parish of St. Stephen Coleman-street.

— Aug. 22, Sir Capel Molyneux, of the city of Dublin in the kingdom of Ireland, Baronet, bachelor, and Elizabeth East, of the parish of St. James Westminster.

1747, Dec. 19, the Hon. Henry Conway, to the Lady Dowager Ailesbury.

1748-9,

1748-9, Feb. 4, William Ashe, of Haytesbury in the county of Wilts, Esq. bachelor, and the Hon. Catharine Powlet, of Edington in the same county.

1751, Sept. 23, the Right Hon. John Thynne, Lord Chedworth, Baron of Chedworth, and Martha Parker, of St. Martin in the Fields.

1754, Feb. 26, Soame Jenyns, of Bottisham in the county of Cambridge, widower, and Elizabeth Gray, of the same parish, spinster.

1755, June 4, married in Somerset-house chapel in the Strand, London, by virtue of a special licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Hon. and Rev. John Aylmer, of Greenwich, bachelor, and Elizabeth Vassmer, of Greenwich, spinster.

— July 17, Rev. Dr. Balthasar Regis, of the parish of Edisham in the county of Kent, a widower, and Charlotte Clayton, of the Royal Palace of Windsor, spinster.

1756, April 8, Sir Hanson Berney, of Kirby Bedon, in the county of Norfolk, Baronet, bachelor, and Catharine Woolball, of Walthamstow, spinster.

1764, Feb. 4, Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath, of the parish of St. James Westminster, and Frances Bishop, of the Palace of St. James, spinster, first Maid of Honour to her Majesty.

1769, May 6, Mr. Robert Travis, bachelor, to Miss *Catharine Gunning*, spinster; Mr. Robert Travis being of the parish of Allhallows, Lombard-street, London; and Miss Catharine Gunning being of Somerset-house.

— Nov. 23, the Rev. Henry Beauclerk, bachelor, to Miss Charlotte Drummond, spinster; Mr. Beauclerk being of Somerset-house, and Miss Drummond of St. Martin in the Fields.

Burials.

All the burials under Somerset-house chapel were by warrant from the Lord Chamberlain's office.

1720, Aug. 21, Mrs. Lee, of Lord Litchfield's family.

1725, Sept. 21, Mrs. Allen, of Somerset-house.

— Sept. 24, Thomas Hutton, Esq. Keeper of Somerset-house.

1726, April 2, Miss Sophia How, of Somerset-house.

Several of the family of Bowen; and, Aug. 21, 1756, William Bowen, Esq.

1758, Nov. 26. William Proctor, Esq.

1770, May 20. Mrs. Watson, daughter of Mr. Bodens, and sister of Colonel Bodens. The last interment, of which there were but 14 between 1720 and 1777.

The

The present SOMERSET HOUSE.

The Royal patronage of the Arts is most conspicuous in this grand building, which contains the apartments of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and those of the Royal Academy of Painting. The two former assemble on the East side of the vestibule of entrance, and the latter on the West.

The Royal Society originated in the philosophical meetings of several scientific men at the lodgings of Bishop Wilkins then resident in Wadham-college, Oxford; where learned conferences at length produced and established a Society which afterwards met at Gresham College, and would probably have arrived to maturity more rapidly had not the Interregnum occurred. When that ceased, Charles II. incorporated the members by a charter, dated April 22, 1663, and declared himself founder, patron, and companion. Since that period, the Royal Society have been constantly employed in the investigation of Philosophical subjects; and have published the result of their labours in more than eighty quarto volumes, illustrated by engravings.

It would be the extreme of injustice not to mention this most valuable Society with the highest honour; but unfortunately I am prevented from giving a description of their pictures* and interesting collections. See vol. II. p. 531.

The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Several unsuccessful, or at least interrupted attempts were made to establish a Society of Antiquaries in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and during those of the succeeding Monarchs; but the firm establishment of this respectable body of men as a Society was reserved for that of George I. when they became of so much consequence as to induce his successor to grant them a charter of incorporation, dated Nov. 2, 1751, in which he styled himself their founder and patron. This charter appointed Martin Folkes, Esq. President, and limits their permanent income to 1000*l. per annum*. The President must be assisted by a Council of 20 Members, one half of whom are elected annually with him; and other officers and the remainder of the Society are required to possess an accurate knowledge of the history and antiquities of their own and foreign nations, and to be loyal and virtuous members of the community.

* A list of original Pictures at the Royal Society's House in 1768 (when in Crane-court) may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVIII. p. 42.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and the two Secretaries of State for the time being, are Visitors of the Society; and have power to regulate and determine disputes, or prevent deviations from the charter. The number of Fellows is not limited by that instrument. At their meetings dissertations and descriptions are read, and illustrative drawings exhibited. Their transactions as a body are under the controul of an elective Director, in the arrangement of communications for publication; of which Fifteen Volumes, illustrated with engravings, and three of *Vetusta Monumenta*, besides a number of single plates, engraved from historical paintings, views and elevations of our cathedrals, are already before the publick.

Accurate lists of the presents received by the Society are annexed to each volume of the *Archæologia*.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

An Academy of Painting was agitated in 1778; and the nobility who projected it appear to have intended to erect the necessary buildings in the centre of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

A Newspaper of Oct. 12, 1723, mentions, as an article of information, "that the Academy of Painting and Sculpture opened on Monday last, *as usual*, in St. Martin's lane."—An academy for students in painting was held in *Queen-street* for some time, till in 1724, the members disagreeing, one part seceded with Vanderbank, who opened an academy in what had been a Presbyterian meeting house; but this soon came to nothing. Sir. James Thornhill, the head of the other party, built a room for the purpose at the back of his house near Covent Garden Theatre, which subsisted till his death in 1734; when his son-in-law Hogarth, becoming possessed of the models, &c. lent them to a Society of Artists, who took a house for the purpose in St. Martin's-lane. They afterwards met at the Turk's head in Gerard-street; and in 1760 first made a public exhibition of paintings, at the great room of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, opposite Beaufort-buildings. Encouraged by success, they next year again exhibited under the title of "A Society of Artists associated for the Relief of the Distressed and Decayed of their own Body, their Widows and Children;" and their exhibitions were continued for several years, in Spring Gardens *, 1764, and afterwards in Pall-mall 1767†, where they were visited by their Majesties on the first of June, and received a present of 100l.

See Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIV. p. 222.

† Ibid. vol. XXXVII. p. 239.

In 1768 the present Royal Academy was instituted, under the immediate patronage of our benign Monarch.

When the plan was matured, the Academy consisted of 35 members; all of whom exhibited in 1769 in the original rooms at the Eastern entrance of Pall-Mall, except George Dance, architect, and William Hoare, of Bath, painter.

Their first exhibition at Somerset House was in 1780.

The proceedings of the Academicians and Associates are under the direction of a President and a Council, who are elected annually, though there have been but three Presidents since 1768: Sir Joshua Reynolds, deceased, Benjamin West, Esq. resigned 1805, and James Wyatt, Esq.

The student cannot be admitted at the Royal Academy unless he produces a correct drawing of a human figure in chalks; if approved, he proceeds to the antique Academy, where Anatomical casts in plaster, and others from celebrated antient statues, as large as the life, are lighted by lamps on all sides of the apartment, before which he seats himself at and on a box, and proceeds to work. When the young artist imagines he is sufficiently expert at sketching and shading, he completes a figure, and presents it to the proper officers, praying for admission to the *alive* room, or that which is appropriated to sketching from females and males hired to stand exposed two hours, the time limited for drawing a *complete figure*.

Those who intend to pursue the art of Sculpture model from the casts by daylight; but there is literally and unfortunately no Academy *for Painting*; that strange deficiency is lamely supplied by lectures, often too abstruse and *sometimes* confused, pronounced in the Exhibition room. Those by Sir Joshua Reynolds are elegant effusions of eloquence.

Premiums are offered, and granted, for productions of superior excellence; and even the Academicians are required to paint probationary pictures, which adorn the walls of the Council-chamber, in History, Landscape, and Natural History; except the East, occupied by the portraits of their present Majesties, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The cieling of this room and that of the library are richly ornamented in stucco, and contain compartments exquisitely painted by Angelica Kauffman with allegorical subjects alluding to the objects of the institution.

The Exhibition of Pictures is annual, and generally commences about Easter. The artists who intend to exhibit send their performances some time previous; which are examined, and approved or rejected by a Committee. When the

rooms are opened, the publick proceed into a beautiful hall, and turn to the right to the *alive* room, filled with architectural drawings, sculptures in marble, and models of busts, monumental figures, &c.

On the West side of the hall a flight of geometrical stone steps, ornamented at the base by the Farnese Hercules and other copies of antique statues, leads to the library, which contains miniatures and oil paintings; the Antique Academy paintings and drawings; and the Council chamber drawings. A continuation of the stairs conducts the spectator to the anti-room, covered with paintings; and finally to the grand exhibition room, where the largest and best pictures are regularly disposed in an admirable light.

The man of taste cannot but lament, when viewing these annual displays of British art, the total want of patronage for the most exalted branch of painting, where historical subjects are generally very rare, and as generally deficient in drawing and colouring; in short, the artist who wishes to advance in fame and prosperity dare not attempt them, or, daring, may starve ere they sell. He therefore becomes a portrait-painter *per force*, or sketches topographical views for publishers of engravings. Hence the eternal collection of unmeaning faces, and numerous, exquisite, but perishable drawings on paper.

Efforts have been made to create encouragement for the historical painter; but they have ever failed, and ever will, while collectors *can* obtain the fine pictures of the Italian and Flemish schools, whose authors frequently perished through want of patronage from *their* contemporaries.

The painter, like the saint, must have been dead 100 years before he can be *canonized*.

The Royal Academicians used to give expensive dinners to the nobility, the gentry, and the exhibitors, at the Free Masons tavern, on the King's birth-day; but, more *economical*, at present they exclude the latter *unless they pay for tickets*, though a vast revenue accrues to the institution from the incredible numbers of eighteen-pences paid to view the *performances of the exhibitors*.

And when in a state of less prosperity, they condescended to celebrate their Sovereign's and Patron's natal day by the efforts of their own pencils, thus described in the London Chronicle, 1770, vol. XXVII. p. 534.

“Yesterday being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, the Royal Academicians gave an elegant entertainment at their house in Pall-mall; and in the evening the whole front of the Royal Academy was illuminated with transparent paintings *as usual, executed by the Academicians*.

“ In

"In the centre compartment appeared a graceful female figure seated, representing Painting surrounded with Genii, some of which guided her pencil, whilst others dictated subjects to her; at her feet were various youths employed in the study of the art; and over her head hovered a celestial form representing Royal munificence, attended by several other figures supporting a cornucopiæ, filled with honours and rewards.

"This whole piece was executed by Mr. Cipriani.

"On the left side of the painting, in another compartment, was represented, by a female figure, Sculpture, standing upon a rock of marble, holding in one hand an antique bust, and in the other the chisel and mallet. This compartment was executed by Mr. West.

"On the right side of Painting, in a third compartment, was represented, by another female figure, Architecture, in a contemplative attitude, holding in her hand a compass, being surrounded with Buildings; and having at her feet the basket, and acanthus root, which gave rise to the Corinthian order. This subject was executed by Mr. Dance.

"Immediately above the centre compartments was a tablet with this inscription: "Royal Academy of Arts, instituted 1768;" and upon the tablet was placed a medallion, on which were represented the portraits of their Majesties, by Mr. Penny. The medallion was surrounded with festoons of flowers, laurel, roses, and myrtle, entwined with trophies of arms, and attributes of Venus and the Graces, painted by Mr. Richards and Mr. Baker.

"On each side of the centre compartment were suspended trophies, alluding to the different arts of design, painted by Mr. Richards and Mr. Wale; and over the side compartments were bas-reliefs in chiaro oscuro, painted by Mr. Cipriani and Mr. Dance, representing various Genii, some employed in executing a colossal bust of the King, and others in framing a magnificent design for a Royal Palace.

"The whole was terminated with the arms, crown, and supporters of England, and with various elegant vases, painted by Mr. Catton; between which were lofty pyramids of lights."

EXETER EXCHANGE.

From St. Mary's church to Exeter Exchange, the Strand is very wide, well built, and adorned with the richest architecture; but the latter building, covered with daubings of monsters and wild beasts, and exhibiting parts of vast Corinthian pillars,

pillars, has a strange grotesque appearance, not a little heightened by the antique habit of Pidcock's sham yeomen of the guard, stationed to invite spectators to the dens of lions, tigers, elephants, ouran-outangs, and a long *et cetera* of animals, rare and interesting to the people of England.

If I understand Stowe correctly, the original Exeter house, or inn for the residence of the Bishops of that see, was situated on the South side of the Strand: near the river, "*on the river of Thames*," are his words; if so, the present Exchange probably stands on the site of the garden belonging to the inn; though Iliff's Survey of London asserts the site was the Bishop of Durham's stables. Our venerable author was ignorant of the founder, but says that Walter Stapleton erected part of the Palace in the reign of Edward II. which received an additional Hall in that of Henry VI. through the munificence of Edmond Lacie, one of Stapleton's successors. After this period Exeter house changed its name to Paget, Leicester, and Essex house. The Lord Treasurer Salisbury appears to have held this or some other ground in the reign of James I. when he erected an Exchange with the ruins of Durham-house stables, which the King condescended to name Britain's Bourse*. But Exeter Exchange, as it now stands, is said to have been built by Dr. Barbon, a speculator in houses, about the time of William and Mary, who mortgaged it to the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Francis Child. In 1708, the lower story contained 48 shops, occupied by milleners; and the upper was in the tenure of the Company of Upholsterers.

John Gumley rented all the upper part of this building in 1714 as a warehouse, for pier and other glasses, framed and unframed; and Sir Richard Steele dedicated part of one of his papers to that which Mr. Sneer in the Critic would have called a puff direct in his favour.

In the year 1721, Mr. Normand Cany exhibited a singular bed for 2 s. 6 d. each person, the product of his own ingenuity; the curtains of which were woven in the most ingenious manner, with feathers of the greatest variety and beauty he could procure; the ground represented white damask mixed with silver and ornaments of various descriptions, supporting vases of flowers and fruits. Each curtain had a purple border a foot in breadth, branched with flowers shaded by scarlet; the valence and bases the same. The bed was 18 feet in height; and from the description must have been a superior effort of genius, equally original with the

* A bill was sent from the Lords to the Commons in 1694, for enabling the guardians of James Earl of Salisbury to make leases of Salisbury-house in the Strand for building. A street of its name was in consequence formed.

works of the South Sea Islanders, whose cloaks, mantles, and caps, grace the collection formed by Captain Cook, now preserved in the British Museum.

The great room was opened in 1764, as an improvement on modern statute halls; and in 1772 Lord Baltimore's body lay in state there previous to its interment at Epsom.

It was afterwards for some years in use as a warehouse for the reception of the printed volumes of the Rolls and Journals of the House of Lords.

Pidcock's exhibition of wild beasts next succeeded; and seems to have superseded all other uses. The lower apartment is now a complete thoroughfare, lined on each side with cutlery, trinkets, books, &c. &c. artfully and pleasingly displayed for sale.

A collection of animals that may vie with this (if it be not a colony of the same under another name) is Mr. *Polito's*, exhibited at the principal fairs round London.

The Savoy, on the South side of the street, and West of Exeter Exchange, has been already noticed. Hence to Southampton-street the Strand is narrow and inconvenient. *Bedford-house*, alluded to in the conveyance of St. Paul's church, was situated in this part of the Strand; and the domain is still marked by the family name and titles in several streets: all of which, with those to the Thames named from the residences of other noble families, are straight, well built, and convenient. It would be useless to repeat Stowe's account of the various mansions in this neighbourhood, already repeated to satiety, except in instances which will afford some new information; I shall therefore confine myself to such only.

DURHAM HOUSE.

Stowe says, "First is Durham-house builded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, who was made Bishop of that see in the year 1545, and sat bishop there 36 years." But the date is evidently an error of the press, in the edition of 1603, for 1345.

The following extract is from a record in the Augmentation office: "July 5, 28 Hen. VIII. Cuthbert Bishop of Durham granted to the King the capital messuage called Durham-place, with its appurtenances; "then a magnificent palace fit for the reception of Royalty, and the exercise of chivalrous feats of jousts and tournaments;" which are copiously described by our inestimable author.

The four turrets of this building may be observed in the annexed plate.

The

THE ADELPHI, the Site of DURHAM-HOUSE.

This superb pile of buildings owed their origin to the following petition to the House of Commons, of John, Robert, James, and William Adam, and James Paine, architects, Dorothy Monck, widow, Clementina Pawson, widow, and William Kitchener, coal-merchant; in which it was stated, that the course of the Thames forms a large bend or angle round the Surrey shore between Westminster-bridge and the new bridge at Blackfriars; in the middle of which bend the said river is so much wider than at either of the said bridges as tends to weaken the rapidity of the stream, and thereby contributes to that accumulation of mud and filth on the Westminster side, and that very extensive sand-bank on the other, so long and so generally complained of; and that the navigation of the said river is greatly impeded by the said sand-bank, especially at low water, whilst the mud and filth so collected on the North shore renders the access to the wharfs and grounds on that side very difficult, and in some parts of the tide impassable, to the manifest injury of the publick as well as private detriment of the proprietors of the said wharfs and grounds; and that the petitioners conceive the said navigation might be greatly improved, and the said nuisances and inconveniences considerably diminished, by an embankment of the North part of the river within the bay or hollow of the said bend, which, by advancing the unequal and irregular fronts of the said wharfs and grounds into an uniform curve, would give a proper direction to the stream, and, by narrowing the unnecessary width of its bed in this part, would considerably deepen the channel of the river; and that the petitioners having very valuable freehold interests in the houses, wharfs, and grounds in Durham-yard, Salisbury-street, Cecil-street, and Beaufort buildings, next adjoining to the said river, are willing to execute such embankment at their own expence."

The prayer of this petition was immediately granted; and they proceeded rapidly with the works; but the vast undertaking appears to have been almost too much for their grasp, and caused a second application to Parliament, when they requested and obtained permission to make a lottery of their possessions, which was drawn March 3, 1774, at the rooms originally Jonathan's Coffee-house, Exchange-alley.

They declared to the House in 1773, that John, Robert, James, and William Adam built three large and expensive houses, one in Queen Anne-street, and two

two in Mansfield-street; the Adelphi, and several adjoining houses; that they had then expended 147,271*l.* on the works and buildings erected in the Adelphi, and had sold houses there, and received rents, to the amount of 29,271*l.* and 57,000*l.* was then wanted to complete them; that they had expended in the parish of St. Mary-le-bon 25,876*l.* and 1500*l.* was wanted to complete a house in Mansfield-street: that the ground-rents payable by them amounted to 1644*l.* 10*s.*: and that they owed large sums on mortgages, with heavy interest. To satisfy this immense debt, they had no other means than the uncertain sale and rent of their houses, and certain shares in the Carron Company, valued at 5093*l.*; and that they had endeavoured, without effect, to sell many statues, pictures, and antiquities, in their possession.

The principal front of the Adelphi faces the Thames, and is elevated on the embankment mentioned in the petition. Fifteen large arches support a handsome terrace, surmounted by cast iron railing, with pedestals for lamps over each pier; and at the width of a convenient street from them is a facade, composed of many houses, yet representing a vast palace, by two projecting wings ornamented with pilasters, atticks, and pediments.

The centre house was finished in 1771, and purchased by Mr. Garrick, the celebrated actor, who had one of the ceilings painted with a representation of Venus attired by the Graces, from the pencil of Zucci, and placed a rich chimney-piece finely sculptured in the same apartment, valued at 300*l.*

An excellent street extends parallel to the Terrace, and others to the Strand, which contain excellent houses, hotels, a chapel, and the apartments of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, established for that laudable purpose, which they effect by premiums and honorary rewards, proposed annually in every diurnal and monthly publication high in the public estimation. At stated periods this worthy Society present the community with the result of their proceedings, which now amount to 23 volumes in octavo, containing descriptions of discoveries and useful mechanical contrivances, illustrated by prints.

* The Society was first projected by Mr. William Shipley; and the plan being laid before Dr. Hales and Mr. Baker in 1753, was by them introduced to Lord Romney and Lord Falkstone, by whom it was warmly patronized. They met in 1754, at Rothmell's coffee-house, Henrietta-street; afterwards at the Circulating Library in Crane-court; and in 1755 their first premium of 5*l.* for the best drawings by boys under the age of fourteen was adjudged to Mr. Richard Cosway. See Mr. John Ireland's Hogarth, vol. III. p. 85.

The late celebrated Mr. Barry adorned their principal apartment with the best efforts of his pencil *gratis*; and the Society have done themselves infinite honour, by their grateful attention to the wants of the close of his life.

YORK HOUSE.

Originally the Inn, or town residence of the Bishops of Norwich, on the South side of the Strand, came to the see of York thus: When Cardinal Wolsey was charged with high treason by Henry VIII. he seized all his possessions, and with them York place, now Whitehall*. The succeeding Archbishops were in consequence without a mansion in London till Queen Mary gave Nicholas Heath Suffolk-house, Southwark, which he sold, and purchased Norwich inn, hence called York-house*.

The first *authentic* notice I have met with relating to this mansion is the following: "19 May, 1624, An act for the assuring of a messuage called York-house and of divers other messuages and tenements, part of the possessions of the Archbishop of York, situated in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, unto his most excellent Majesty, his heirs, successors, and assigns." The next is in the Journals of the Legislature, when it appears to have been held by lease from the crown, or the Duke of Buckingham, the King's favourite, April 23, 1645. The Earl of Northumberland's answer to Parliament respecting York-house, and the pictures and goods: He thought he had as good an interest in them during the lease as to any part of his estate; but this he waved for the good of the state.

"That the taking away the pictures would make the house unpleasant to him; the remainder of his lease (two years and a half) at 350 l. *per annum*.

"As he intended to remove to St. James's, and keep York-house as a place of retirement, he begged the furniture might be left; that as the state owed him 360 l. he wished to have the smaller pictures for that money; and begs the portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, and others of that family, may be left. *Parliament concurred.*"

Exactly three months afterwards, this unsettled House of Commons decreed, that the pictures at York house which were not *superstitious* should be sold for the benefit of Ireland and the North; and that all those with representations of God the Father, the Son, the Virgin, or the Holy Ghost, should be burnt.

* See a different statement in the account which introduces the history of Whitehall; p. 271, from this by Stowe.

In 1649, York-house was termed part of the inheritance of George Duke of Buckingham, and given by Parliament to Thomas Lord Fairfax, then *Captain General*.

From this period I know nothing more of York-house as a residence for nobility. After the Restoration, the general rage for building new streets must have hurried it to rapid ruin; consequently we find York-buildings, Villiers-street, George-street, Duke-street, and Buckingham-street, on the site. Sir John Bucknall and others were proprietors of water-works at York-buildings for raising that necessary fluid from the Thames in 1690, granted them by patent of Charles II. which were burnt accidentally, and rebuilt. The water was originally raised by the exertions of horses, and probably in the manner of the chain pump; but how they contrived to force it through the pipes is not so readily conjectured, unless by descent, which must have been very great, as the ground rises from the river. Each house thus supplied paid upon an average 25 s. *per annum* in 1708.

The proprietors offered them for sale in 1718; and described themselves as a corporation with the inheritance of their ground on which their works were situated, that had cisterns, and pipes laid to tenants, producing an income of 1600l. *per annum*.

A steam-engine was first used at York-buildings for raising water in April 1726; which consumed two chaldrons of coals in 24 hours, and raised 50 tons of water *per hour*.

The following article is from the Evening Post of Sept. 7, 1731; "We hear that the York-buildings company have given over working their fire-engine; and that the houses which were formerly supplied with water from the reservoir at Mary-le-bon, will be no longer supplied from thence; great numbers of the inhabitants having already applied themselves to the collectors belonging to the Chelsea water-works, in order to be served with water from the reservoirs in St. James's and Hyde parks, and have new laid their pipes accordingly.

"We also hear, that the mud which formerly lodged in the canals belonging to the said water-works is washed out, and that the same are now constantly kept clean by means of a back water contrived for that purpose, except a ridge of mud, which is purposely left in the middle of the great canal, which divides it into two canals, which are found more convenient than when it lay all in one; and also that the beams which lay across the Eastern lock are taken away, and conveniency made for barges and lighters to pass through the same from the Thames with goods and loading; by which means the inhabitants of Westminster,

fter, Grosvenor-square, Hanover-square, and parts adjacent, may be most conveniently supplied."

The corporation of York-buildings strangely deviated from the original purposes of their patent after the unsuccessful efforts made to restore the Stuarts, by purchasing forfeited estates to a very great amount, which produced an inexplicable scene of confusion amongst the members, that occupied many tedious hours in the Legislative body to develope.

They still supply the neighbourhood with water.

At the Southern extremity of Buckingham-street are the celebrated and beautiful York-stairs, unequalled in London, leading to the Thames.

The mansion, now called York-house, at the corner of Villiers-street and the Strand, is very large, of brick, with rustick quoins, and inhabited by Mr. Richardson, whose favours I have already acknowledged.

HUNGERFORD HOUSE

was situated between the Strand and the Thames, and had a large garden attached. Sir Edward Hungerford, influenced by the same motives that prompted his illustrious Eastern neighbours, determined to sacrifice the honours of his ancestors, at the shrine of Plutus; and obtained an act in the reign of Charles II. to make leases of the site of his mansion and grounds, where a market was soon afterwards erected, which now bears strong marks of ruin, though honoured by the presence of a hideous bust, probably of Sir Edward, or possibly Charles II. The passages round this market are extremely narrow and unpleasant, which may be the cause that it is but little frequented.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE

still graces the Strand as a *memento* of the splendour of our antient nobility, untouched by the devastating hands of *mercenary builders*, who have driven from that street almost every vestige of past times.

Northumberland house is situated where the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval originally stood, which was founded by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. suppressed as an alien priory by Henry V. refounded by Edward IV. and finally suppressed by Henry VIII. after which the site went through several hands till it came to the noble family of Percy.

Part of the present mansion is from the designs of Bernard Jansen; and the frontispiece or gateway from those of Gerard Christmas. This gateway cannot possibly be

be described correctly, as the ornaments are scattered in the utmost profusion, from the base to the attick, which supports a copy of Michael Angelo's celebrated lion. Double ranges of grotesque pilasters inclose eight niches on the sides, and there are a bow window and an open arch above the gate.

The basement of the whole front contains fourteen niches, with imitations of antient weapons, crossed within them; and the upper stories have twenty-four windows, in two ranges, with pierced battlements. Each wing terminates in a cupola, and the angles have rustic quoins.

The quadrangle within the gate is in a better style of building, but rather distinguished by simplicity than grandeur; and the gardens next the Thames, with many trees, serves to screen the mansion from those disagreeable objects which generally bound the shores of the river in this vast trading city.

Northumberland house was discovered to be on fire March 18, 1780, at five o'clock in the morning, which raged from that hour till eight, when the whole front next the Strand was completely destroyed. Dr. Percy's apartments were consumed; but great part of his library escaped the general ruin. The Duke distributed a large sum of money amongst the firemen.

St. Martin's-lane, much used as a thoroughfare from the Northern parts of the town, is extremely narrow and inconvenient; and the Strand facing Northumberland house is perhaps more confined than any other portion of that busy street; consequently the front cannot operate in improving the general appearance of Charing-cross. The publick are, however, indebted to Dr. Barbon for *widening* St. Martin's-lane *circa* 1689. He petitioned the Legislature in that year, representing that part of the revenue from Hackney coaches had been appropriated for this purpose; that he had contracted with the commissioners for 5000 l. and for 750 l. to purchase a piece of ground to enlarge the church-yard; and that he had received but 4900 l. when the act expired.

CHARING CROSS.

It is well known that this vast triangular space was within the village of Charing, originally detached from London. The addition of *Cross* proceeded from the conjugal piety of Edward I. who commanded the erection of that solemn type of Christianity to commemorate the progress of his lamented Eleanor's remains to the place of their interment. The cross alluded to stood where the statue of Charles I. is now situated, and part of it was destroyed in the reign of that Monarch.

narch by the frantic populace, as a remnant of superstition too leniently spared by time.

There are few places better calculated for a statue than Charing-cross. The Strand proceeds from East to West, and hence Southward is Parliament-street, of very considerable breadth; the figure is consequently seen on all sides, elevated on a pedestal of stone 17 feet in height, ornamented with trophies, palm, infants, and the royal arms.

The horse and effigies are of bronze, by Gibbon and Herbert Le Sœuer, and were erected by order of government as some atonement to the memory of the unfortunate Sovereign. A horse is seldom imitated correctly; there is a fire and vivacity in the movements of that animal which cannot be caught by the artist, and a delicacy of proportion in his limbs that is too often represented by clumsy strength. This appears to have been the error in the subject before us: the beast has sufficient spirit, but too much the air of that noble breed used by our most opulent brewers.

The figure which is in complete armour, but without a head-piece, is too distant to examine minutely. The attitude should have been rather more animated.

The Medley for August 1719 mentions that the King's statue had been recently defaced; and expresses some surprise that the artist had omitted a girth to the saddle, which is certainly fact. This statue is said to have been concealed during the Interregnum in a vault within Covent-garden church-yard.

Mr. Vancost, of Hyde Park corner, cast an equestrian statue of George I. modelled from this in 1721.

The St. James's Evening Post of July 19, 1729, contains the following article: "The workmen in making the new sewer at Charing-cross found a statue in fine marble; the labourer by digging broke off the arm. The workmanship of this statue is surprisingly beautiful, and has amused some of the virtuosi, and was generally said to be a *Julius Cæsar*; but it is found to be *St. Sebastian* tied to a tree, who was shot to death by arrows. The dying passions expressed by distorted muscles and agonizing pangs are beautifully fine; and it is looked upon as a very great curiosity."

The value of the freehold and inheritance of the ground and buildings from Spring-garden passage to the Admiralty was estimated, in 1757, at 25,344l. exclusive of a brick house adjoining the old gateway near the Horseguards, said to be worth 1137l.

The

The houses in Buckingham-court, near the Admiralty, and several others, stand on the ground leased in 1685 for 99 years by George Duke of Buckingham to Francis Jenkes. The ground-rents were 280*l. per annum* in 1711; and the reserved rent to the Duke 50*l.* The lease expired in 1784; but there was a reversion in fee annexed.

There are many excellent houses and shops on each side of the way from Charing-cross to the

ADMIRALTY.

This important structure, situated on the West side of the street just mentioned, stands on the site of Wallingford house, where the business of the Navy was transacted till January 1723, when

This antient Admiralty office underwent a survey, and was found to be too ruinous for repair, upon which the proper officers recommended it should be rebuilt. Immediately after, the commissioners rented the house of the deceased Marquis of Halifax in St. James's-square, where the papers and clerks were removed *pro tempore*; and by the month of May the old building was entirely destroyed. In 1724, 200 persons were employed on the present, designed by Ripley; but previous to this period, and in

1719, Paul Joddrel, Esq. Clerk to the House of Commons, received 3712*l.* for his sheds before the Admiralty, which were purchased by the King's order, for enlarging the court yard, and introducing rails and gates before the office.

The Mermaid man of war brought 600 planks of mahogany from Jamaica in 1724, intended for the inner doors, tables, &c. of the Admiralty; and by the manner in which that wood is mentioned in the public papers, it appears then to have been far from being well known, or in common use.

The length of this building is 201 feet, and the breadth 63; the East wings are 30 each, and the height 54 feet. The Lords Commissioners removed there in September 1725. Mr. Thomas Churchill, who built the Admiralty, was appointed the King's master bricklayer in that year.

The architecture cannot be commended with justice, as the proportions are incorrect. The portico, composed of four stone pillars of the Ionick order, supporting an entablature and pediment, seems as it were thrust between two projecting

jecting brick wings in a very strange manner; nor is the screen erected by Robert Adam, Esq. 1760, any great improvement. In short, the whole front is an enormous mass of inelegance.

The front next the Park is without ornament, but admirably built of brick. The telegraphs on the roof have a singular effect hence when in motion.

THE HORSE GUARDS

is a modern building of Portland stone, and almost joins the Admiralty on the South side. The principal front faces the Park; that opposite Whitehall is enclosed by an iron railing, and flanked with two guard houses for as many mounted centinels. An arch in the centre is one of the three carriage ways to St. James's park, and used when the King goes in state to the House of Peers.

The West front consists of a centre and wings, and almost represents two basements to an unfinished structure, but this effect, though not readily described is by no means unpleasant, and the whole may be with safety pronounced a handsome pile.

The old buildings were taken down about 1731.

The Commander in Chief transacts army business at the Horse guards; to facilitate which, large apartments have recently been added, that considerably improve the building by raising it.

Between the Treasury and the above offices, with fronts to the Park and Whitehall, is a mansion erected for the residence of the Duke of York, but soon deserted by him; of which it will be sufficient to say that a more pitiful design is nowhere to be found.

THE TREASURY

is fronted by an antient building next Whitehall, strongly marked with modern alterations; a passage hence leads to the Park, and to an amazing number of apartments used for this extensive department of Administration.

Several offices were destroyed in 1733, in order to erect the present building, facing the parade; the expence of which was estimated at 9000l. The façade consists of a double basement of the Doric order, and a projection in the centre, on which are four Ionic pillars, supporting an entablature and pediment.

DOWNING-

DOWNING-STREET.

A house in this street is the residence of the first Lord of the Treasury for the time being. It belonged to the Crown: but was given by George I. to Baron Bothmar, a Hanoverian minister, for life. After his death, George II. offered it to Sir Robert Walpole, who would accept of it upon no other terms than as the future mansion of the First Lord of the Treasury.

SUFFOLK-STREET.

Two parcels of ground, containing about 3 acres, all now built upon; bounded by Hedge-lane on the East, the Haymarket on the West, and Cockspur-street on the South, including the streets called Great and Little Suffolk-streets, with all the messuages and other buildings on it, were granted to Edward Russell, Esq. June 28, 1692, by the Crown, for 99 years, from 1720, at a rent of 20s. estimated afterwards at 1750*l. per annum*. This grant was valued at a fine of 7000*l.*; but passed without one, in consideration of the very eminent services of the grantee.

Stanislaus Augustus, the last and most unfortunate King of Poland, lodged in Suffolk-street in 1754, at a Mr. Copenhole's.

SPRING GARDENS.

This North-east portion of St. James's Park is now totally covered with buildings, not one of which claims particular notice, at least from external appearance. The use made of these gardens during the Interregnum will appear from the following decree of Parliament:

"1647, March 31. Ordered, that the Keeper of the Spring Garden be hereby required and enjoined to admit no person to come into or walk in the Spring-garden on the Lord's-day, or any of the public Fast-days; or that any wine, beer, ale, cakes, or other things, be sold, either upon the Lord's-days or public Fast days."

The passage, 10 feet wide from Spring-garden to St. James's park, was granted to the parishioners of St. Martin's in 1699, at a rent of 6*l.* 8*s.* *per annum*; which lease expired in 1799, and has not been renewed.

The French Protestant chapel, situated in Spring-garden, was discovered to be on fire, December 2, 1716, which occasioned great alarm in the neighbourhood from its vicinity to several depositaries of gun-powder; those however were saved

through the exertion of the Prince of Wales, who rose between 4 and 5 o'clock, and proceeded to the spot, accompanied by a captain of the guards, where he encouraged the persons employed in conveying water and working the engines. He was equally useful in ordering soldiers to attend, for the double purpose of assisting and preserving the property of the inhabitants of three houses, and the Thatched House-tavern, all of which were destroyed. This friend of his future subjects distributed a considerable sum amongst the firemen on a subsequent day, as a reward for their exertions; and the Bishop of London informed the ministers of the French Church at the Savoy, to whom the chapel belonged, that one in Glass-house-street was at their service till the other could be rebuilt. From the affidavits of several persons inserted in the papers it should seem the chapel was wilfully set on fire.

A new chapel was erected in 1731, by the Hon. Edward Southwell, Secretary of State for Ireland, intended for the use of the inhabitants.

A piece of ground in Spring-garden near the entrance to St. James's park, with a building, once a chapel, erected on it, was granted by the Crown, June 30, 1772, to the Rev. John James Majendie and others, in trust, for 15 years from 1807, for a fine of 60l. and a rent of 7l. 10s.

In 1779 Sophia Lady Clifford and others, executors of Lord Clifford, had a lease from the Crown of several parcels of ground and buildings in Spring-garden lying together and extending from the passage into St. James's park to the Admiralty, and from the street called Spring-garden (including the street there called New-street) to St. James's park, containing 34 messuages, a chapel, and stable-yard, which will expire in 1828 (valued at the then last survey at 3130l. *per annum*) for a fine of 1800l. and a rent not less than 400l.

The chapel alluded to was erected by a Lord of the Clifford family; and is a plain, but convenient brick building. This house of prayer proved a house for contention, when in 1792 Dr. Hamilton, vicar of the parish, wished to recommend a preacher, but Lord Clifford refused his consent, and *vice versa*. The consequence was, that the latter issued a circular intimation to the renters of pews, that the doors would be shut till farther notice. This unpleasant dispute has, I hope, long been set at rest.

THE HAYMARKET.

This excellent street, 1020 feet in length, and of very considerable breadth, is remarkably dry, occasioned by the descent from Piccadilly. Previous to the year 1692, it was the common highway, where carts loaded with hay and straw stood for

for sale toll-free; but in that year the street was paved, and a toll of 6d. levied by act of parliament upon the load of hay, and 2d. upon that of straw. But this was not the first establishment of a market, though of a different kind. Sir Nathaniel Curson, and John Kemp, Esq. represented to the House of Commons in 1699, that Charles II. in the 15th year of his reign, granted to John Harvey and John Coell, Esqrs. and their heirs, two markets to be held on Mondays and Wednesdays, in the Haymarket, for buying and selling of cattle and sheep; that James II. afterwards granted those markets might be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays weekly for ever, in Great Brook-field, in the same parish; the freehold and inheritance of which markets was, for a valuable consideration, vested in the petitioners, who quietly enjoyed the same, till the City of London suggested that Edward III. granted a charter, in the first of his reign, that no market should from thenceforth be granted *infra septem leucas in circuitu civitatis predictæ*, and brought a *scire facias* to repeal the said grants of King Charles and King James.

At the commencement of the last century, the Crown granted Derick Stork the tolls of the Haymarket for 99 years. Independent of the obstruction occasioned at certain times by the loaded carts, the Eastern pavement is a pleasant promenade, on which side there are many eminent tradesmen's houses and the Theatre Royal, which will be farther noticed in a Supplementary Volume, with the other Theatres and the Opera-house.

On the opposite side is the King's Theatre for Italian Operas, fronted by a stone basement in rustic work, with the *commencement* of a very superb building of the Doric order, consisting of three pillars, two windows, an entablature, pediment, and balustrade. This, if it had been continued, would have contributed considerably to the splendour of London; but the unlucky fragment is fated to stand as a foil to the vile and absurd *eminence* of brick pieced to it, which I have not patience to describe.

OXENDON CHAPEL.

“This is to give notice to all promoters of the holy worship, and to all the lovers of the Italian tongue, that on Sunday next, being the 2d of December, at five in the afternoon, in Oxendon Chapel, in Oxendon-street, near the Haymarket, there will be divine service in the Italian tongue, and will continue every Sunday at the abovesaid hour, with an Italian sermon preached by Mr. Casotti, Italian Minister, author of a new method of teaching the Italian tongue to ladies, &c.” *Spectator*, Nov. 30, 1711.—The chapel is still in use, though not for the above purpose of *teaching* the Italian language.

PALL MALL.

This handsome street, subject to the endless rattle of coaches, and the lounging place of *strings* or rather *links or chains* of men of fashion, and their humble imitators, during the months in which London is *tolerable*, that is from *December to June*, becomes a mere desert when the pavements are dry, and the carriage way is fit for crossing. The great attractions of Pall Mall are Carleton-house, Kelly's *Opera Saloon*, or if you please in more homely terms Music Shop, made fashionable by an odd set of lattices distributed over the West front, and Christie's Auction-room. The late Mr. Christie was, perhaps, the most eminent auctioneer in the world; and the value of the property which waited the tap of his hammer would almost baffle the powers of calculation. The manors, estates, jewels, plate, and collections of pictures, he sold, were situated in, and collected from, all parts of the United Kingdom; and he had the singular fortune to dispose of the rich articles and paintings of but too many noble fugitives from France, Italy, and Holland. His house was, and is, the exhibition room of every thing curious in the arts, under the direction of his son and successor, who to his father's abilities adds a rich stock of classical attainments.

Schomberg-house, adjoining Christie's, pointed out by the wings, pediment, and caryatide porticoes, the residence originally of the Duke* of that title, was long divided into several tenements. For some years past the most attractive use made of it has been for exhibitions of pictures, or indeed any thing that would induce the publick to pay one shilling for entrance. But it is now converted into a far more noble repository; being occupied by the invaluable stock in trade of Mr. Thomas Payne, son and partner of *honest* Tom Payne of immortal memory, who had been more than 40 years a bookseller of the first reputation at the Mews-gate†; from whence his son, having extended his connections and dealings both at home and abroad, removed to his present house in the Summer of 1806.

Still farther West, and on the same side, is Cumberland-house. The ground on which it stands, the site of three messuages, was granted by the Crown to the Royal

* Many years after the Duke's death it was purchased, from the Earl of Holderness, for 5000l. by Mr. John Afley, a portrait painter; who, at an expence of 5000l. more, made three houses out of one. Gainsborough and his art have made one well known. The centre he himself inhabited, and raised that fine room where Dr. Graham preceded Cosway. There too, he built an attic story, which, for the surprizes of scenery, in a town like London, should be seen by all who come to it.

† He removed from Round-court in the Strand, in 1750, to the Literary Coffee-house at the Mews-gate, on marrying and succeeding his wife's father; where he published a succession of Catalogues, with prices marked, from 1755 to 1790; and died, at the age of 82, Feb. 2, 1799.

Duke in 1773, for such term as would complete 50 years; when it was valued at 500l. the rent 31l. 5s. A messuage and garden on the West side of the house passed to the Duke in the same lease, valued at 150l. rent 12l. 10s. The building is large, and retires from the street; but is nothing more than an unornamented brick mansion, incomplete on the East side. The Duke died here in 1790, soon after which time it was deserted; and it remained a memento of death and neglect till the Union of England and Ireland was in agitation, when the gentlemen of the latter nation and many of the former resolved to establish a club in honour of the event; which accomplished, they entered into a subscription, purchased Cumberland-house in conjunction with Mr. Gould of Cork, (it is said for 20,000l.) fitted it for a tavern, and appointed Mr. Daubeny to keep it. This application was changed for a new Office of Ordnance, on the pulling down that at Westminster.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

The Supplement, of April 18, 1709, says, "Her Majesty having been pleased to grant his Grace the Duke of Marlborough the Friary next St. James's Palace, in which lately dwelled the Countess Du Roy; the same is pulling down, in order to rebuild a house for his Grace; and about a third part of the garden lately in the occupation of the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, is marked out, in order to be annexed to the house of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough."

The following article will sufficiently explain itself:

"Whereas a false, malicious, and scandalous report hath been industriously spread, that in the building of Marlborough-house near St. James's, the surveyor made great advantages to himself by gratuities from the workmen: we whose names are underwritten, having been employed in the said building, do hereby declare, and are ready to attest the same upon oath, that in making contracts, passing bills, or in any other business or service of and relating to the said building, neither the surveyor, nor his agents, nor any persons for them, or belonging to them, ever had or received, or are to have or receive, directly or indirectly, from any of us, any gratuity, reward, allowance, or advantage whatsoever; but on the contrary always strictly tied and enjoined us to the best performances; and we did, on the surveyor's account, submit to less prices than we would otherwise have done. Witness our hands, this 27th Nov. 1712, John Churchill, carpenter; Henry Wise, gardener; John Ireland, glazier; Thomas Highmore, painter; Richard Stacey, bricklayer; David Lance, plasterer; John Hopson, joiner; Edward Strong, jun. mason; Henry Banckes, mason; Jos. Roberts, plumber."

Post Boy, Dec. 27, 1712.

The

The battles of this illustrious Duke were painted as ornaments for Marlborough-house by Louis Laguerre.

“The Duke of Marlborough has presented his house to the Prince and Princess of Wales; and it is said a terrace walk will be erected, to join the same to St. James’s-house; and that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are to have the late Earl of Ranelagh’s house at Chelsea-college.” *Weekly Post*, 1714.

This house, with the offices, yards, and gardens, were granted by the Crown 6th June 1785, to George Duke of Marlborough for 50 years, together with a piece of ground in Pall Mall now the front Court-yard, for 31 years, which were valued at 600*l.* *per annum* together, fine 30*l.* new rents 61*l.* 5*s.* and 13*l.* 15*s.*

Marlborough-house is as pleasantly situated as any mansion can possibly be in London, and as retired as if 50 miles from the Metropolis: the principal front, of brick, faces the treble avenues of the Park, from which it is separated by an agreeable garden. Here and at Blenheim-house it might have been supposed the Conqueror would have enjoyed the honours lavished on him; but party, ambition, and speculation, intervened, and prevented repose. Had he fallen in battle on the day of his last victory, his memory would have been more gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

From this part of Pall Mall to the Palace there are several large and elegant houses on each side of the way, which are indiscriminately inhabited by fashionable and titled persons and tradesmen. One of them was built by the late Dr. Heberden on the site of a freehold which was given by Charles II. to Eleanor Gwynne.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

Originally Berkshire-house, was situated Westward of St. James’s Palace, and rendered remarkable by the residence of Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter and heiress of Viscount Grandison, who had the *honour* of possessing a portion of the wandering affections of the dissolute Charles II. and of presenting him with the infants afterwards *Charles Fitzroy* Earl of Southampton, and *George* Duke of Northumberland; for which services the King honoured her with the title of Duchess of Cleveland, Baroness *Nonfuch*, and Countess of Southampton: this lady died at Chiswick, October 9, 1709. But previous to the year 1702 Henry Duke of Grafton, his heirs and assigns, received a grant from the Crown of the West and part of the East wing of the mansion called Berkshire-house, with several pieces of ground, stables, and other buildings, rent 13*s.* 4*d.*; since the residence of the Duke of Bridgewater, who new fronted the house; and now of the marquis of Stafford, who has in it a superb and matchless collection of paintings.

The

The SHAKSPEARE GALLERY.

On the North side of Pall Mall, Eastward of St. James's-street, stands a melancholy memento of the irretrievable ruin of the arts in Great Britain, at least for the present. The front has little to recommend it besides the excellent alto relievo by Banks, placed above the arched entrance, which represents a pyramidal trio of Shakspeare, supported by Melpomene and Thalia, as large as the life.

Mr. Alderman Boydell, the venerable Author of this national undertaking, lived to see his labours the sport of chance; but died with the consolation of knowing that the produce of his Shakspeare Lottery removed all the otherwise embarrassments of his heirs. But the worthy Magistrate explained his intentions in so masterly a manner at the commencement of his splendid edition of Shakspeare's Plays, that it would be unpardonable to give any other account of them than his own.

"I cannot permit this Catalogue to appear before the publick, without returning my sincere thanks to the numerous subscribers to this undertaking, who, with a liberality and a confidence unparalleled on any former occasion, have laid me under the most flattering obligations. I hope, upon inspection of what has been done, and is now doing, the subscribers will be satisfied with the exertions that have been made; and will think that their confidence has not been misplaced; especially when they consider the difficulty that a great undertaking like the present has to encounter in a country where Historical Painting is still but in its infancy.—To advance that art towards maturity, and establish an *English School of Historical Painting*, was the great object of the present design.

"In the course of many years endeavours, I flatter myself, I have somewhat contributed to the establishment of an *English School of Engraving*. These exertions have not been unnoticed at home—But in foreign countries they have been estimated, perhaps, above their value—When I began the business of publishing and selling prints, all the fine engravings sold in England were imported from foreign countries, particularly from France—Happily, the reverse is now the case; for few are imported, and many are exported to a great annual amount. I mention this circumstance, because there are of those, who, not putting much value on the advancement of national taste, still feel the advantage of promoting the Arts in a commercial point of view.

"I flatter

“ I flatter myself that the present undertaking, in that and many other points of view, will essentially serve this Country. The more objects of attraction and amusement held out to foreigners, that may induce them to visit this Metropolis, the more are our manufactures promoted, for every one on his return carries with him some specimen of them; and I believe it will be readily granted, that the Manufactures of this country need only be seen and compared, to be preferred to those of any other—To the great number of foreigners who have of late visited this country, may in some degree be attributed the very flourishing state of our Commerce, and that great demand for English manufactures which at present so universally prevails all over the Continent.—At least I can with certainty say, I feel the effect of this circumstance in my own branch of business.

“ That the love of the fine arts is more prevalent abroad than in this country, cannot be denied; but I still hope to see them attain (advanced in years as I am) such a state of perfection in England, that no man in Europe will be entitled to the name of a connoisseur, who has not personally witnessed their rapid progress—And that their progress has been wonderfully rapid in this country within these twenty years, the whole world will readily allow—This progress we principally owe to his present Majesty, who, sensible of their importance in every point of view, has cultivated the fine arts, with a success, that the annals of no other country, in the same space of time, can produce. The enterprise and liberality of several individuals also have not been wanting to contribute to so great an end—For my own part, I can with truth say, that the Arts have always had my best endeavours for their success; and my countrymen will I hope give me credit, when I assure them, that where I failed, I failed more from want of power, than from want of zeal.

“ In this progress of the fine arts, though foreigners have allowed our lately acquired superiority of engraving, and readily admitted the great talents of the principal painters; yet they have said with some severity, and I am sorry to say with some truth, that the abilities of our best artists are chiefly employed in painting portraits of those who, in less than half a century, will be lost in oblivion—while the noblest part of the art—HISTORICAL PAINTING—is much neglected. To obviate this national reflection was, as I have already hinted, the principal cause of the present undertaking; an undertaking that originated in a private company, where painting was the subject of conversation—But, as some short account of the rise and progress of the whole work may at a future time be
given

given to the subscribers, it is not now necessary to say, who first promulgated the plan—who has promoted it—or who has endeavoured to impede its success.—Suffice it to say at present, that the artists in general have, with an ardour that does them credit, contributed their best endeavours to carry into execution an undertaking, where the national honour, the advancement of the arts, and their own advantage, are equally concerned.

“ Though I believe it will be readily admitted, that no subjects seem so proper to form an English School of Historical Paintings as the scenes of the immortal Shakspeare; yet it must be always remembered, that he possessed powers which no pencil can reach; for such was the force of his creative imagination, that though he frequently goes beyond Nature, he still continues to be natural, and seems only to do that, which Nature would have done, had she o’erstepped her usual limits.—It must not then be expected, that the art of the painter can ever equal the sublimity of our poet. The strength of Michael Angelo, united to the grace of Raphael, would here have laboured in vain.—For what pencil can give to his airy beings ‘ a local habitation and a name?’

“ It is therefore hoped, that the spectator will view these pictures with this regard, and not allow his imagination, warmed by the magic powers of the poet, to expect from Painting what Painting cannot perform.

“ It is not, however, meant to deprecate Criticism—Candid Criticism is the soul of improvement—and those artists who shut their ears against it must never expect to improve.—At the same time, every artist ought to despise and condemn the cavils of Pseudo-critics, who, rather than not attempt to shew their wit, would crush all merit in its bud.—The discerning part of the publick, however, place all these attempts to the true account—malignity.—But, as the world was never entirely free from such critics, the present undertaking must expect to have its share.

“ Of the merits of the Artists employed in this work, I can with truth say, that I have sought for talents wherever they were to be found, and withstood all recommendations but those that merit brought. By this means I have offended some; but a moment’s reflection will, I think, shew the propriety of this line of conduct. Upon the merits of the pictures themselves it is not for me to speak; I believe there never was a perfect picture in all the three great requisites of Composition, Colouring, and Design. It must not therefore, be expected, that such a phænomenon will be found here. This much, however, I will venture to say,

that in every picture in the Gallery there is something to be praised, and, I hope, sufficient marks of merit to justify the lovers of their country in holding out the fostering hand of Encouragement to native Genius. I therefore flatter myself, that the established Masters will support and increase their former reputation; and that the younger Artists will daily improve under the benign influence of the public patronage. They all know, that their future fame depends on their present exertions: for here the Painter's labours will be perpetually under the public eye, and compared with those of his contemporaries—while his other works, either locked up in the cabinets of the curious, or dispersed over the country, in the houses of the different possessors, can comparatively contribute but little to his present fortune or future fame.

“ I must again express my hopes, that the Subscribers will be satisfied with the progress made in this arduous undertaking; for it is to be considered, that works of genius cannot be hurried on like the operations of a manufactory, and that Engraving, in particular, is a work of very slow and laborious progress. I confess I am anxious on this subject, for I could wish the Subscribers to be convinced (of what indeed is the fact) that not a moment of time has been lost.

“ If it would in the least add to the confidence of the present Subscribers, or of those who intend to become so, I could with truth inform them, that, notwithstanding the liberal subscription already received, there has been advanced, in carrying on this work, nearly a thousand pounds for every hundred that has been subscribed. It happens indeed unavoidably in this undertaking, that the Artists employed on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and subsequent numbers, are as far advanced as those employed on the first. And it is difficult to retard the one, or accelerate the other. This much, however, the Subscribers may rely on, that every exertion will be made, consistent with that excellence that is aimed at, to publish the first number with all possible speed, and that, after that, the work will go on uninterruptedly.

“ I cannot conclude this address without mentioning the very great assistance the work receives from the unwearied exertions of my nephew and partner, Mr. Josiah Boydell, whose knowledge in the elementary parts of Painting enables him to be of singular service in conducting this undertaking. Indeed, his love and enthusiasm for the fine Arts peculiarly qualify him for the conduct of works of this nature; and without that love and enthusiasm for the Arts such an undertaking can never be carried on with becoming spirit. His numerous avocations
in

in the management of the various branches of our business, particularly in making drawings from the pictures for the most capital engravings in our collection, have not allowed him much time to pursue the practical part of Painting; nevertheless, willing to contribute his mite to this great work (in the management of which he has so considerable a share), he has made an attempt in this line of the art. Under these circumstances, I hope the publick will have the candour to receive his performance.

“The typographical part of the work (of which a specimen may now be seen) is under the direction of Mr. Nicol, his Majesty's bookseller, whose zeal for the improvement of Printing in this country is well known. The types, &c. are made in his own house; and I flatter myself that, with the assistance he has in the various branches upon which the beauty of Printing depends, he will be able to contribute something towards restoring the reputation of this country in that most useful art. At present, indeed, to our disgrace be it spoken, we are far behind every neighbouring nation, many of whom have lately brought the Art of Printing to great perfection. In his present endeavour he has had the assistance and advice of some gentlemen, who, were I at liberty to mention their names, would do him honour, and the undertaking credit.

“The publick are so well acquainted with the merits of Mr. Steevens in elucidating the text of our author, that it would be impertinent in me to say a syllable on this part of the subject. I cannot, however, omit mentioning the readiness he has always shown to contribute his labours to this National Edition of the Works of Shakspeare.

“*Shakspeare Gallery, May 1, 1789.* JOHN BOYDELL.”

The reasons given for disposing of the Gallery are equally worthy of insertion. In a letter addressed to his friend Sir John William Anderson, and which was read in the House of Commons, he says, “It is above sixty years since I began to study the art of engraving; in the course of which time, besides employing that long period of life in my profession, with an industry and assiduity that would be improper in me to describe, I have laid out with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts in this country, above 350,000*l*. When I first began business, the whole commerce of prints in this country consisted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to supply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impressed with the idea that the genius of our own countrymen,

if properly encouraged, was equal to that of foreigners, I set about establishing a *School of Engraving in England*; with what success the publick are well acquainted. It is, perhaps, at present sufficient to say, that the whole course of that commerce is changed; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally supplied with prints from England. In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only spent a long life, but have employed near forty years of the labour of my nephew, Josiah Boydell, who has been bred to the business, and whose assistance during that period has been greatly instrumental in promoting a School of Engraving in this country. By the blessing of Providence, these exertions have been very successful; not only in that respect, but in a commercial point of view; for, the large sums I regularly received from the Continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impressions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt also an *English School of Historical Painting*. I had observed with indignation, that the want of such a school had been long made a favourite topic of opprobrium against this country among foreign writers on national taste. No subject, therefore, could be more appropriate for such a national attempt, than England's inspired Poet, and great painter of nature, Shakspeare; and I flatter myself, the most prejudiced Foreigner must allow that the Shakspeare Gallery will convince the world, that Englishmen want nothing but the fostering hand of encouragement to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go further; and defy any of the Italian, Flemish, or French Schools, to show, in so short a space of time, such an exertion as the Shakspeare Gallery; and if they could have made such an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous sameness which distinguishes those different schools. Whereas in the Shakspeare Gallery every artist, partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking so peculiar to its natives, has chosen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unshackled by the slavish imitation and uniformity that pervade all the foreign schools. This Gallery I once flattered myself with being able to have left to that generous publick, who have for so long a period encouraged my undertakings; but unfortunately for those connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandalic Revolution has arisen, which, in convulsing all Europe, has entirely extinguished, except in this happy Island, all those who had the taste or the power to promote those arts; while the Tyrant that at present governs
France,

France, tells that believing and besotted nation, that in the midst of all his robbery and rapine, he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts; just as if those arts that humanize and polish mankind could be promoted by such means and by such a man. You will excuse, my dear Sir, I am sure, some warmth in an old man on this subject, when I inform you, that this unhappy Revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the Continent which enabled me to undertake such considerable works in this country. At the same time as I am laying my case fairly before you, it should not be disguised, that my natural enthusiasm for promoting the Fine Arts (perhaps buoyed up by success) made me improvident. For had I lain by but ten pounds out of every hundred pounds my plates produced, I should not now have had occasion to trouble my friends, or appeal to the publick; but, on the contrary, I flew with impatience to employ some new artist with the whole gains of my former undertakings. I see too late my error; for I have thereby decreased my ready money, and increased my stock of copper plates to such a size, that all the printfellers in Europe could not purchase it, especially at these times so unfavourable to the Arts. Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to say in extenuation. My receipts from abroad had been so large, and continued so regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to support my undertakings at home—I could not calculate on the present crisis, which has totally annihilated them—I certainly calculated on some defalcation of these receipts, by a French and Spanish war, or both; but with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce—Flanders, Holland, and Germany, who, no doubt, supplied the rest of Europe, were the great Marts; but, alas! they are now no more. The convulsion that has disjointed and ruined the whole Continent, I did not foresee—I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, though it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myself. In this state of things, I throw myself with confidence upon that publick, which has always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the disposal of that which, in happier days, I flattered myself to have presented to them. I know of no means by which that can be effected just now but by a Lottery; and if the Legislature will have the goodness to grant a permission for that purpose, they will at least have the assurance of the even tenour of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted. The objects of it are my Pictures, Galleries, Drawings, &c. &c. which, unconnected with my copper-plates and trade, are much more than sufficient to pay, if properly disposed of, all I owe in the world.

I hope

I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honest man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to discharge my debts; but at my advanced age of 85, I feel it becomes doubly desirable.

JOHN BOYDELL *."

It only remains to add that Mr. Tassi, sculptor, obtained the Gallery and principal pictures, which he sold separately by auction for a sum not exceeding 12,000*l*. Since that period the former has been appropriated to the use of a liberal institution for encouraging the fine arts; and I sincerely hope not fruitlessly.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE

is situated between the parish church and Pall Mall, and contains many handsome mansions chiefly inhabited by titled families; but the South side is composed of the *backs* of the less honoured houses in Pall Mall.

James II. built a large house in this square for the Countess of Dorchester, at whose death it passed to the Duchess of Buckingham, who sold it in 1723 to the Earl of Portmore for 6400*l*. when that nobleman expended 1000*l*. on it immediately in repairs and alterations.

Chandos-house was purchased in 1735 by a Mr. Mantle, who purposed taking it down, and erecting three houses on the site for the Earl of Macclesfield, Sir William Heathcote, and William Woolaston, Esq.

A general disregard of the state of the area appears to have prevailed for many years. The Chevalier De David, who has been already mentioned, endeavoured to procure a subscription of 2500*l*. in 1721 for the erection of an equestrian statue of George I. in the centre, and to be sculptured by himself; but obtaining only 100*l*. he relinquished the design, and returned the money to the subscribers.

According to the statement which the residents laid before the Legislature in 1725, the surface was then a common laystall for dust, the refuse of kitchens and dead animals; a coachmaker had even erected a shed 30 feet in length, and piled wood in the area. Thus circumstanced, necessity compelled them to intreat permission to levy rates on the East, West, and North sides, to cleanse and improve the square.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIV. p. 176.

The present inhabitants would doubtless be astonished after reading the following paragraph from the Evening Post of March 23, 1731.

“On Saturday night last William Bellamy (alias Vinegar) whose father formerly kept *the ring in St. James's-square for cudgel-playing*, was committed to the Gate-house by Justice Lambert *for several robberies on the highway.*”

The basin and railing recently repaired were made soon after; the former is 6 or 7 feet in depth and 150 in diameter, and was filled by contract in 1727 with water from York buildings.

A pedestal is now erected in the *midst of the water* on which a statue of William III. will soon be placed.

ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

The same remark applies to this street which has been already made on Pall-Mall. It is equally crowded with carriages and pedestrians, many of which, especially the latter, are attracted by the numerous coffee and subscription houses, with splendid exteriors, where men of vast fortunes have lost them by the most avaricious and detestable vice of gaming, and too many sharpers have profited by their consequent ruin: yet it would be base not to acknowledge that those houses are frequented by more than equal numbers of fashionable persons, merely to read the papers, and converse with their numerous casual acquaintances.

ARLINGTON-STREET.

Parallel to the upper end of St. James's-street is the site of the Mulberry gardens, where the company assembled in the evening were regaled with cheese-cakes and syllabubs. By patent, 24 Car. II. 1672, the King demised to Henry Earl of Arlington, at a rent of 20 s. *per annum*, that whole piece or parcel of ground called the Mulberry Garden, situated in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, together with eight houses, with their appurtenances thereupon, for 99 years from the feast of St. John Baptist, then last past, if there should be no former lease of the premises, to Walter Lord Aston, or any other person undetermined; and if there should be any such lease undetermined, then for 99 years from the determination of such lease. This ground probably about that time ceased to be used as a place of public entertainment; and became part of the gardens belonging to Arlington House.

House. Arlington gardens comprised the ground now occupied by Arlington-street, part of the Green park, and part of St. James's park, Arlington house standing where the Queen's house now does. Dryden wrote a Latin poem descriptive of these gardens. *Malone's Life of Dryden*. And see before, p. 263.

The Duke of Kingston's house in Arlington-street was sold in 1770, by Messrs. Longford, for 16,850l.

PICCADILLY.

The Western extremity of this noble street, from Hyde Park corner to Berkeley-street, is bounded on the South by the Green Park; and consequently the North side only has buildings, which are generally superb, particularly the Earl of Chesterfield's, &c. &c. whence the upper stories have beautiful views far into Surrey. This part of Piccadilly remained without a pavement till 1721, when the inhabitants obtained permission to erect the present turnpike facing Hyde Park gate, lately rebuilt in a manner both ornamental and useful.

The confluence of water after heavy rains used to be very great in the hollow where Lord Barrymore's house now stands; and the overflow was so serious, December 1726, that it had nearly overturned the coach of the Ambassador from Morocco; but that of the Baron Hartoff, less fortunate, fell on its side, and his daughter, with others in the carriage, narrowly escaped with their lives, by being conveyed lying on a short ladder on men's shoulders to the high ground.

"The King, by sign manual dated Aug. 8, 1776, granted to the inhabitants during pleasure, permission to dig a well at the end of the garden belonging to the gate-keeper's lodge at Hyde Park Corner, and to erect a building to contain one or more engines, to be worked by men's hands, and to lay pipes from such building to the Serpentine river, and from thence, by means of such pipes, to take water for the sole purpose of watering the street of Piccadilly from Berkeley-street to Hyde Park corner. Rent 6s. 8d."

This neighbourhood increased very rapidly after the Revolution, as will be proved by the ensuing authentic particulars.

Sir Thomas Clarges held a large piece of ground situated on the road leading from Piccadilly to Hyde Park Corner previous to 1700, which he conveyed to Thomas Neale, Esq. under the supposition that he intended to expend 10,000l. in buildings to be erected on it. The terms were 100l. *per annum*, with a power of

of re-entry in case of 21 days arrear, and 5s. *per diem nomine pænæ* till the money was paid. Neale held the ground ten years waste, and then died insolvent, indebted 800l. for rent to Sir Walter Clarges, son and heir of Sir Thomas, who was under the necessity of applying for an act of parliament to release his property from Neale's creditors. This ground is pointed out by the street named from the above family.

It has been said that a brewer bought part of a field near Piccadilly for 30l. which he used as a place to deposit his butts and lumber; and that the same ground was sold in 1764 for 2500l.

A large piece of ground near Hyde Park Corner on the North side of Piccadilly, and extending thence to the wall of Hyde Park, including the street called Hamilton-street, with 35 messuages, stables, coach-houses, &c. &c. were leased by the Crown in 1757 for 12 years and a half, from 1794, to the Hon. George Hamilton. Fine 145l.; rent 10l.; valued since at 2400l. *per annum*.

The White Horse inn, eleven messuages in Piccadilly, and two on the South side of Jermyn-street, were leased by the Crown in 1784 to Samuel Rush, Esq. for 22 years from 1812. Fine 340l. valued then at 508l. *per annum*; rent 63l. 10s.

BERKELEY or DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

Berkeley house on the North side of Piccadilly, inhabited by the Duke of Devonshire, was burnt in October 1733 by the carelessness of some workmen employed in altering or repairing the upper part of the building, who left a glue-pot boiling while they went to breakfast. The interior of the house fell a prey to the flames; but the most valuable books, pictures, medals, &c. were saved through the exertions of the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Albemarle, who commanded a party of the guards. The Duke was in Derbyshire when this fatal accident happened. A few days after the fire, a very fine statue of Britannia in white marble, which ornamented the front of the house, and cost 3500l. fell, and was dashed to pieces. The house was by Inigo Jones, and remarkable for the number of chimnies.

This mansion has been rebuilt; but, though large and convenient, the exterior is by no means magnificent, and is rather injured by the wall that bounds the court before it.

BURLINGTON HOUSE,

on the same side of the way, Eastward of Bond-street, was improved by the celebrated Earl, whose taste in the Fine Arts did the nation so much honour; but, as this noble family have fortified themselves within a most tremendous wall, I have never had it in my power to see the house fairly. In short, there are so many-richly furnished houses scattered through this part of London, that it can neither be expected or desired I should introduce the reader to the incredible number of grand apartments and fine paintings that adorn them; unless he is prepared to wade through twelve instead of four volumes of "*Londinium Redivivum*."

The Earl of Burlington granted a lease of the ground on which New Burlington-street near Savile-row is now situated, to several eminent builders in 1735, who erected the present buildings soon after.

CLARENDON HOUSE

stood immediately facing St. James's-street, where Albemarle-street now is. This mansion was maliciously called *Dunkirk House*, under a false idea that the Earl erected it with part of the bribe he is said to have received from the Court of France, to induce him to prevail on Charles II. to sell that town. See the annexed plate. The present Duke of York purchased the house adjoining to Burlington-house; and, after residing there a short time, sold it. It is now converted into an hotel called Albany.

Before 1740, the North side of Piccadilly from Devonshire house to Hyde Park corner was remarkable for a succession of shops of statuaries, where numberless wretched figures were *manufactured* in lead for gardens.

BERKELEY SQUARE

is situated on the North side of Piccadilly, and on one of the few descents within London. This circumstance, rather than any magnificence in the buildings, renders it worthy notice. The whole South side is occupied by the wall of an extensive garden, in the midst of which is a large stone house, of heavy proportions, built by the Earl of Bute *circa* 1765, and sold incomplete to the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards

Marquis

Marquis of Lansdowne, for 22,000*l*. The white front, ornamented with pillars, and a pediment emerging from the surrounding dark foliage, makes a beautiful termination of the square; but the remaining sides are composed of plain brick buildings. The area of this quadrangle was till very lately an uninteresting slope of grass; but the inhabitants, sated with the sameness of the scene, entered into a resolution of planting shrubs and trees around the enormous pedestal which supports the equally enormous equestrian statue of his present Majesty, made about 1766 by the late Mr. Wilton of Somerset house.

The square is said to contain three acres of ground; and the majority of the residents are members of ancient and titled families.

Hay-hill, on the East side of Berkeley-square, is very steep, and has several large houses on the summit; but their size is the only external recommendation they possess. According to the Annual Register for 1769, Hay-hill was granted by Queen Anne to the then Speaker of the House of Commons. This grant occasioned great alarm amongst that species of politicians who see bribery and corruption in every Royal act, and they exclaimed against the parties so vehemently that the Speaker sold the gift, and gave 200*l*. the amount of the purchase-money, to the poor. Since that period it has been possessed by the Pomfret family, and sold previous to 1769 for 20,000*l*.

Previous to the completion of the houses between New Bond-street and Hyde park they were called Grosvenor-buildings; but, in the month of July 1725, Sir Richard Grosvenor, Baronet, (who was, in right of the manor of Wimondham, Herts, Grand Cupbearer at the Coronation of George II. and died 1732,) assembled his tenants and the persons employed on the buildings to a splendid entertainment, when he named the various streets. At the same period, he erected the gate into Hyde park which now bears his name. Sir Richard was as great a builder as the Dukes of Bedford; and to him

GROSVENOR-SQUARE

owes its origin, situated on the South side of Oxford-street, and containing six acres of ground. The design of the garden was by Kent; and when the narrow limits of the inclosure is considered, he may be said with justice to have done every thing that could be reasonably expected. The disposition of the walks and the distribution of the shrubs and trees are pleasing, and have a very picturesque effect in every point

of view; but the gilt equestrian effigies of George I. is nearly obumbrated by the neighbouring foliage, as seen from the sides of the square.

An article in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1739 informs us, that the *centre* house on the East side of Grosvenor-square was raffled for, and won by two persons named Hunt and Braithwaite, which the possessors valued at 10,000l., but the winners sold it two months afterwards, in August 1739, to the Duke of Norfolk for 7000l.

This house was built by Mr. Simmons on ground held from Sir Robert Grosvenor for 84 years from 1737, at a ground-rent of 42l. *per annum*.

The houses on three sides of the quadrangle are of various heights and dimensions, and of every description of domestic architecture; but the Eastern is a regular and uniform plan, and greatly superior in effect to the others, though some of the houses on the North side may be more superb; one on the latter very recently received a mortal blow, which has utterly ruined the front. The architect disposed it in three parts: a centre, with pillars and a pediment, and two wings. The hand of modern taste, or perhaps modern parsimony, demolished the pediment, and the pillars remain.

Most of my readers must know that this square is the very *focus* of feudal grandeur, elegance, fashion, taste, and hospitality; the novel-reader *must* be intimately acquainted with the description of residents within it, when the words Grosvenor-square are to be found in almost every work of that species written in the compass of fifty years past.

The statue of George I. made by Van Nost, was erected by Sir Richard Grosvenor in 1726, near the redoubt called Oliver's mount. Some villains in the ensuing March dismembered it in the most shameful manner, and affixed a traiterous paper to the pedestal.

GROSVENOR-STREET

extends Eastward from the square, and consists of a number of excellent houses, the majority of which are inhabited by titled persons and affluent families. A mansion within it was the residence of Sir Paul Methuen, of whom a writer in the London Chronicle for April 1757, gives the following account: "Sir Paul Methuen, Knight of the Bath, was descended from an antient family, seated originally at Methuen in Scotland, and the eldest son of the right honourable John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and some time Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Portugal. In the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, he

he was Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Morocco, the King of Portugal, the Duke of Savoy (afterwards King of Sardinia), and in the reign of King George I. Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Spain. He distinguished himself with great ability and honour in these eminent stations abroad; and with equal fidelity at home, in the several offices of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, one of the Lords of the Treasury, Principal Secretary of State, Comptroller of the Household; and, in the year 1725, was installed Knight of the Bath, and appointed Treasurer of the Household. In the year 1733 he resigned that employment. He was seven times elected member of the House of Commons, and sat in parliament till the year 1747. From a sincere attachment to the Royal family, and love of his country, he opposed every measure that tended to lessen the one in the affections of the people, or weaken the liberties of the other. A good subject, a steady patriot, an honest man, and was deservedly esteemed one of the most accomplished and best bred men of the age in which he lived. He died a bachelor, in the 85th year of his age, April 1757, and has left the bulk of his fortune and fine collection of pictures to Paul Methuen, Esq. of Corsham in Wiltshire."

BOND-STREET.

The Weekly Journal of June 1, 1717, observes, "The new buildings between Bond-street and Mary-le-bon go on with all possible diligence; and the houses even let and sell before they are built. They are already in great forwardness."

As *Old* and *New* Bond-streets are *one* street, the latter is evidently alluded to in the above extract. Could the builders have supposed their labours would have produced a place so extremely fashionable, they might probably have deviated once at least from their usual parsimony, by making the way rather wider; as it is at present, coaches are greatly impeded in the rapidity of their course; but this is a fortunate circumstance for the Bond-street *loungers*, who are by this defect granted glimpses of the fashionable and generally titled fair that pass and repass from two till five o'clock; and for their accommodation the stand of hackney coaches was removed, though by straining a point in the power of the commissioners.

Bond-street abounds with shopkeepers of both sexes of superior taste: hence the throng of fashion.

TRINITY CHAPEL

is situated a few feet Eastward of Bond and on the South side of Conduit-streets, a wide and excellent range of houses, so denominated from Conduit mead, originally held by the Earl of Clarendon, and granted by him to the Corporation of London, where two conduits of spring water served the citizens with part of the supply necessary for so large a city.

There are few buildings more interesting than Trinity chapel, *founded* by James II. though by no means in the usual manner. It is well known, that weak monarch wished to restore the Roman Catholic religion, which he himself professed; but the general opposition to the measure he met with seems to have had little weight; and he even endeavoured to force his unwilling subjects by summer encampments of troops on Hounslow heath, whence he vainly imagined they might be influenced to inflict summary vengeance on the *obstinate* and *heretical* Londoners.

Part of his policy lay in attempting the conversion of the Army; to accomplish which he caused the erection of the original Trinity chapel, constructed of wood, and placed on wheels, that his priests might remove it from one situation to another in the camp. The sequel of this bigoted folly need not be repeated. The King fled from London and his kingdom; but the chapel, on the contrary, *moved* towards the former, and fixed its permanent residence in the then fields, and *North end* of Bond-street, where it remained in *statu quo* till 1716, when the *Royal* chapel perished for a Protestant successor in humble imitation of its master's power.

Dr. Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, rebuilt it (after the determination of a suit in Chancery, and a refusal on the part of the commissioners for building fifty new churches to make it the site of one of the number) as a chapel of ease for his numerous parishioners, and for the benefit of the poor.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIV. p. 497, says, "In 1768 the late Dr. Saunders and churchwardens obtained a long lease from the City of London, renewable every 14 years, which the present rector and vestry have assigned over, for a long time, to the present proprietor, who has this season repaired it, at an extraordinary expence. The two houses which appear in the print* on each side the chapel form a complete elevation to the building, and are considered by the publick in general as highly ornamental to the street they stand in."

* Kindly lent me by Mr. Nichols.

UPPER and LOWER GROSVENOR STREETS, and UPPER and LOWER BROOK STREETS, are grand avenues from Hyde Park to Bond-street, and consist of the very best buildings in this part of London. They contain but few shops, and may hence be termed the *calm* retreats of nobility and persons of great landed property.

MAY FAIR

was held annually for 14 days on the field North of the present Half Moon-street, Piccadilly; and commenced on May-day. After the suppression of this fair, the fields were rapidly covered with new buildings, which are far too numerous to particularize, or indeed the many beautiful streets that contain them.

A paragraph in the London Journal of May 27, 1721, says, "The ground on which May Fair formerly stood is marked out for a large square, and several fine streets and houses are to be built upon it."

The Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Grantham purchased all the waste ground at the upper end of Albemarle and Dover streets, in 1723, for gardens; and a road there leading to May Fair was turned another way.

Several short streets Eastward of Bond-street communicate with Hanover-square and Carnaby Market, and Westward with St. George's Market, which is well supplied with provisions and vegetables, and is at least equal to Carnaby, or any other in this part of London.

Mr. Lowndes, of the Treasury, obtained a grant in 1720, for erecting a market near Hanover-square, where he was ground-landlord to a great extent. This gentleman died in 1724, when the following lines appeared:

"No ways or means against the Tyrant Death,
Could raise supplies to aid thy fund of breath;
O Lowndes, it is enacted soon or late,
Each branch of Nature must submit to Fate.

Each member of that House where thou didst stand,
Intent on credit with thy bill in hand,
Shall equally this imposition bear,
And in his turn be found deficient here.

But trust in Heaven, where surplusses of joy,
And endless produce, will all cares destroy.

And

And mayst thou there, when thy *accounts* are past,
Gain a *quietus* which shall ever last."

The ground where numbers of persons were interred during the prevalence of the plague in 1665, Eastward of Carnaby Market, hence termed *The Pest fields*, appears to have belonged to three parishes, and to have been sold by the officers of them in 1723. Soon after this event, Lord Craven would have proceeded to build on the site; but either himself or others, apprehensive of the possible ill effects of disturbing the earth, made application to Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Mead, who both most judiciously declared it would be rash in the extreme to make the experiment; which was verified ten years afterwards, when several workmen were employed to make a common sewer for some new houses, who discovered, at about 12 feet in depth, numbers of bones and quantities of hair of persons who had been buried during the plague; the effluvia from which was so dreadfully offensive, that orders were immediately given to close the aperture, though great part of the work was completed. The few bones occasionally dugged up in the gardens of the houses at the back of Broad-street Buildings, near Bedlam, which served the same purpose in the great plague, have lost their pernicious quality.

The houses in this neighbourhood, except those of Hanover-square, Argyle-street, and some others, are generally old, in fact and fashion, and are frequently taken down and rebuilt. Marlborough and Poland streets deserve commendation; but Berwick, Wardour, and others, with the whole South side of Oxford-street, are sad mixtures of good and bad tenements. Even *Golden-square*, though containing many excellent mansions, falls into disrepute by comparison with those of more modern times.

HANOVER-SQUARE.

The Weekley Medley of Sept. 13, 1718, observes, "Round about the New-square which is building near Tyburn road," there are so many other edifices that a whole magnificent city seems to be risen out of the ground, that one would wonder how it should find a new set of inhabitants. It is said it will be called by the name of Hanover square. The chief persons that we hear of who are to inhabit in that place when it is finished having bought houses, are these following: The Lord Cadogan, a General, General Carpenter, General Wills, General Evans,
General

General Pepper, the two General Stuarts, and several others whose names we have not yet been able to learn. On the opposite side of the way, towards Maryle-bon, which seems a higher and finer situation, is marked out a very spacious and noble square, and many streets that are to form avenues to it. This square, we hear, is to be called Oxford-square; and that ground has been taken to build houses in it by the Right Honourable Lords, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Harcourt, the Lord Harley, and several other noble peers of Great Britain. The ground sold at first for 2s. 6d. per foot, afterwards for 15s.

However ill-natured the intention of the following paragraph may have been, it will serve to point out an historic fact. "Not far from Tavistock-street lives a man by profession a measurer and surveyor: this fellow is everlastingly boasting of himself, and vapouring of his performances, and has the boldness to style himself the Prince of that calling. If towards being a Prince of a trade it is necessary to make himself wealthy and great, by undoing all that are subject to his management, he richly deserves the name; for you must understand, that as among authors there is a *cacoethes scribendi*, so there is an *ædificandi cacoethes*, or an itch of building, that prevails much among our tribe that dabble in mortar. All the raw and inexperienced workmen that lie under this evil have been drawn by this boaster to build in and about Hanover-square, till they have built themselves quite out of doors in this part of the world, and so are obliged to cross the water to another climate, and take up their lodgings in the streets adjacent to Mint-square, where they still rear palaces in their imaginations, and metamorphose themselves into that species of men called Castle-builders; and there they and their families fill their mouths with curses against this their projecting Prince."

Weekly Medley, Sept. 1719.

ARGYLE-STREET.

The General Evening Post, of Sept. 23, 1736, asserts, that "Two rows of fine houses are building from the end of Great Marlborough-street through the waste ground and his Grace the Duke of Argyle's gardens into Oxford-road, from the middle of which new building a fine street is to be made through his Grace's house, King-street, and Swallow-street, to the end of Hanover-street, which faces Hanover-square, Brook-street, and the North part of Grosvenor-square, the middle of his Grace's house being pulled down for that purpose; and the two wings lately added to his house are to be the corners of the street which is now building."

THE PANTHEON,

on the South side of Oxford-street, will be particularly noticed in another place.

As we have now taken a rapid survey of the Western extremity of the original vast parish of St. Martin in the Fields, I shall refer the reader to that of St. Anne's Westminster, and conclude with the district of St. Paul's, Covent garden.

LONG-ACRE

is bounded by St. Martin's-lane on the West, and Drury-lane on the East; and so termed because the field on which it is situated consisted of seven acres nearly in continuity. This ground was part of the grant to the Duke of Somerset, uncle of Edward VI. and is thus alluded to in an act, intitled, "An act for the settling of certain lands, tenements, &c." of Catharine Countess Dowager Bedford, William Earl of Bedford, John Russell, and Edward Russell, Esquires, sons of Francis Earl of Bedford, deceased. It is enacted, that the ground and buildings on the North side of Long-Acre, were to remain with John Russell and his heirs, the remainder to William Earl of Bedford and his heirs; and that all those parcels of ground and buildings abutting on Russell-street on the South (describing the extent) should be for Edward Russell and his heirs, the remainder to John, and the remainder to William Earl of Bedford, and their heirs."

The street is broad and convenient, but principally inhabited by coachmakers, of whom Hatchett has long been celebrated.

The following "Description of the "Duke's Bagnio, and of the Mineral Bath and New Spaw thereunto belonging *," were published in 1683, by Samuel Haworth, M. D. under the sanction of James Duke of York.

"This Bagnio is erected near the West end of Long-acre, in that spot of ground which hath been called by the name of Salisbury-stables. At the front of it, next the street, is a large commodious house, wherein dwells that honourable person Sir William Jennings † (of whose great worth, and services to his Majesty at sea, not onely the King himself, but almost the whole Nation besides, is sufficiently sensible); who having obtained his majesty's patent for the making of all public Bagnios and Baths, either for sweating, bathing, washing, &c. is the onely

* Obliginglly lent me by Mr. Gough.

† Then Captain of the Royal James, and a great favourite with the Duke of York: Q. What relation to Sir John Jennings, Rear Admiral 1732, and knighted at the battle of Malaga; entrusted with several important commands; and died 1745, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and Ranger of the Park; buried at Barkway, where he held the manor of Nucells?

undertaker of this new building. In this house there are several rooms set apart for the accommodation of such as shall come to the Bagnio; and to the further side of it, the structure of the Bagnio is adjoyned. So that the first room we enter to go into the Bagnio, is a large hall, where the porter stands to receive the money. Hence we pass thorow an entry into another room, where hangs a pair of scales, to weigh such as out of curiosity would know how much they lose in weight while they are in the Bagnio. Thorow this room we pass into a large room called the dressing-room: this room hath on each side several private boxes for persons to undress and dress themselves in: the middle walk between the rows of boxes is paved with black and white marble. This room is always moderately warm, to prevent taking cold when the body is stript; it is 32 foot in length, and about 30 foot broad; 'tis flat on the top, and covered with lead. At the farther end of this room is an entry, which is somewhat warmer; in this entry the rubbers stand and wait when they are not employed. On the farther side of this entry is a door or passage into the Bagnio itself, which is a stately edifice of an oval figure, in length 45 foot, and in breadth 35. 'Tis covered at the top with a high and large cupola, in which there are several round glasses fixt to let in light, which are much larger, and so fewer in number, than those at the Royal Bagnio. This cupola is supported by eight cylindrical columns of white stone pillars, each of which are 20 inches diameter, and 16 foot high. Between these pillars and the sides of the Bagnio is a sumptuous walk about 7 foot and a half broad quite round the Bagnio, so that the middle of the Bagnio within the pillars and just under the cupola is 36 foot long and 26 broad: yet the heat within these columns, and likewise round about them, is exactly in the same degree. The mentioned walk in the Bagnio is arched over with brick; which arch, with the cupola, and all the top of the Bagnio, is covered with lead. The Bagnio is paved with marble, and in the middle of it is placed a marble table, which is 20 inches high, and 6 foot square. The sides of the Bagnio are covered with white gally-tyles; and in the walls are made ten convenient seats such as are in the baths at Bathe: there are likewise 14 neeches in the walls, in which are placed so many marble fonts or basons, with cocks over them of hot and cold water, for the convenience of washing. On one side of the Bagnio hangs a very handsom pendulum-clock, which is kept to give an exact account how time passeth away. Adjoyning to the Bagnio there are four little round rooms, about 8 foot over, which are made for degrees of heat, some being hotter, others colder, as persons

can best bear, and are pleased to use. In each of these little rooms is fixt a leaden cistern, about 2 foot high, 6 foot long, and 2 foot and a half broad : over every of these cisterns are placed two cocks, the one to supply with hot, the other with cold water. These rooms are likewise all covered with cupola's, and their walls with gally-tyles.

“ The inside of this Bagnio being thus described, it is now requisite we say something of the manner of entertainment in it, which is as follows.

“ The person that comes to receive the benefit of this Bagnio, when he first enters, pays his money to the porter, or person appointed for that purpose ; then if he pleaseth he may be weighed in the scales ; whence passing into the dressing-room, he is received by the barbers, and presented with a box to himself, his particular barber attending him, who immediately undresseth him, causing him to sit down on the squab or little couch placed in the box. Being thus undrest, and his head wrapt about with a napkin, he hath a linen cloth put round his middle which reacheth down to his feet, and another thrown about his shoulders which hangs like a mantle down to his middle. He hath a pair of slippers given him, and so passeth to the entry of the Bagnio, attended by his barber, where he is met by a particular rubber destin'd to wait on him, who bringing him a pair of wooden clogs, which he changeth for his slippers, introduceth him into the Bagnio, and then leaves him to walk about, or sit down on one of the seats, or else lye along upon the marble table, which best pleaseth him. Thus, observing the clock, the person may continue as long as he will : if he purposeth to sweat much, and desireth a greater degree of heat, he may walk into one of the little rooms designed for that purpose ; and if he finds himself almost overcome, or ready to faint, he may pass thence into another of these little rooms on the other side of the Bagnio, which is much cooler, and there find present relief ; or if he please he may call for a bottle of a diaphoretic liquor, which our apothecary hath always in readiness, which is a very pleasant cordial, and will both prevent fainting, and quickly restore him from it if he already faint, and likewise much promote his sweating. After he hath been in about an hour, more or less, he calls for his rubber, who first causeth him to sit down in a chair over against one of the stone basons in that Bagnio ; there with his hands he artificially rubs him over, beginning with the arms, then the legs, afterwards the back, and then the breast and belly : hereby he fetcheth off much scurf which before stoppt the pores and so hindred those fluxes of perspiration from sending forth those heterogeneous particles

ticles which nature deems not fit to remain mixed with that wholesom liquor the blood, and therefore endeavours to throw them off that way. After this, to make the parts more pliable, the rubber stretcheth every limb of the body, and distends every joynt in each limb; then he throws warm water upon him, and washeth his body all over, and hereby renders him white and clean. Having thus done, he takes him into a little room, which is a degree colder; there he rubs his body all over with a hair-chamlet glove, which gently scratcheth the body, and is exceeding pleasant to the sense; the particular use and benefit of which, we shall relate in the sequel of this discourse. After he hath continued this pleasant sort of friction for some time, more or less, as the person desires it, he fetcheth a basin of a perfumed lather, with which he washeth the body all over; this, the rubber tells you, he finds at his own charge: the body being washed hereby, retains a very grateful and pleasing scent. This being finisht, he rinseth the body with water, and then fills the leaden cistern, setting the cocks of hot and cold water both running, whereby the cistern is soon filled with water moderately warm. The cocks being then both stopt, the person is desired to lie or sit in the cistern of water; and the cocks being at his hand, he sets the cold cock a running, which renders the water in the cistern gradually colder and colder: thus he cools himself at pleasure; and when he thinks himself cool enough, fresh linen is brought him: he then walks to the door of the Bagnio, where his barber meets him with a pair of slippers and a long white linen frock, which having put on, he is again conveyed to his box, where lying along upon the couch, he is with fresh linen wiped dry, and covered with clothes for some time, where he lies till he is desirous to dress. The barber then brings him his shirt warmed at the stove which is at one corner of the dressing-room; having put on his shirt he helps him on with his clothes, and then brings him his shoes ready clean'd: having put on his clothes, shoes, and stockings, he shaves him if he desires it. The person then repairs to the scales, and sees what he has lost; and then leaving the Bagnio, he betakes himself to his pleasure or business, finding himself as brisk, active, and vigorous, as if he had just skipt into the world, and never wearied his active members by any exercise or occupation.

“The same reception and entertainment do also women find, only with this difference, *viz.* on women's days there are all imaginable conveniences of privacy, and not a man to be seen; but all the servants are of the female sex, and such as are not only neat and cleanly, but likewise skilful and dexterous in the business they

they have to do. They likewise use a water which affects the skin with an admirable whiteness and clearness, with which they wash the whole body, but especially the hands, and face, and neck; whereby much lustre and beauty is added to those parts. The days appointed for men are Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; those for women are Tuesdays and Fridays only.

“Having thus described the inside of this Bagnio, and given a concise specimen of the manners and customs appointed for the accommodation of such as shall frequent it; it is altogether requisite we should give as short an account as may be of the particulars belonging to it, especially the bath and waters, before we relate the singular use and vertues of them all; which take as follows.

“On the East side of the Bagnio there is a coffee-house fronting the street, with this inscription upon the sign, ‘The Duke’s Bagnio Coffee-house.’ Near the end of this coffee-house is the great gate, which opens into a large court-yard, convenient for the receiving of coaches: in this court-yard is visible the front of the Bagnio, having this inscription upon it in golden letters upon a carved stone, ‘The Duke’s Bagnio.’ On the left hand of the yard over against the coffee-house is a very convenient building, erected for the accommodations belonging to the Bath; on the outside of which is inscribed in like manner, ‘The Duke’s Bath.’ This building is about 42 foot broad, 21 foot deep, and three story high. There are in the lower story or first floor several partitions: on the West side of it is a narrow room for a laboratory, in which are chymic furnaces, glasses, and other instruments necessary for making the Bath-waters. At the East end a door opens, thro’ which persons that come to the Bath first enter into an entry, and then turn on the right hand into a convenient room appointed for their reception; and on the further side of this room a door opens to the Bath, round about which, within the partition, is a place for the friends or servants attending such as go into the Bath, to stand, who may lean over and see those that wade in the waters. At one corner of the Bath are five or six steps down into the water. This Bath is about 10 foot long, 7 foot broad, and 5 foot deep; tho’ it seldom or never is full quite up to the top: it holds about 10 tun of water, according to the rules of gaging: on the further side of it are seats in the wall, such as are in the baths at Bathe: at one corner of it is a large pipe to let in water upon occasion, and also a cock somewhat smaller which is constantly running to supply the Bath with water. There is likewise another small cock, and several vessels adapted for our purpose, thro’ which those prepared liquors pass which impregnate the

the water, and cause that heat and ebullition which appears immediately after their mixture with the water. The Bath is hereby kept continually hot to an exact degree, and is impregnated by the very same mineral principles wherewith the natural Baths are; only in this Bath they are more pure, being separate from all noxious fumes, arsenical particles, and other poysonous and unwholesom mixtures; so that this artificial Bath is much safer and better than any natural ones; for (not to lessen the esteem of natural Baths, they being extraordinary blessings which God hath conferred upon some countries) in natural Baths there is much of contingency and casualty; and it is almost as probable that the currents of water in the bowels of the earth should fall upon a poysonous as upon a wholesom or innocent mine, and so may almost as soon be impregnated with antimonial, arsenical, or mercurial, as with sulphureous, nitrous, or vitrioline particles. Hence several Baths in Europe do retain such deadly and pernicious qualities that none dare to enter them: others, tho frequented, are in some measure hurtful and destructive: and there is no natural Bath in the world but hath some unwholesom particles swimming about with the numerous sulphureous ones.

“ On the right-hand coming out of this Bath is a little square room, accommodated for the wiping and wrapping such persons as use the Bath; which room is kept moderately warm by the heat of the Bath. At the end of this room there is a door into the entry, and at the end of the entry a pair of stairs up to the chambers above, where there are beds, fires, and all manner of necessaries for such as bathe. There are likewise garrets for servants lodgings, and other conveniencies.

“ The manner and circumstances of bathing are these. The persons desiring to use the Bath, whether one, two, three, or more, first come directly to the Bath-house, thro the court-yard adjoining to the Bagnio and Bath, and, by a servant appointed for that business, are conducted into the common room of reception, who, having received their money, either taketh them into the private room at the end of the Bath, or else up stairs, if they desire it, and there undresseth them; after they are stript, he puts on them a canvas shirt or shift, gives them a pair of clogs, and so leadeth them to the Bath. If they are feeble and unable to help themselves, they have a guide enters with them; otherwise they go in without. When they are in, they either walk about, or sit down on one of the seats in the Bath, which seats are some higher and bigger, some lower and lesser, for the convenience of tall and short, great and small bodies. They continue in

the

the Bath as long as they please, or so long as their physician, if they consulted any, advised them. They have also, while they are in the Bath, offered them by the apothecary a bottle of the mentioned diaphoretic cordial liquor. During the time they stay in the Bath, they either divert themselves by talking with their friends or servants about them, or else by taking notice of the somewhat strangeness of the great ebullition and heat which now and then by intervals they will perceive to be caused by the above-mentioned mixtures: also, if they please to order the windows to be shut, and so the Bath darkned, the surface of those vessels wherein the mixtures are made will appear light and flaming, and several shining vapors or exhalations will be seen to ascend in the manner of fiery meteors, which phenomena are caused by the avolition of the sulphureous aporrhea or fumes from the mineral principles of this Bath, and are somewhat pleasant to behold; so that altho the great virtues and admirable qualities, besides the cleanliness of it, are the main inducement to persuade persons to make use of it; yet these curiosities being for diversion-sake worth observing, I thought fit to mention them in the description of the Bath, intending by and by to insist upon the peculiar virtues and qualities of it.

“ Therefore to return from this digression, and proceed in what is yet behind, in reference to relating the manner and circumstances of bathing. The persons in the Bath having continued there as long as is thought convenient and necessary for this time, they come out, being handed up by a servant; and entring the adjacent little room, they are wiped dry, a shirt or shift and gown is put on them; and hence they are either conveyed into warm beds prepared for them in the chambers, or else they are carried in a close chair to their own lodgings near the Bath, such as they shall chuse for themselves.

“ Women likewise two days every week are here received with all decency and due respect by persons of their own sex, ordered to attend them. There is also one day appointed in every week for a particular Bath prepared for children in the rickets, very effectual in that distemper, as will appear in the following part of this treatise, and likewise by the experience of such as will have occasion to send their children to it.

“ But to avoid being prolix, I shal now (having given this summary account of the particulars belonging to the Bath) in as few words as may be, give a description of the New Spaw.

“ This

"This Spaw is a well of medicinal waters, artificially made, by mineral principles, conveyed into the earth by appropriated vessels, there springing up in a sufficient quantity to supply all persons that shall have occasion to drink them. Their colour is clear and transparent, their taste sweet, and somewhat stiptic; they turn purple if mixed with galls, and are reduced to transparency by a few drops of spirit of vitriol: oyl of tartar *per deliquium* will curdle and turn them white, and spirit of vitriol will restore them to their former pellucid colour. The well is covered over with stone, with a figure upon it, and other carved-work about it: it hath a small iron door, which is kept lockt, and opened only by the person that draws the water. This well is made close to the wall of the Bath-house, in the yard, about the middle of that building; and 'tis encompassed on the yard-side with tall pallizadoes, in which there is a door made for the person that draws the waters to pass to the well, and likewise a window, out of which the waters are to be delivered to those that want them. Near to these pallizadoes is a little room for persons to sit in that drink the waters. There are also all other convenient accommodations for the drinking these waters, as bottles, cups, glasses, &c.

"This is all I thought necessary to relate in reference to the description of the Bagnio, the Bath, and Spaw. The subsequent part of this tract is to be spent in mentioning the great virtues, effects, and qualities, of them all."

On the accession of the Duke of York to the Crown, these Baths assumed a Regal title; and a hand-bill, published in 1686 by Leonard Cundit, who then kept this Bagnio, furnishes me with an opportunity of annexing his description. The room was circular, and surrounded by pillars with arches, and covered by a dome; the centre contained a circular bathing-place; and the length of the building was 32 feet, the breadth 28, and the height 40. Such was then the King's Bagnio; which in 1694 was rebuilt. But Mr. Cundit shall speak for himself as to the *new* house, Oct. 4, 1694. "These are to give notice, that the late great Bagnio in Long-Acre, known by the name of the King's Bagnio, is now rebuilt, and divided into several rooms, and is far more convenient than before, for the reception of all persons of both sexes that are pleased to reap the benefit thereof, every day in the week, all persons being private to themselves except they bring company with them; for it much exceeds the *Hummums*, and other little *sweating houses*, for decency and convenience, and much more advantage may be reaped thereby, their fire being directly underneath, but ours at a distance.

"The price for one single person is five shillings; but if two or more come together four shillings each; the rooms being large enough to receive ten or more.

They may also be bathed, cupped after the German and Italian manner, shaved, and blooded, if required. All such as desire beds may have them for 2 s. a night each person; which beds and rooms are fit for the entertainment of all persons of quality and gentlemen, where they shall be accommodated with clean linen and good attendance. There is no other Bagnio in or about London, besides this and the Royal Bagnio in the City; which, I suppose, alludes to that in Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, which seems to have been the first Bagnio we had in our capital; a neat contrived building, says Strype, after the Turkish fashion, for the purpose of sweating and hot-bathing; and much approved by the physicians of the time.

It is thus noticed in the Gazette Jan. 26, 1701-2: "The Royal Bagnio in Newgate-street (newly repaired) being far more convenient and commodious than formerly for sweating, shaving, bathing, and cupping after the best manner, where persons may sweat to what degree they please; there being several distinct rooms and private for that purpose; and do continue Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, for gentlemen, and Wednesdays and Saturdays for ladies. The charge four shillings for each person. There is lately found out a good and clear water for bathing."

The Bagnio at the hot baths at Sophia, one of the most beautiful towns in the Turkish Empire, resorted to both for diversion and health, is thus described by Lady Mary Wortley Montague in her Letters, vol. I. p. 159, first edition; and I think it probable her description suggested the name of those established in Covent Garden, by the distinction of Old and New Hummums. "It is built of stone in the shape of a dome, with no windows but in the roof, which gives light enough. There were five of these domes joined together, the outermost being less than the rest, and serving as a hall, where the portress stood at the door. Ladies of quality generally gave this woman a crown or ten shillings. The next room was a very large one, paved with marble, and all round it are two raised sofas of marble, one above another. There were four fountains of cold water in this room, falling first into marble basons, and then running on the floor in little channels made for that purpose, which carried the streams into the next room, something less than this, with the same sort of marble sofas; but from the steams of sulphur proceeding from the baths adjoining to it, it was impossible to stay there with one's clothes on. The two other domes were the hot-baths, one of which had cocks of cold water turning into it, to temper it to what degree of warmth the bathers please to have."

The Arabic root *Hama* signifies *calefcere*, to grow warm: hence, by the usual process of deriving nouns from verbs in that language, *humam*, or warm bath. They are known by this name all over the East.

VI. Their

Their original use may be collected from the following advertisement :

1701, Nov. 18 : " The Hummums in Covent garden having for several years past been neglected and abused by those persons that had the care and management of them, whereby several persons of quality have been disgusted, and have left off coming thither to sweat and bathe as formerly : this is to give notice, that the said Hummums are now in the possession of others, who have refitted the same, and rectified all those neglects and abuses that were formerly done there, where persons may sweat and bathe in the cleanliest, and be cupped after the newest manner. There is likewise provided good lodging for any persons who shall desire to lodge there all night, where who pleases may see the same. The price, as was always, for sweating and bathing is 5s. 6d. ; for two in a room 8s. ; but who lodges there all night 10s."

A chapel was finished in Long-Acre, Sept. 1721 ; which had been erected on the site of the Swan tavern, for a Mr. King, whose chapel in Spring-gardens was taken down to enlarge Mr. Secretary Craggs' gardens.

BOW-STREET,

which *now* communicates with Long-Acre, is an inconsiderable range of houses, and contains the East entrance to Covent-garden theatre, and near it the Police office, whence many thousands of depraved wretches have been sent to trial for crimes of various magnitude ; but neither of those places differs from the common fronts of houses.

The following article from the Postman, of Jan. 24, 1701, furnishes reason for satisfaction, even at this distant day, and shews how very near the publick were to being deprived of the rich carvings of the matchless Gibbon : " On Thursday, the house of Mr. Gibbons, the famous carver in Bow-street, Covent-garden, fell down ; but, by a special Providence, none of the family were killed ; but it is said, a young girl which was playing in the court, being missing, is supposed to be buried in the rubbish."

There are several excellent streets in this neighbourhood, and many respectable courts, though nothing particular has occurred to render them remarkable ; but the house at the corner of Long's-court, in St. Martin's-street, was the principal residence of Sir Isaac Newton, who built a small observatory on the roof, which is still standing. It was recently inhabited by the celebrated Dr. Burney.

CONVENT-GARDEN,

or more properly square, has a side to each of the Cardinal Points, and is intersected by four streets. The West end contains the church. At the North-west corner, next to King-street, is a magnificent hotel of brick, with a portico, pilasters, and an attick, built by Admiral Russel. It was inhabited by James West, Esq. M. P. Solicitor to the Treasury, President of the Royal Society, and the celebrated collector of books and prints; and at his death descended to the late Lord Archer by marriage with his daughter; who dying without issue in 1778, it was converted into a public hotel, under the name of *Lowe's-hotel*.

Another great house is mentioned in an advertisement, 1714, as having been the residence of Sir Godfrey Kneller; which was described as containing a front room 42 feet by 19, and 12 high, with a garden attached to the mansion 150 feet by 40. This was probably the house near the Theatre, in which Sir James Thornhill afterwards resided, and held his Academy for Painting.

On the North side is a Piazza; and in the North-east corner an Ionic arch of entrance to the boxes, pit, and galleries of Covent-garden theatre.

The East side consists of but half a piazza, and the spacious houses where the remainder stood, called the *Hummings*, the derivation of which has been already accounted for in p. 346.

The South side of the square is a row of common houses.

Whatever may have been the taste of the Earl of Bedford in directing Inigo Jones to draw the elevations of a superb square, both parties appear to have overlooked one strong objection to Piazzas in London; which is, the excessive darkness they occasion to the apartments within them, when the sun retires to the South, and the fogs and impenetrable smoke ensue. Some errors in the foundation of the piers of these arches have occasioned constant derangement in the perpendiculars of the fronts; hence they are under continual repair, and several have been rebuilt.

The elections for Westminster ought to be held in Westminster-hall; but perhaps the square of Covent garden is preferable, for obvious reasons. Upwards of an hundred years have elapsed since the latter place was used for this purpose. Huggins, the High Bailiff, declared in 1710, he would remove the hustings to the hall; upon which an anonymous advertisement was issued by the freeholders, declaring that they would to the utmost oppose his intentions.

The area of Convent-garden, used as a market for vegetables, fruits, herbs, seeds, &c. &c. is a filthy scene, foiled by putrid refuse leaves of cabbages, shells
of

of peas, and roots, the air of which is impregnated with a stench that is wafted in every direction by the wind; and yet the centre walk has many attractions for the botanist and the epicure, who may there feast their eyes and their appetites with rare and beautiful flowers and rich fruits—but not at the cheapest rate.

In 1758 the Bedford family leased this market for 1400l. *per annum* which is now let for a still greater sum.

ST. MARY-LE-BON, OR ST. MARY-BOURNE.

This city in one vast parish, has been uniformly omitted in preceding Histories of London, as unconnected and distinct from it. Mary-le-bon landlords, and Mary-le-bon builders, have however decreed otherwise; and we now merely wonder that the following information should have been so recently founded on facts: “On Wednesday last four gentlemen *were robbed and stripped in the fields between London and Mary-le-bon* *.”

Most of the possessors of this work have Mr. Lysons's Environs of London, in which that gentleman has introduced a valuable history of the parish, accompanied by church notes, and extracts from the registers. I therefore beg leave to refer the reader to that work for *minute particulars*.

In the year 1707, the maps of London represent King-street near Golden-square as perfect to Oxford-road, between which and Berwick-street were fields. Hence to St. Giles's was covered with buildings; but from King-street Westward not a house was to be seen. Such was the South side of Oxford-street; the North contained a few scattered buildings; but not the least resemblance of streets West of Tottenham-court road.

Other maps, published in 1742, exhibit the diminutive church of St. Mary detached from London, with two zig-zag ways leading to it, one near Vere-street, which was the then Western boundary of the new buildings, and the second from Tottenham-court road, I should imagine somewhere above Charles-street. Rows of houses with their backs to the fields extended from St. Giles's to Oxford market; but Tottenham-court road had only one cluster on the West side and the Spring-water house. Hence it will be observed, that Oxford road from Oxford

* Evening Post, March 16, 1715-16.

market to Vere-street on the South and West, and Mary-le-bon-street on the North, and the site of Tichfield-street on the East, formed the outline of the new buildings.

Captain Rathbone commenced the erection of Rathbone-place previous to 1721, in which year he died. This *place* is narrow, between Oxford-road and Charles-street, but well built; thence to Fitzroy-square it takes the name of Charlotte-street, and becomes a wide and admirable street, of excellent and uniform houses, some of which were erected *circa* 1791, when certain speculating builders commenced Fitzroy-square, fronted with Portland stone from designs by the celebrated Adelphi Adams. The South and East sides, and the garden, are completed; but the remainder has been a dreary chasm at least *fifteen* years. Part of London-street, Grafton-street, Warren-street, and Fitzroy-market, near Tottenham court road, succeeded better; where residents assembled as soon as the houses and stalls of the markets were finished.

Newman-street and Berners-street were built between the years 1750 and 1770; the former is rather narrow and curved, and remarkable for the residence of Artists, of whom West and Ruffell in oil and crayon paintings, and Bacon senior and junior in sculpture, will long be remembered by their works. Berners-street, of great width, consists of the best class of houses. Wells-street is old and badly built. Tichfield-street terminates in modern erections Northward.

The reader, on referring to Hanover-square, will find some particulars of the neighbourhood now describing; for which Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer obtained a grant, under the great seal, in 1731, authorising himself, his lady, and their heirs, to hold a market on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, for the sale of flesh, fish, fowls, herbs, and all other provisions.

John-street, West of the Market, was erected about the above period; but Great Portland-street, the continuation, of considerable length and excellence, is far more modern. Thence to Cavendish-square, originally called Oxford-square, there are several streets, which, with others Westward, are short, but well built.

Three houses only compose the West side of Cavendish square. The centre, of gloomy front, inclosed by a vast blank wall, was built by Lord Bingley, and the first stone laid 1722. This house is 153 feet in length, and 70 in breadth. The North side contains but four; the two in the midst are of Portland stone, with basements, Corinthian columns, entablatures, pediments, and balustrades. The others, of brick, were intended as wings to a magnificent palace, *projected*
by

by the Duke of Chandos, contemporary with Pope. The remaining fides, though filled by large houses, have nothing remarkable to recommend them.

A gilt equestrian statue of the celebrated conqueror of rebellion at Culloden occupies the centre of the railed area, recently planted with shrubs; and is thus inscribed: "William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721; died October 31st, 1766. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant-general William Strobe, in gratitude for his private kindness, in honour to his publick virtues, Nov. 5, Anno Domini 1770."

Wellbeck is a handsome, well-built street, situated on part of the estate of the Earl of Oxford, and received from the builders the name of the Earl's seat in Hertfordshire. It will long be famous in the annals of London as the residence of that mad and honourable imitator of the Tylers and Straws of old times, Lord George Gordon. If the madness to which he had transported the mob was not more timely guarded against by Government, it was because such madness was unsuspected in modern times. A very different character died in this street, August 1769, but one who will be remembered in certain classes almost as long, Edmund Hoyle, Esq. to whom the gaming portion of the community are under the deepest obligations for his treatise on the game of whist, &c. He had attained the age of 97.

CHAPEL, South end of WELLBECK-STREET.

The foundation of this neat little structure, and the steeple, was laid in August 1721. It is said in the prints of the day to have been built at the expence of Lord Harley, to accommodate the inhabitants of his manor, in which it is situated.

Stratford-place was erected about 1775, on the Banqueting-house ground, which is held under a lease, renewable for ever, granted by the Corporation of London, to Edward Stratford and others, the proprietors and erectors of the present magnificent houses, disposed in the manner of a short street terminated by a superb mansion.

The Banqueting-house alluded to was used by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for taking refreshments, when themselves, their ladies, and others, visited the neighbouring nine conduits, which partly supplied the City with water, from 1238, till the New River supplanted them. One of those conduits stood North-west of Bond-street, not far from Oxford-road.

The Mary-le-bon water-works were in the possession of Hugh Merchant, lessee in 1690, which had then been established 36 years; and supplied Covent-garden and

and St. Martin's-lane. They are often mentioned in old Newspapers, as the cause of many fatal accidents, and the scene of as many suicides.

A mean court-house is situated near Stratford-place.

The next most important street commences in Oxford-road, whence it proceeds as *Orchard-street* to Portman-square; after which it becomes *Baker-street*; then *York-place*; and terminates at present in an unfinished state beyond the new road in *Upper Baker-street*. Although this noble avenue has *four* names, it is a continued line of building, and seems to increase equally in length and splendour; *York-place* is remarkably beautiful. This neighbourhood is of very recent date; and distinguished beyond all London for regularity, the breadth of the streets, and the respectability of the inhabitants, the majority of whom are titled persons, and those of the most antient families.

Cumberland-place and the Crescent deserve particular notice from the stranger; as do Gloucester-street, the Upper and Lower Seymour-streets, Berkeley-street, &c. &c. &c.

Portman square consists of the largest and best of mansions; and the North-west angle is closed by the late celebrated Mrs. Montague's residence, situated in a little park and lawn, shaded by numerous trees. The garden of the area is a mere wilderness of foliage, and has a very pleasant effect, not a little improved by the moveable temple erected by the Turkish Ambassador, who often enjoyed the air within it, surrounded by part of his train.

Berkeley-street communicates with Manchester-square, much smaller than Portman, but composed of neat houses, and that of the Duke of Manchester on the North side, with a portico in front.

Wigmore-street extends, *under different* names, from Wells-street to the Edgware road; and forms the North side of Cavendish, and the South side of Portman squares. Many shops are interspersed through this spacious avenue; but it is the only one East and West that extends so great a distance. Great Mary-le-bon, New Cavendish, and Upper Mary-le-bon, *one street*, is next in length and consequence; but Devonshire, Weymouth, and Queen Anne street West, are superior in their buildings; all of which are eclipsed by Portland-place, near 100 feet in width, bounded by vast brick mansions, ornamented with pilasters, pediments, and balustrades, terminated on the South by Foley-house, and on the North by the fields, but rivaled by Harley and Wimpole streets, and Devonshire-place.

High-street winds in a serpentine line from Oxford-street to the New Road, under the name of *Mary-le-bon-lane*. At the Northern extremity, and on the West

West side, is St. Mary's *church of brick*, the counter-part of the *miniature brick chapels*, which disgrace the parish in every direction.

It seldom happens that the names of places are changed to others equally correct; it has however so happened in this instance. The church was dedicated originally to St. Mary, near the *Bourne* rivulet, or brook of Ty, or Ty bourne, which flowed (afterwards under the name of Ay-brook), from the village of Ay, situated at or near May-fair, to Tothill fields, and thence to the Thames.

Bourne, by the vulgar omission of the letters *ur* readily became *Bone*. Hence *Marrowbone* with the lower classes, and *le bon*, or Mary *the good*, with others, who have never examined into the derivation.

Ty-bourne road is said to have been part of the Roman military way from the Western to the Eastern extremities of the Kingdom; if so, it may have proceeded either on, or parallel with, Theobald's-road, near Liquor-pond-street, Clerkenwell-green, Wilderneys-row, Eald-street, &c.

The village of Ty-bourne was situated on the Eastern bank of the Ty, which is mentioned in Domesday book, when it gave name to the manor, and afterwards belonged to the abbess and convent of Barking, Essex. The church of this village is supposed to have stood near the present court-house, from the number of human bones discovered in 1729.

The town and church seem to have fallen into ruin through some cause now unknown; and the latter was dilapidated without controul; in consequence of which, the inhabitants of the parish petitioned the Bishop of London for permission to erect another on a new site, who readily granted their request, by his licence, dated in October 1400. They then built St. Mary's on the Bourne; since rebuilt.

The Crown holds nine undivided 24th parts of the manor of Mary Bourne, and of Mary Bourne park, with the houses, &c. thereon, which were leased to Jacob Hinde, Esq. Aug. 20, 1772, for 7 years and a half, from July 1795, valued at the then last survey at 478l. 2s. 6d. Fine 540l.; old rent 13l. 15s. 6d.

15 of the same parts were let in 1772; and renewed, in 1780, to William Jacob, Esq. for 8 years, from 1803. Fine 1060l.

Other great landholders are, the Dukes of Portland and the Harley family.

John Austin, vestry clerk, made the following official return to Parliament in 1762:

"The first rate for the poor made in May 1761, at 6 d. in the pound.

"Total of the rent-charge 18,920l.—At 7d. in the pound.

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“The second rate for the poor made in November 1761. The rents having increased, the total of the rent-charge amounts to 20,194l.—At 6d. in the pound.

“The total rent-charge of the rate for cleansing the streets and repairing the highways, consolidated pursuant to act of Parliament, in which is included the landholders, amounts to 18,960l.—At 1s. 6d. in the pound.

“The lamp rate, by 29 George II. is directed to be made on all persons inhabiting the streets, &c. where lamps are or shall be erected by order of the committee therein mentioned; but, as most of the inhabitants (especially persons of quality and distinction) chuse to put up lamps at their own expence, which they may do upon giving proper notice, the burthen at present lies chiefly upon the poorer sort of inhabitants.

“The rent-charge fluctuates; but is at present about 206l.

“The present contractor has agreed with the committee to cleanse the streets for one year for 170l.

“The composition with the trustees of the Turnpike road from St. Giles’s pound to Kilburn bridge, in lieu of statute-work, and towards repairing the pavement of Oxford-street, is 75l.

“The present contract with the lamp-lighter, for lighting about 112 lamps, is 1l. 12s. *per annum* each.”

Ty-bourne was for a long period the place of execution for London and Middlesex. The procession there, intended to impress the multitude with sentiments of reverence for the laws of their country, produced a very contrary effect; and the eager and detestable curiosity of the populace to witness executions became a source of considerable emolument to certain miscreants, who were in the habit of erecting scaffolds for spectators; for seats on which their prices varied, according to the turpitude or quality of the criminal. Dr. Hensley was to have been executed for high treason in 1758. The prices of seats for that exhibition amounted to 2s. and 2s. 6d.; but in the midst of general expectation the Doctor was most provokingly reprieved. As the mob descended from their stations with unwilling steps, it occurred to them that as they had been deprived of the intended entertainment, the proprietors of the seats ought to return the admission-money, which they demanded in terms vociferous, and blows offensive, and in short exercised their happy talent for rioting with unbounded success. The place of execution is now at Newgate; and, by a machine of a new construction at once expediting the punishment and rendering it as decent as circumstances will admit.

This

This parish contains 7029 houses; inhabited by 15,378 families; consisting of 27,012 males, and 36,970 females.

In the Verge of the Palaces of Whitehall and St. James's are 241 houses, in which are 707 males, and 978 females.

In the several Inns of Court, extra-parochial, are 1230 houses, inhabited by 1293 males, 614 females.

ST. MARTIN'S, LUDGATE.

THIS copious article is the effect of the liberality of the Rev. Hugh Fraser, whose spontaneous offer of the perusal of his church records will ever be gratefully remembered.

The parish contained 93 houses within the City wall, and 86 without, in the year 1732. At present the total number is 155; inhabited by 633 males, 596 females.

The houses on Ludgate-hill are generally very high, and *filled with riches*, or rather with every description of excellent manufactures productive of them; consequently most respectably occupied. Several courts intersect the remainder of the parish, of which little can be said recommendatory with respect to air and convenience. One of those of the best description contains Stationers Hall.

When the original church was founded it would be vain to attempt tracing. The patronage, however, belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter and Paul Westminster, in 1322, and continued with them till the suppression; after which Queen Mary granted it to the Bishop of London. The living was 160*l.* *per annum*, besides fees and perquisites, about 1732.

RECTORS.

1709. William Whitfield*, M. A. prebendary of Finsbury; died 1716.

Francis Astrey, D. D. 1716. This gentleman was Treasurer of St. Paul's; and chaplain to the Bishop of London†. He resigned in 1717; when

* See an account of him in Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, 1798, vol. I. p. 428.

† He published a sermon preached at St. Paul's, April 22, 1716, before the Lord Mayor, &c. intitled "Humility recommended," another in 1713; and died Oct. 30, 1766, æt. 91.

William Thorold *, M. A. was presented ; who died 1741 ; succeeded by William Gibson, M. A. son of Bishop Gibson ; archdeacon of Essex 1746. He was also a canon of Windsor ; and died Oct. 31, 1752.

Thomas Archer, M. A. Oct. 12, 1743.

Samuel Carr †, M. A. July 16, 1767 ; resigned 1770.

James Waller ‡, D. D. 1770 ; died 1795.

Hugh Frazer, M. A. May 7, 1796.

The front of the church in Ludgate-street is a capricious design, with few claims to taste ; nor do the tower and spire deserve *much* commendation. The interior is almost square, and has four Composite pillars within the area, two pilasters in each corner, and the same number on the four walls : those support rich entablatures in the angles, with horizontal cielings ; but the church is intersected by two arched vaults with a rose in the centre, whence a handsome branch is suspended.

The altar-piece is composed of four Corinthian pilasters, and an arch, with the Commandments, &c. under carved festooned drapery, gilt and inscribed, ΘΕΟΣ. A pediment, vases, and other ornaments, decorate the summit ; between which and the cieling are very vile paintings, of drapery, a Glory, Cherubim, &c. The table of benefactions and the doors are ornamented with beautiful carvings.

The organ is small ; but the font is very handsome, with a veined shaft, and white marble basin, the gift of Thomas Morley, Esq. born in this parish 1673, with an inscription which Salmon, Essex, p. 74, says reads *αναστροφης*, backwards and forwards :

“ ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΥΙΝ §.”

The like inscription occurs on the font at Harlow in Essex, the gift of Robert Chester, Esq. ; and on another at Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire. Moleon, Voyage Liturgique au France, p. 219, mentions it on the edge of the round font

* He had been minister of the English church at Rotterdam ; and published a sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1731.

† Of Clare Hall, Cambridge ; B. A. 1758 ; M. A. 1761 ; D. D. 1782. He was presented in 1770 to the rectories of St. Andrew Undershaft and of Finchley ; and was also a prebendary of St. Paul's. He died at Bath in January 1794.

‡ Dr. Waller was also Archdeacon of Essex, and rector of Kensington ; and was killed, Nov. 10, 1795, at the rectory of Great Waltham, Essex, by the fall of a stack of chimneys as he was in bed.

§ “ [Lord,] wash my sin, and not my face only.” Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 251 ; where Dr. Ford calls it an inscription of the Greek Church, so prettily contrived, that the words may be read after the Greek or Hebrew manner.

at St. Menin's abbey near Orleans; on that of St. Stephen d'Egres at Paris; and on that of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

The REGISTERS

commence immediately after the order for keeping them was issued.

BAPTISMS.

- 1551, Nov. 22, John Ruffell, Gentleman, son of Thomas Ruffell, Knight.
- 1562, March 24, Katharine, daughter of Dr. Remegar, her Majesty's Chaplain.
- 1577, Nov. 18, Arthur, son of Sir Humphry Gilbert, Knt.
- 1615, Dec. 16, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, sometime Lord Chamberlain.
- 1638, May 27, Henry, son of Sir William Martin and Lady Mary.
- 1642, April 23, Edward, son of Sir Thomas Richardson and Lady Mary.
- 1695, John, son of Sir John Smith, Bart. and Dame Mary his Lady, born Oct. 29, baptized Nov. 13.
- 1697, May 27, Jane, daughter of Sir John Smith, Bart.
- 1699, Aug. 23, John, son of Sir John Smith, Bart. and Lady Mary.

MARRIAGES.

- 1553, Nov. 9, Sir William Tyrrell, Knt. and Mrs. Anne Freeman, widow.
- 1559, Jan. 23, were married at Westminster, in his Oratory there, Sir George Touchet, Knt. Lord Audley, and Mrs. Johan. Platt.
- 1559, April 19, Christian Ken, Esq. and my Lady Beckwyth, daughter to Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt.
- 1574, Dec. 9, Sir James Fitzjames, Knt. and Jane Cartwright, Gentlewoman.
- 1600, June 16, Henry Lord Herbert, and Mrs. Anne Ruffell.
- 1626, May 4, Sir John Poley, and Abigail Worley.
- 1695, Nov. 25, The Right Honourable George Lord Hamilton, of the parish of St. James Westminster, bachelor, and Elizabeth Villiers, of the same parish, spinster, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, Knt. Marshal of England.

BURIALS.

- 1544, July 31, Watt. Hayle, Chantry Priest of St. Peter's College.
- 1545, Septembris 15^o die, Ricardus filius D'ni Peryn Equitis Aurati, within the Black Friars.

1549, Dec. 10, was buried Margaret Lady Peake, sometime the wife of Sir Stephen Peake, Haberdasher, Alderman and Mayor of this town.

1557, Nov. 15, Mr. William Turrell, sometime Knight of Rhodes.

1558, Dec. 8, My Lady Cholmley, wife to Sir Roger Cholmley, Knt.

— Dec. 12, Sir George Harper, Knt.

1559, Jan. 27, the Lady Harper, wife of Sir George.

1565, March 17, Francis, son of Sir Leonard Beckwith, Knt.

— July 2, Sir Roger Cholmley, Knt.

1594, Sept. 5, Richard Branthwaite, Serjeant at Law.

1606, Jan. 2, Sir Ellis Jones, Knt.

1615, Feb. 28, was buried an Anatomy from the College of Physicians.

This entry may serve as an useful hint to some surgical or medical reader, who may learn from it that their predecessors disposed of the remains of a fellow-creature in a decent and proper way. This method of proceeding would prevent a repetition of the disgraceful riots which happened in 1727 in Wych-street.

1656, March 31, Sir Gerard Rainesford.

1715, Feb. 5, the Honourable William Palmes, Esq.

1540, baptized 31, buried 41.

1564, — — — 29, — — 19.

1603, — — — — — 209.

1625, — — — — — 254.

1665, — — — — — 175.

1768, — — — 38, — — 14.

1803, — — — 27, — — 12.

There are no monuments in the church.

Richard le Long, Citizen and Goldsmith, gave by will in 1349, 2s. to the high altar, 12d. to the fabric, 6s. to the rector, 6d. to the curate, and after the decease of his wife and daughter Edithe and her husband Robert Miscenden, two shops and cellars to the rector &c. for Masses in memory of himself and relatives.

Robert Howner bequeathed his soul to the Lord God Omnipotent, the Virgin Mary, and all Saints, and his body to the earth within St. Martin's church, Dec. 3, 1380, giving to Thomas, Rector, 6s. 8d. for tithes and oblations withheld, and

and to his Curate 6d. to Robert, Chaplain of the Blessed Virgin within the church 3s. 4d. two marks *per annum* to the repairs of the chapel, and to the fraternity 4s. 4d. *per annum*, and some silver ornaments for the cross, that he might be remembered in their orisons.

Master Michael de London gave five marks *per annum* to the same fraternity for Masses.

Roger Payn Spurrier, 1404, gave to Sir William Downe, Rector, &c. 10 marks *per annum*, from possessions in this parish, for the finding of a secular priest to pray for his soul and others.

William Powe made his will Aug. 7, 1424, requesting that he might be interred before the image of our Lady; he gave to the high altar 20s. to the church works 5l. "First to the honour of God (of whose gift all good things proceed) coveting and hoping, for clay houses and transitory things, by the grace of God, to obtain everlasting tabernacles." He gives further to William Downe, Rector, all his lands in the parish of St. Bride, that he and the wardens and their successors should find a priest to sing for his soul at the altar of our Lady and for those of his relatives, and another at St. Bride's for the same purpose.

William Sevenoke, May 8, in 1418, was buried there. This worthy citizen had been a grocer, and was a native of Sevenoaks in Kent, where he founded an alms-house, and by his will, dated June 17, 1432, gave five marks *per annum* to the Rector and Wardens of St. Martin's, payable from the brewhouse in Fleetstreet called the "Cowpe on the hoope," which was to be applied to the augmentation of the salary of the chantry priest of John Flete, Capper, and John Shaw, Vintner, on condition he prayed for his and all Christian souls.

Simon Rewell, Draper, made his will Dec. 12, 1451, in which he gives a tenement and ground in the parish to John Kermerdyn, &c. Rector and Churchwarden, to augment the chantrys of William Powe and Roger Payn, on condition that their priests prayed for the souls of John Went, "scribe of the court of Canterbury of the Arches," John Goldcorne, William Gynnoure, and all Christian souls.

Thomas Froddesham, "writer of Court Letter of London," gave by will (1458) the same tenement and ground for the above purposes being a joint possessor with Rewell.

Richard Baret, Haberdasher, gave by will (1482) his body to St. Martin's, in these words, "that is to wete, within the chapel of the same church, where I was

was wonted to sit before the image of Saint James." Having thus disposed of his body, he gave to the high altar 13s. 4d. "praying the curate there tenderly to pray for him, and to give him a clear absolution;" 16l. to purchase two copes for service in the choir, *per Rectores chori*, on all principal festivals; to every poor prisoner detained in the King's-bench, Marshalsea, Newgate, and Ludgate, at the time of his decease, a halfpenny loaf each, for their prayers at his month's mind; to the monasteries of the Black and White Friars 6s. 8d. each for their prayers; 13l. 6s. 8d. to a priest for two years, for masses at his grave. And requests his wife Scolaſt to celebrate his obit 10 years after his death; together with many conditional bequests in case of failure of heirs.

Gifts and Wills subsequent to the Reformation.

Many of those contain inconsiderable bequests. The first in importance was that of Henry Syvedall, Esq. dated 1624, who ordered his body to be interred within St. Martin's, with funeral solemnities, amounting to 100l. charges; at the same time requesting the Rector to preach a Sermon for 3l. "so as he come in mourning." He appropriated 40l. for an alabaſter monument, and declares himself to be moved by the spiritual blessings poured on him by the temporal, in health, fortune, food, and raiment, in gratitude for the restoration of the Gospel through the means of Queen Elizabeth, and the escape from the Gunpowder-plot, to grant an annuity of 5l. from a tenement in Thames-street, parish of St. Magnus, for preaching three sermons annually on the 17th November, 9th of August to commemorate the failure of the Spanish Armada, and 5th of November; the overplus of the 5l. to be expended in a dinner and the repairs of the church.

He gave 3l. *per annum* to the poor from houses in St. Botolph's Aldgate, on condition they attended the sermons founded by him.

This gentleman died in September 1624.

1658, Mrs. Parthenia Lowman gave the parish 100l. which they bound themselves by an indenture to secure for her charitable intentions to the poor.

An indenture tripartite was executed July 7, 1718, between Theophilus Cater, Gentleman, the Company of Stationers, and the Mayor and Commonalty of London, which declares that Mr. Cater had paid 1000l. to the Company, for which they were to allow him 5l. *per cent.* during life; and after his decease to pay 40l. *per annum*, as follows; 30s. to a minister for preaching a sermon on the 1st of December, with 5s. to the reader, and 2s. 6d. each to the clerk and sexton;

20s. each to thirty-four poor men, and the remainder for the expences of a dinner for the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants; the money to be distributed after the sermon to fourteen freemen of the Company, 10 parishioners of St. Martin's, and 10 of Christchurch, London; who are required to attend the service of the day, as are the Master, Wardens, &c. of the Company of Stationers. A clause provides that the sermon is to take place on Monday, if the first of December happens on Sunday.

1739, Mrs. Mary Evans gave 100l. and Mr. Thomas Nicholls * 20s. *per annum*.

1780, Mr. Croffe presented a handsome clock to the church; in 1795 40l.; and after the decease of Mrs. Lucy Morris 350l. *four per cent.* Bank Annuities.

1799, Mrs. Lucy Morris, 40l.

The preceding particulars were extracted from an antient parchment book (the beginning of which was written in the 12th year of Henry IV.) that fortunately escaped through all the periods of diffention fatal to hundreds of valuable records belonging to churches and parishes. This book has been submitted to my use in a manner which reflects the greatest credit on the worthy Rector, Hugh Frazer, A.M. to whom I am under the greatest obligations for his endeavours to facilitate my access to the archives of other parishes.

This curious remnant of antiquity commences with an inventory of the church goods and ornaments, written in the French language. The reader will perceive from the principal articles that St. Martin's must have been a splendid church about 1400.

The vestments are first noticed. One entirely new was of blue velvet, with every article, stoles, fanons, &c. complete, embroidered with a golden star.

The 2d of red say, embroidered in gold.

The 3d of cloth of gold, embroidered with peacocks and griffins; presented by William Powe.

4th a single vestment of cloth of gold; given by John Parker, Esq.

The base of a chalice, now preserved in the church, with Gothic niches, has a mutilated inscription; which has been a request for prayers for the souls of Pker and Margaret his wife.

A red and blue vestment of cloth of gold with griffins, and one of red satin, were the 6th and 7th articles in this rich catalogue.

* Part of 3l. a year, New South Sea Annuities, which is regularly received by the churchwarden of St. Bride's. And this 20s. is appropriated to the Reader.

The 8th, a single vestment of cloth of gold, with a blue field.

Another of bawdkin; given by Sir William Norton.

The 10th, given by Simon Burley, was of cloth of gold and red field.

The 11th, of cloth of gold.

The 12th, of bawdkin, with roses.

13th, of cloth of gold, red and green.

14th, white cloth of gold; and many others, of satin, say, &c.

“1 fyn nouvelle cope de drap d'or; nouvelle cope de bloy velvet de la suit de dit bloy velvet vestiment, ove sterres d'or; cope de drap d'or, le champe rouge foy de la fuyt du principal vestiment; deux quere copes d'un fuyt de drap d'or; don de John Burgh.”

The corporas cloths were of the same materials and colours of the suit they belonged to, either of cloth of gold or rich silks. One was embroidered with the Crucifix, Mary and John, and with Peter and Paul; another with “the sorrowful head of John Baptist,” &c.

The “frontells,” or drapery for the altars, were also suited to the vestments: they were nine in number; some were embroidered with gold, in stars, I. H. C. and crowns, others painted, particularly one, which had the heads of the Twelve Apostles.

There were seven chalices with their patens of silver and gilt, the whole weighing near 100 ounces.

A silver cup weighed 20 ounces.

A silver cross and crucifix 53 oz.

A censer 31 oz.

The ship 9 oz.

A crismatory 13 oz.

A “berile” garnished with silver weighed 3 ounces, and contained the precious relics of Saints.

A beautiful little tabernacle of silver was enameled with the image of St. Martin: but all these valuable ornaments were soiled by iron and laton candlesticks, pewter cruets, and dishes. The former were used on the high altar, before the statue of our Lady, that of St. Martin in the chancel, the altar of St. James, our Lady, and the statue of St. Anne.

But of all the curiosities which this church contained, the paintings would have attracted most attention, if they could have been preserved till the present

VI moment.

moment. Above the altar of our Lady was the representation of the coronation of the blessed Virgin, and in a second compartment the Salutation. Before the Crucifix were suspended painted draperies of the Nativity of our Saviour, and the signs of his Passion. Others were portraits of the Virgin, St. Martin, and a Crucifixion. In addition to these, the inferior altars had draperies of cloth of gold, embroidered with a great variety of subjects and emblems.

I need not repeat in this stage of the work the fate of *all* the above articles. Indeed this church was so completely stripped, that in 1612 Henry Sivedall, churchwarden, perceiving the parish had but *one* chalice, and that he was obliged to *borrow* another for the administration of the Sacrament, "to the great grief and touch of conscience of the said Henry, at his own proper cost did provide" one of silver, weighing 36½ oz.

"The 24th day of Dec. 1612, Ralph Brooke, commonly called York Herald at Arms, parishioner of this parish, of his piety gave unto the parish church of St. Martin for ever, for the adorning of the pulpit of the said church, one cushion of crimson velvet with tassels of gold, and also one escutcheon of the arms of the late deceased illustrious Prince Henry of Wales."

And in 1664 Sir Francis Bridgen gave the pulpit a crimson velvet hanging, and a border of the same, both fringed with gold, and a cushion; to which he added an altar-cloth of velvet and cushion, the former fringed with gold, and a prayer-book bound and embroidered in velvet and gold.

It is barely necessary to mention that the altar now has a redundancy of rich vessels of massy silver.

ANNALS.

Rentale ecclie Sancti Martini infra Ludgate London'; renovat' xiii die Octobr', anno R. Henr. quarti post Conq'm xii^{mo}.

Inp'mis de teñto Joh' Bright et Thome Prentys, in quo Johes Gref-lyngton peautrer modo inhabitat. — — — — — xxviid.

Item de concessione et ordinacone Johis de Pelhm civis cotellarii London', p'cipiend' de domo sua qua hñit in dca pochia; — — — — —

De tenemento cum duab's shopis que Johes Craste modo tenet, et reddit inde p' añ ad opus ecclie — — — — — miiid. xiiis. iiiiid.

De teñ in quo Johes Canon goldsmyth modo inhabitat, et redd' inde p' añ ad diot' eccliam — — — — — miiid. xiiis. iiiiid.

De tenemento in quo Ricus Joynō modo inhitat, et reddit inde
p anñ ad dict' eccliam — — — LXVIS. viiij d.

De tenemento in quo Johes Kyng carbour inhitat, vocato le Hor-
shed extra Ludgate en Fletstret, et reddit inde p anñ — — — cent' solidos.

De tenemento quod Willms Spicer copsmyth tenet de Riço Putt, et
reddit p anñ — — — — — vs. viij. ob.

De teñt' vocato le Walsheman sur le Hope, et reddit inde per anñ
de quieto redditu — — — — — viiij.

E quibus resolut' Priorisse de Stretforde per anñ &c. LXVIS. viiij d.

Et sic summa debit' ecclie pdict' annuatim — — — — — xiiiiij. xviiiij. iij d. ob.

There was a chapel in the church, dedicated to St. John Baptist; for Maister John Kermerdyn met his parishioners there, March 21, 1455, in a kind of vestry, to fix the charges for tolling each of the four bells.

Part of the antient church must have stood a few feet from Bowyer-row, or Ludgate-street; for on the 18th of Dec. 1598, the Mayor and Commonalty of London leased ground 18 feet in length, and 3 in breadth, on the South side of the church, between the greater and lesser doors, for 40 years, at the rent of 5s. *per annum*, to trustees for the parish.

The affairs of the parish appear to have glided smoothly on from the above period till 1643; but in that year the general ferment extended its baneful influence into the vestry, making its appearance in an order for a petition and articles of complaint against Dr. Jermin the Rector; and the appointment of a committee, "to make choice of an able divine to supply the cure of this parish in the room of Dr. Jermin, who was lately voted from this place." Some whimsical enemy to such proceedings (possibly his legal successor on the Restoration) has written in a very neat character certain lines, which enliven the subject in a novel way, for instance—

"Jermyn depriv'd, because he dar'd to keep
The Fox and Wolf from preying on the Sheep."

The next innovation was, placing the pulpit against the altar-piece, where it stood till 1660, in which year the vestry-book contains the following words: "The pulpit removed from where it had stood for several years, all the unhappy time of war betwixt king and parliament, and quite shaded the ten commandments, to the great grief of several good people of the parish." This pitiful and impious measure is thus noticed by our poet:

"The fifth commandment did their souls so gall,
They mov'd their *canting tub* to hide them all."

"At

"At a general vestry, held June 29, 1646, it was unanimously consented unto, that the ordinance of parliament touching the Presbyterian government should go forward, and be put in execution." "Impious error!" exclaims our unknown bard.

"Thus did mad people, void of fear and grace,
Besiege the church, and storm the sacred place.

'Who's this that comes from Egypt with a story
Of a new pamphlet call'd a Directory?

His cloak is something short, his looks demure;

His heart is rotten, and his thoughts impure.

In this *our* land this Scottish hell-hatch'd brat,

Like Pharoah's lean kine, will devour the fat.

Lord, suffer not thy tender vine to bleed,

Call home thy shepherds, that thy lambs may feed!"

This apostrophe seems to convey an intimation that the lines were written by some person immediately after recording the vote; if so, how did they escape erasing at the next assembly? He adds, "Quare fremuerunt gentes?"

These furious or raging men were rather at a loss for a minister. After adopting the "hell-hatched brat," to use the words of the *calm* commentator; they elected a Mr. Nalton* in 1649; but he refused to accept the place, for reasons best known to himself. "After that, Mr. Warr, a minister of Hendon, was chosen by a very full and free consent; but, by the importunity of the people of Hendon, he was persuaded to abide with them, and did with very great respect return hearty thanks to this parish for their love to him."

"'Twas Jeroboam's practice and his sport,
Priests to elect out of the basest sort."

* An altar-tomb in Hendon church-yard is thus inscribed:

"Hic infra conditur

quod reliquum est reverendi Samuelis Nalton, S. T. B.

olim collegii Magdalensis socii quæstorisque dignissimi;

dein ecclesiæ Hamstediensis in com. Middlesex curati;

Havershamensisque in com. de Bucks rectoris vigilantissimi.

Vixit liberalis perquam egenis Christi membris,

morienſque totum ferè censum iisdem locavit.

Abi, Viator; et, si potes, hic imitare.

Ob. 1^{mo} die Augusti, anno D'ni 1706, ætatisque suæ 75."

"Exat

“Εκάς ἑκάς ἔσε βέλαιοι.” On the 10th Feb. another choice was proposed, from six names presented by the Committee; when Mr. Jacombe was elected, who accepted the appointment, and submitted to the vestry the naming the amount of his salary; which they limited to the tithes of the parish.

Anonymous concludes his comments in the ensuing lines:

“The Heir is slain, the Vineyard's now your own:
But would you the creation cause to moan?
Why trouble you Religion's sacred stream?
And tear Christ's coat, which had no rent or seam.
Instead of candles, we enjoy the snuff;
For precious balm we have but kitchen-stuff.
Thus in the Temple every faucy hack
Opens his shop, and shews his pedlar's pack.”

Not a line occurs relating to the plague, the great fire of 1666, or the rebuilding of the church, in the vestry books, except an incidental mention of Sir Christopher Wren, who had staked off 127 feet of ground, part of the Stationers Company's garden, which the parish purchased for 25l. to enlarge the church. This circumstance clearly decides that he was the architect of St. Martin's Ludgate.

1712. The parish of Allhallows, Lombard-street, proposed to take and keep several boys at their new charity-school, provided the vestry would permit them to have half-yearly sermons and collections at St. Martin's, for the benefit of the school. This request was granted Sept. 25; but on the 3d Nov. 1713, it was annulled in favour of the School of Farringdon Within, the governors of which offered upon the same conditions to take, cloath, educate, and apprentice, ten children of the parish.

The ensuing extract may be acceptable and useful.

“A. B. is an housekeeper and inhabitant in the parish of C. in London, also carries on a trade in copartnership in the parish of D. in London, and pays all duties in the said parish of D. in equal proportion with his partner. The said A. B. is chosen churchwarden in the said parish of D. *Quere*, is the said A. B. liable to serve the office of churchwarden in the said parish of D.; and what method must be used to oblige him to it?—A. B. who is a partner in trade as above stated although he is not an housekeeper in the parish where he trades, yet he is subject and liable to serve the office of a churchwarden where he carries on his business, by reason of his shop and copartnership only. This point was determined in

in a parallel case in the parish of St. Michael Royal in the year 1718. Any person elected by the parishioners (and they are competent judges of the fitness and qualifications of their officers) to be a churchwarden, and after legal summons such person refusing to take the usual oath, and enter upon his office, he may be excommunicated for such refusal; and he cannot be restored but upon submission and undertaking the office.

“Quære, if the said parish of C. and the said parish of D. should happen to be in two different wards, and the said A. B. having served constable or other ward office in the ward wherein the parish of D. is situate, how far the same may alter, or strengthen the case?—The two parishes being in different wards will not alter this case; for where A. B. enjoys the benefit of a trade and partnership, he must submit to the load and burthen of an office.

“G. Paul, Doctors Commons, April 2, 1724.”

LUDGATE.

When the prison of Ludgate was taken down, and the gate removed, the ground of the former, and some houses West of it, was let on building leases; and that where London-wall had stood abutting on Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, added to it, to enlarge the sites of the intended buttings. The parish of St. Anne Blackfriars extends to the outside of the gateway leading into Cock-court, Ludgate-hill, where the mark was always affixed. The inhabitants of that house and those of the other houses Westward on London-wall were rated and paid parochial dues, so that Blackfriars parish always comprehended all London-wall Westward from Cock-court. “The prison of Ludgate extended into Pilgrim-street, and adjoined to London-wall: London-wall was not built on till the prison was taken away, and the back parts of the old houses West of the prison were built close to the wall, but left it intire. The back side of Ludgate prison ran in a parallel line with London-wall. On the top of a small part of this wall (which was eight feet and an half thick) is a garden, which is betwixt Cock-court and where the prison stood.” The description thus given formed part of a query submitted to counsel; and is curious, as shewing the state of the Wall about 1764.

Ludgate, according to the plan in the vestry room of St. Martin's, was nearly a square, 37 feet 6 inches on the East, and 38 feet 5 inches on the West side, and
39 feet

39 feet from front to front; the great arch 15 feet 2 inches in width, and the posterns five.

The prison extended about 57 feet in front upon the South side of Ludgate-street, including the length of the gate from the West end; the length from North to South of the East wall was 49 feet, the South wall inclined to the South West 37 feet, the West wall was 45 feet in length, leaving a narrow strip of the prison parallel with the South postern of the gate. The beadle's staff of this parish has an antient representation of the gate on the top of massy silver, and King Lud on the summit: it is neatly executed.

This gate is absurdly said to have been one of the most antient in London. When the City wall was first erected, absolute necessity demanded that there should be gates or apertures in it in the direction of the great roads and principal streets. Many of those streets and roads are known to have been on their present sites from the dates of the earliest writers on the subject. Is it therefore probable that Aldersgate, which seems to imply greater age than Aldgate, should not have been made for the Northern road before the latter for the Eastern, or that Bishopsgate was not as necessary as Ludgate? The distinction of Aldgate and Aldersgate must have only implied the particular age of each mass of stone, and not the date of the aperture in the wall, a certain number of which must have been *originally* left facing each great street. Their number cannot possibly be correctly ascertained at present, for we know that the whole circuit has been mutilated and deranged.

Whether Geoffery of Monmouth attributes this gate justly to King Lud is not worth enquiry: the second date in its history seems to be ascertained without doubt, which is the repair of it by the Barons in the reign of King John, with the stones of the poor Israelites houses, most magnanimously destroyed when they entered London. This fact was established by the discovery in 1586 of a stone incorporated in the wall, inscribed with Hebrew characters, thus translated by Mr. Strype: "This is the Station of Rabbi Moses, the son of the honourable Rabbi Isaac."

In 1260 this gate was again repaired, and ornamented with statues of Lud and other Kings, which innocent persons were decapitated by the zealots of the time of Edward VI. and *new* headed by order of his successor. It was rebuilt at the time abovementioned in the Grecian style; and, for a building of Elizabeth's reign, was tolerably chaste.

The

The gate was converted into a prison in 1378, for debts, trespasses, and contempts. The irregular building adjoining, whose dimensions have been mentioned, was erected by Stephen Forster and Agnes his wife. This Stephen Forster, fishmonger, served the office of Lord Mayor in 1454.

The antient book furnishes the ensuing curious extract, which shews that Forster did not erect the building when living, but left a certain sum by will for the purpose.

“Irrot’ prout sequitur in rotulis memorandorum de tempore Humfridi Hayford, Maioris Civitatis London, anno regni regis E. III^{ti} xvii, A. D. 1477.”

“Be it remembered, that the 16 day of October, the 17 year of the reign of King Edward IV. William Berell and Robert Byllyngham, keepers of the fraternity of our Lady, in the parish church of Saint Martin at Ludgate of London, and all the parishioners of the same parish, put a bill of supplication to Ralph Joffelyn, knight, then Mayor of the City of London, John Yonge, knight, William Tailor, knight, William Edward, John Tate, Robert Bassett, Bartholomew James, knight, Richard Gardyner, John Broun, Robert Billeston, Thomas Bedlowe, Edmund Shaa, Thomas Hill, Robert Colcwhiche, Hugh Brice, and Henry Colet, Aldermen of the same City, the tenour of which bill hereafter followeth in these words:

“To the full Honorable Lord the Mayor of the City of London, and to the Right Worshipful “*seu aignes*” his brethren, Aldermen of the same.

“Sheweth unto your good Lordship and Worships, William Berell and Robert Billingham, keepers of the fraternity of our Lady, in the parish church of Saint Martin at Ludgate, in the foresaid city, and all the parishioners of the same church, that whereas, of time that no mind is, there hath been a chapel of our Lady edified and builded over the East front of the said gate called Ludgate, in *Bower-rowe**, in the said parish, in which chapel have been said and sung solemn masses and anthems of our Lady, yearly, at every feast of our Lady, by the which God and our Lady were there greatly worshiped, to the great edyfying and comfort of all the said parishioners, and all other people coming and going thorough the said gate. And it was so, that, after the decease of the Right Honourable person Stephen Forster, late citizen and one of the aldermen of the foresaid city, one Master William Clyf, clerk, now dead, came to the keepers,

* This was the then name of the high street between St. Paul's and Ludgate, i. e. Bowyer's or Bow-maker row.

that time being of the foresaid fraternity, and said then unto them, that the executors of the testament of the foresaid Stephen Forster, of the goods of the same Stephen, intended to enlarge the prison of Ludgate afore said, for the ease of the prisoners there, according to the will of the said Stephen ; and that the said executors could not make and perform that work, but if the foresaid chapel were taken down from the foresaid front; and the foresaid Master William Clyff, which was deviser and overseer of the afore said work, said, and promised then to the foresaid keepers that time being of the foresaid fraternity, that if they would suffer the said chapel to be taken down, that thenafter the foresaid work were made and finished, another chapel should be there made and set up, of the goods of the foresaid Stephen Forster, which chapel should be much better than the old chapel. Whereupon the foresaid keepers that time being of the foresaid fraternity, in trust of the foresaid promise of the foresaid Master William Clyff, suffered then the said old chapel to be taken down ; and, notwithstanding that promise, the said chapel is not yet made again ; howbeit that great labour hath been made, to my Lady Forster, and to the executors, that they should make the foresaid chapel again, which they utterly refuse to do. Wherefore, forasmuch as the foresaid now keepers of the said fraternity, or successors, intend, by God's grace, and with the help of well-disposed people, to edify and make a new chapel on the foresaid gate, which will be great worship to the honorable City ; please it therefore your good Lordship and Worships, in consideration of premises, to grant, give licence, and enact, that abovenamed now keepers of the said fraternity, or their successors, shall now do, to be edified and builded on the said gate of Ludgate, a new chapel, in the same place where the said old chapel was made and builded, without any challenge, impeachment, or displeasure of your Lordships and Worships, or of your successors, at any future time hereafter."—The which bill read, and by the said Ralph Josselyn, Mayor, and Aldermen, understood ; it was commanded by the same Mayor and Aldermen, the said 16th day of October, to John Brown, Alderman of the ward, and Harry Collet and John Stocker, Sheriffs of the City of London, to go unto the said gate of Ludgate, and see whether the building and setting up of a new chapel there, where the old chapel was, should be to the hurt or noysance of the prison of Ludgate, or of the prisoners in the same, or no. Whereupon afterwards, that is to say, the 2nd day of December, the said 17 year of the said King, the said John Brown, Alderman, Harry Colet and John Stocker, Sheriffs, reported in the Common Council holden the same 2d day of December,

December, in the presence of Humphrey Hayford, then Mayor, Humphrey Starly, Recorder, Ralph Joffelyn, knight, William Taylor, knight, William Edward, William Hampton, knight, Bartholomewe James, knight, Richard Gardyn, Thomas Staldbroke, knight, William Heryot, William Stocker, knight, Thomas Bledlowe, Edmund Shaw, Thomas Hill, knight, Brice and Richard Rawson, Aldermen of the said City, that they, according to the foresaid commandment, had been at the foresaid gate called Ludgate, and seen the place where the said new chapel should be builded; and furthermore they said and reported, that the building and setting up of the said new chapel, where the said old chapel was, would not be to the noysance ne hurt of the said prison of Ludgate, nor of the prisoners in the same. Wherefore it was licenced by the said Humphry Hayford, Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, the same 2d day of December, to the said now keeper of the foresaid fraternity of our Lady and the parishioners of the said parish of Saint Martin, and to their successors, to build a new chapel, in the place of the old chapel, on the said gate of Ludgate, in the honour and worship of our Lady, according to their foresaid desires in that behalf."

In the latter end of the reign of Queen Mary, and beginning of that of Elizabeth, disputes occurred between the parishioners of St. Martin's and the keeper of Ludgate, which assumed so formidable an appearance, that the Mayor and Aldermen were compelled to interfere, by appointing Mr. Chamberlain, Alderman, and Richard Grafton, grocer, and deputy of Farringdon Within, to hear and examine the complaints of each party.

"HEWET.—Jovis xxviii die Martii, anno secundo d'ne Eliz. Regine.

"Ad curiam in interiore camerâ Guildhald' Civitatis London' tenitum, coram egregiis et spectabilibus viris Majore et Aldermanis dñe Civitatis, die et anno pre-scriptis, inter alia sic continetur :

"At this Court, Richard Buckland, haberdasher, Thomas Pigot, grocer, Henry Nayler and John Lacy, clothworkers, were assigned and appointed by the said Court to be surveyors and overseers of the gaol of Ludgate, concerning the ordering as well of the prisoners within the same gaol, according to such orders as been provided and made for the ordering and using of the said prisoners, as also for the ordering and well using of the City's Conduit and water there.

"And they the same overseers were also appointed and commanded by the said Court, that they should resort and repair to the same gaol, to survey and view the

same four times in every year at the least, or oftener, as they shall think good, expedient, and necessary.

“And further it was ordered, that the same surveyors shall also see and cause the articles and orders here exhibited and delivered to the Court this day by Master Chamberlain, Alderman, concerning the same gaol, to be duly observed and kept, according to the intent, purport, true meaning, and effect of the same orders; which orders and articles are these:

“Whereas the inhabitants of the parish of Saint Martin's within Ludgate, in the ward of Farringdon Within, exhibited of late a bill of complaint against Roger Holte, keeper of Ludgate, unto the Right Hon. Sir William Hewet, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, and to the Right Worshipful his brethren the Aldermen of the same: for that the said Roger hath and doth deny not only the parson's duty; but also fifteens, clerk's wages, and such other duties; alledging for himself, that inasmuch as he inhabiteth in a gaol, he ought therefore to be discharged of the said charges, for that he is but a common servant to this said City; for the examination and appeasing of which griefs and controversies, it pleased the Lord Mayor, with consent of his aforesaid brethren, in open and full Court holden in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall of the said City, the 6th day of February now last past, to will, appoint, and commit the said bill, together with all other complaints of the said parishioners against the said Roger Holt, for to hear, consider, and order, by Mr. Chamberlain, Alderman of the aforesaid ward, and Richard Grafton his Deputy. These are therefore to certify unto the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that we the same Alderman and Deputy, calling before us the inhabitants of the aforesaid parish, and also the aforesaid Roger Holte, and having duly, severally, and advisedly, not only heard the complaints, answers, and replications of either of the said parties, but also having seen and understood certain registers and precedents brought forth before us by the said parishioners, and understanding and certainly knowing also that the said parishioners, and understanding and certainly knowing also that the keepers of all other the gaols of this City, namely, Newgate and both the Compters, have, and do, as neighbours, bear the common charges of the several parishes that they be of, as other inhabitants of the same do; and that the predecessors of the same Roger Holte have paid the like; purposing and intending to avoid, amove, and repress all and all manner of questions, strifes, disorder, and variances, that have, or at any time hereafter may happen, in and about the said duties, do, by the
commission

commiffion and authority aforefaid to us given, ordain, decree, and determine, that the faid Roger Holte, and his fucceffors, mafter keepers of the aforefaid gaol, fhall obferve, keep, and perform, all thefe articles hereafter expreffed, in manner and form following:

“ Imprimis, that the faid Roger Holte, and his fucceffors, fhall pay both the parfon's duties, and alfo the clerk's wages, as a parifhoner of the faid parifh, like as others his predeceffors and he himfelf hath done; alfo to pay the scavenger for his and their feveral lodgings within the fame gaol, namely, for filth and rubbifh that fhall grow and come of the fame lodgings and ftairs, after fuch manner and fort as he and his fucceffors from time to time fhall be reasonably rated by the inhabitants of the faid parifh to beare and pay; and alfo the faid keeper, nor any his fucceffors, fhall not from henceforth fuffer any filth of the aforefaid gaol to be brought down and laid in the ftreet, before the ordinary cart of the faid parifh be come, and ready forthwith to carry the fame away; and the keeper of the fame gaol for the time being fhall pay from time to time for carriage of fuch filth unto the raker as they have been accuftomed, or as they may beft agree with the raker for the time being.

“ Alfo that the faid keeper and his fucceffors fhall, from time to time, pay for their private lodgings within the faid gaol of Ludgate all fuch fifteens, fubfides, and other things, as by act of parliament, or order of the Lord Mayor and Common Council of this City, fhall be determined and ordered to be paid and generally levied of the faid parifhioners, as a citizen and parifhioner of the faid parifh ought to do, and that by the indifferent affeffment of his faid neighbours. And further we the faid Alderman and Deputy, finding that the faid parifhioners do complain, *that a way leading through the door at the ftairs head going to the faid gaol into the leads of St. Martin's church is foreftalled and closed up by the faid Roger Holte, which way, as appeareth, hath been the common ufual way for the parfon of the faid church to pafs and repafs to and from the parfonage of the faid parifh of St. Martin's, and at this present is fhut up and inclofed,* to the general difcommodity of the faid parifhioners; for that, *that neither parfon nor curate is, by means of foreftalling of the faid way, willing to be refident, nor keep hofpitality in the faid parifh,* and thereby are to feek when any parifhoner being vifited with ficknefs would have them and their good and comfortable advice and inftruction, do declare, ordain, and determine, that the fame way doth belong of right unto the parfonage of the faid church.

church of St. Martin; and that the said Roger Holte, and his successors, shall quietly and peaceably suffer the parson and parsons of the aforesaid church for the time being, and from time to time, and all times hereafter, to have ingrefs, egress, and regrefs to and through the same way, into and from the said parsonage, through the antient door leading into the leads of the said parish church as aforesaid, without any let, disturbance, denial, or contradiction, except that the said Holte, or his said successors, can otherwise agree or compound with the parson of the said parish for the time being for the same. Moreover, whereas the aforesaid parishioners have and do grievously complain, that the water that should be and hath been accustomed to serve in the conduit there, hath not only been withdrawn and kept from them, but also hath been so nastily, vilely and (with reverence spoken) so filthily ordered in the cistern, as it hath been both discommodious through the lack and scarcity thereof, and also (as we be credibly informed) very jeopardous for the infecting of the parishioners and others who have used the same water: We the same Alderman and Deputy, esteeming and judging that necessity and charity willith that the aforesaid discommodities and enormities be also provided for, do, by the aforesaid commission and authority, deem and decree, that the cistern of the said conduit at the stairs head leading to the aforesaid gaol being amplified, enlarged, and made greater, so as conveniently may be without diminishing of the usual way now had to the same gaol, at the only proper cost and charges of the said parishioners, there shall be made, at their like costs, two locks and two keys, to lock up and keep the same cistern, as well for their better furniture of water, as also for the preservation of the same from like misordering in and at all times to come; and that the one key shall be in the sure keeping of such person as is and shall be of the Common Council of the aforesaid City from time to time, namely, for that part of the aforesaid parish which is in the same ward of Farringdon Within; and that the other key shall be in the custody of such other like person as for the time being is and shall be of the same Common Council for that part of the same parish which is in the ward of Farringdon Without. Given, &c. 17 Feb. 1559."

I do not find that Stowe mentions this Conduit, except the following lines allude to it; which are part of an inscription placed on Ludgate, soliciting the prayers of the Londoners for Stephen Forster and his wife's souls:

"So that for lodging and *water* prisoners here nought pay;
As their keepers shall all answer at dreadful dooms-day."

Which

Which convey an intimation that those two persons brought the water here and made the Conduit. It may be well to conclude this article with the ensuing extracts, in order to shew the superior conveniences *we* enjoy.

“January 1585, it was agreed in vestry, “that there shall be three water bearers, and no more, and they all to be men, and not any of their wives nor servants; and that they shall deliver seven tankards of water, winter and summer (so that the tankards be six gallons apiece) for *two pence*; and that they shall carry no water to any person dwelling out of the parish, except such water as they shall fetch from other places without the parish; and also, that if any of them set out any tub or tubs (as heretofore they have done) to the annoyance of the street, every such person shall be disabled and debarred to carry any water from the conduit.” “Also it is ordered and agreed by a vestry holden the 12 day of January, in the 30th year of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, that no manner of servant, nor no water-bearer, shall be at the Conduit in the service-time, nor leave there no tankard nor pail; for, if they do so offend, the churchwardens shall take the said tankard or pails and keep them, until such time that the said offenders do come and put into the poor man's chest 4d. and then the said party to have his tankard again.”

March, 1690. “Agreed that the churchwardens shall go forward to get on the conduit-cock which serves Ludgate prison, on the waste of that water; and that the cock from which the said water is to come be fixed between the postern and the coachway before Ludgate prison door.”

“Complaint having been made to Sir William Withers, Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Within, that divers gentlemen and others, passing to and fro in the night about their lawful occasions, have been stopped in their coaches at Ludgate and Newgate, and the gates not readily opened by the watchmen, as they ought to have been, and that not without suspicion of their demanding and receiving money, in breach of their trust, and neglect of their duty: These are therefore to certify all gentlemen and others, that due care is taken for the preventing the like irregularities; and if any constable of the night, or any watchman or watchmen, should for the future presume or suffer the like disorderly practices to be done, the person so aggrieved is desired to take such constable, beadle, or watchmen's names, and signify the same, with the time when, and the place of their own abode, to Sir William Withers, at his house in Coleman-street, that so such persons so neglecting or refusing may be punished according to law.” Newspaper 1708.

The following advertisement appeared in the papers: *Ludgate Prison*, Dec. 2, 1728.

“Whereas we have great reason to believe, that many well-disposed charitable Christians withhold their benevolence to this house (appointed for freemen of London only), as apprehending that there are constant supplies to relieve the distressed. These are humbly to acquaint the publick, that to this prison there is no constant allowance of bread or coals, and the whole supply of provisions which comes in in a week is not sufficient to sustain the prisoners one day. There are now closely confined about 150 poor men and widows of freemen, who suffer very much in this hard season; and humbly request those who may, in compassion, be charitably disposed to make any addition, by legacies or other gifts, that they would be pleased to come into the house, and enquire for the constable-assistant of that day, who will immediately call the Steward and other assistants, regularly to receive and rightly apply the same.”

The prison having been taken down, the prisoners appropriated to this gaol were confined in the London Workhouse till 1794; when they were transferred to the present *Ludgate*, part of the pile known by the name of the Giltspur-street Compter. Mr. Neild has said every thing relating to its present state in his recent publication on the State Prisons in general, to which I beg leave to refer the reader, p. 194.

I have much pleasure in adding, that, since the List of Rectors in p. 356 was completed, Mr. Frazer has been (in 1805) presented to the rectory of Woolwich. His successor at St. Martin's is the Rev. Tindal-Thompson Walmsley, B. D.

STATIONERS HALL

stands on the site of Abergavenny house *, and is a neat plain building, repaired and cased with stone, in 1800, by Robert Mylne, Esq. Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the New River Company, &c.

It is situated North of St. Martin's church, and has a paved court-yard, handsomely railed, before it. The basement story, and some other parts of the building, serve as warehouses for the Company's stock of printed books, and for other printed books which are the property of such individual members of the fraternity as choose to rent them. Sufficient room, however, is reserved by the Company for an excellent kitchen and other offices.

* The Company possessed one previous to the erection of the present, that of Peter College.

The front has a range of large arched windows, an ornamented entrance, a neat cornice, and pannels of bas reliefs above it. A flight of steps leads to the great room, which is entered through the arch of a screen of the Composite order, with a pediment, the Company's arms and rich ornaments, finely carved, distributed in the intercolumniations and other appropriate places. The room is surrounded by oak wainscot; and a court cupboard, of antique origin, supports the hall plate on gala days. At the North end is a large arched window entirely filled with painted glass, the border and fan of which are very vivid and splendid. Seven compartments are filled with the arms of London, the Royal arms, the Company's arms, their crest, the arms of Thomas Cadell, Esq. and two emblematic figures designed by Smirke. At the bottom is the following inscription:

"This window (except the arms and crest of the Company, which for their excellence and antiquity it has been thought adviseable to preserve) was the gift of Thomas Cadell, Esq. Alderman, and Sheriff of London, 1801."

It would be unjust to Mr. Egginton of Birmingham not to add that the whole is a most brilliant ornament, and admirably executed.

A door in the West wall leads through an anti-room to the Court room, a superb apartment, with four large windows surmounted with festooned curtains, which admit light from a pleasant garden. The arched ceiling commences on a Composite cornice, and the ornaments in stucco on it are very elegant. A large lustre of cut glass is suspended from the centre.

The chimney-piece, of variegated marble, has an highly-enriched frieze of fruit and flowers in carvings of the greatest possible relief, which are continued quite to the cornice, in many fanciful forms, exceedingly tasteful. The floor is covered by a fine Turkey carpet. At the West end, over the Master's chair, and under a drapery of crimson, is Mr. West's celebrated painting of Alfred dividing his last loaf with the stranger. The beauty of the females, the benevolent placid features of Alfred, and the regret expressed by the infants at the loss of their food, are well known to the publick through the print published from this picture, for which the Company are indebted to the late Alderman Boydell, whose whole-length portrait, by Graham, hangs on the right of the chimney place, and is thus described in a printed paper:

"Portrait of John Boydell, Esq. Lord Mayor of the City of London, painted by Mr. Graham, and presented by him to the Company of Stationers, June 8, 1792.

“The Lord Mayor in the City Chair. On his right hand, and resting on the chair, stands the figure of Justice holding the balance and the city sword. On the left stands the figure of Prudence with her looking-glass, and with the emblem of penetrating Wisdom in her right hand. Behind the chair, in the centre, stands the figure of Industry, with a sun-burnt complexion and bee-hive on her head. On the left, and rather before the chair, recumbent on a cornucopiæ, is the figure of Commerce, with the Mariner's compass in her left hand, whilst she points with the other to the Plenty poured from the horn, at the same time turning her face to the Lord Mayor with a persuasive look of invitation for him to partake of that which he is so justly intitled to. And on the table is the bust of Shakspeare and the City Mace.”

The colouring of this picture is good, and the likeness excellent; but the introduction of allegory on the same canvas with a portrait cannot but be considered as an unpardonable deviation from propriety.

On the left side is a large picture, thus described on another printed paper.

“Mary, Queen of Scots, escaping from Lochlevin castle by the assistance of George Douglas; painted by Graham. Presented August 11, 1791, to the Company of Stationers by the Right Honourable John Boydell, Lord Mayor of the City of London.”

“There was in the castle of Lochlevin a young gentleman called George Douglas, the brother to her keeper: he was not more than eighteen years of age. To him she paid a flattering attention. Her engaging manners, her misfortunes, her beauty, her smiles, won him completely to her interest. She opened her mind to him; and even insinuated that she might tender her hand as the reward of his service and fidelity. His heart was big with love, generosity, and the spirit of adventure. By his means she corresponded with her friends, and prepared them for her enterprise. *Upon the second day of May, 1568, about seven o'clock in the evening, when her keeper was at supper with his family, George Douglas, possessing himself secretly of the keys of the castle, hastened to her apartments. He conducted her out of her prison. She felt herself to be again a Queen. He locked the gates of the castle behind him, to prevent a sudden pursuit. They flew to the lake, entered the boat that was in readiness for them, and were instantly rowed to the opposite shore. There she was received by the Lord Seton, with a chosen band of horsemen in complete armour. That night he conveyed her to his*

his house at Niddrie, in West Lothian. She rested a few hours, and set out for Hamilton *."

"All contemporary authors agree in ascribing to Mary the utmost beauty of countenance and elegance of shape of which the human form is capable. Her hair was black, though, according to the fashion of that age, she frequently wore borrowed locks, and of different colours; her eyes were a dark grey; her complexion was exquisitely fine; her hands and arms remarkably delicate, both as to shape and colour; her stature was of an height that rose to the majestic. No man, says Brantome, ever beheld her person without admiration and love; or will read her history without sorrow."

There is little to praise in this effort of Mr. Graham's pencil, who has totally failed in delineating the beauty of the unfortunate Queen. He that has seen the portrait of Mary in the hall of the Scottish Corporation in Crane-court, Fleet-street, will immediately discover that Mr. Graham's Mary rather resembles a modern truant Miss, escaping from a boarding-school with a Scotch soldier to Gretna-green, than a Queen of majestic front. It must, however, be admitted that the boatman's head and his boy are full of just expression.

In the North-East corner of the hall is a large and convenient room, in which the mercantile part of the Company's business is transacted; and it is ornamented with the following pictures:

Tycho Wing. This celebrated composer of Almanacks is represented as possessing very lively and expressive features, which are well painted, and with considerable warmth of colouring. His right hand rests on a celestial sphere, his collar is open, and a loose drapery covers his shoulders. Under him is a scarce engraving of his relation Vincent Wing, and another of Lilly the Astrologer.

On the North wall are prints of Earl Camden, and Alfred dividing his last loaf. Near them, "Matt. Prior, ob. 1721, æt. 57;" an exceeding good portrait, and the features full of animation and vivacity. He wears a cap and crimson gown. This picture and its companion Sir Richard Steele were presented to the Company by Mr. Nichols. The latter exhibits a large man inclined to corpulency, with handsome dark eyes and brows, with a velvet cap on his head, and his collar open.

They were formerly part of the collection of Edward Earl of Oxford; and were painted, it is believed, by Kneller.

Between them is a half-length of Bp. Hoadly seated; an excellent portrait, habited in the robes of a Prelate under those of Dean of the order of the Garter. This eminent divine appears to have been more than 60 years of age when the painting was made,

* Stuart's History of Scotland, 8vo. vol. I. p. 298.

and has pleasant full features shaded by a moderate-sized powdered wig. On a tablet under it is the following inscription :

"This Portrait of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the most Noble Order of the Garter, was painted at the expence of William Wilkins, Esq. Citizen and Stationer of London, out of the high esteem and veneration he had for the Bishop, on account of his being always actuated by the true spirit of the Gospel, and the principles of the Protestant Religion, and of his being a firm friend to Liberty, Religious and Civil. Mr. Wilkins left it to the Stationers Company after his wife's decease, who departed this life the 29th day of July, 1784."

A fine print of Alfred III. visiting William de Albanac completes the decorations of the North wall.

The East supports a bust modeled from a mask taken from the corpse of the late worthy and learned printer Mr. Bowyer, under which is inscribed,

"To the united munificence of
THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS,

And other numerous Benefactors:

Who,

When a calamitous Fire, Jan. 30, 1712-13,

Had in one night destroyed the effects

Of WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer,

Repaired the loss with unparalleled humanity.

WILLIAM, his only surviving son,

Being continued Printer of the Votes of the House of Commons,

By his Father's merits,

And the indulgence of Three Honourable Speakers;

And appointed to print the Journals of the House of Lords,

At near LXX years of age,

By the patronage of a noble Peer;

Struggling with a debt of gratitude which could not be repaid,

Left this Tablet to suggest

What worn-out Nature could not express.

EX VOTO PATRONI OPTIMI AMICISSIMI

PONI LUBENTER CURAVIT CLIENS DEVINCTUS

J. NICHOLS, MDCCLXXXVIII."

A por-

A portrait of "William Bowyer, printer, born July 16...; died Dec. 27, 1737, presented by J. Nichols 1778." This is a very good picture of the above gentleman's father, by which he appears to have been a pleasant round-faced man. He had been many years a valuable member of the Company of Stationers.

"Robert Nelson, born June 22, 1656; died Jan. 16, 1714-5; presented by J. Nichols, 1778." The excellence of this pious author's life, evinced in various admonitory publications, gave his features great placidity, which, added to their beauty, has enabled Sir Godfrey Kneller to present us with one of the most engaging likenesses I have almost ever seen.

Under Mr. Bowyer's bust is a curious old portrait on board of Archbishop Chicheley 1414—1443, given also by Mr. Nichols; and described, accompanied by a print from it, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIII. p. 284.

The City wall extends along the West end of the Court-room of Stationers Hall, where a small piece of ground has recently been demised by the City of London to Messrs. Leach and Dallamore, proprietors of the London Coffee-house; for the purpose of enlarging their already extensive buildings (a part of which, a few years after the pulling down of Ludgate, was fitted up as a German chapel). The workmen employed discovered, in July 1806, one of the bastions of the old City wall, a circular staircase, and, worked in with the masonry, a mutilated female head as large as the life, with coarse features, a hexagon altar three feet ten inches and $\frac{3}{4}$ high, and width 2 feet 6 inches, thus inscribed:

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H. S. E.

They found also an elegant broken trunk and thighs, of a statue of Hercules; the whole of which, correctly drawn by Carter, and engraved by Basire, in the annexed

annexed plate, from the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. LXXVI. p. 792, Mr. Nichols has obligingly permitted me to use.

The Stationers were incorporated by the charter of the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, May 4, 1556; the preamble and the following extracts from which are interesting:

" I. Know ye, that we, considering and manifestly perceiving that several seditious and heretical books both in verse and prose are daily published, stamped, and printed, by divers scandalous, schismatical, and heretical persons, not only exciting our subjects and liegemen to sedition and disobedience against us, our crown and dignity, but also to the renewal and propagating very great and detestable heresies against the faith and sound Catholick doctrine of holy Mother the Church; and being willing to provide a proper remedy in this case,

" II. We, of our own special favour, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do will, give, and grant, for ourselves, our heirs and successors of the above-mentioned Queen, to our beloved and faithful liegemen, the Master, the Freemen or Commonalty, &c. &c. Freemen of the mystery or art of a Stationer of our City of London and suburbs thereof, that from henceforth they may be in deed, fact, and name, one body of itself for ever, and one society corporated for ever, with one Master, and two Keepers or Wardens in the Society of the same mystery or art of a Stationer of the City aforesaid, and that they may enjoy a perpetual succession.

" XII. Moreover we will, grant, ordain, and constitute, for ourselves and the successors of our foresaid Queen, that no person within this our kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, either by himself or by his journeymen, servants, or by any other person, shall practise or exercise the art or mystery of printing, or stamping any book, or any thing to be sold or to be bargained for, within this our kingdom of England, or the dominions thereof, unless the same person is or shall be one of the Society of the foresaid mystery or art of a Stationer of the City aforesaid, at the time of his foresaid printing or stamping; or has for that purpose obtained our licence, or the licence of the heirs and successors of our foresaid Queen.

" XIII. Moreover we will, grant, ordain, and constitute, for ourselves, the heirs and successors of our said Queen, to the foresaid Master, Keepers, or Wardens,

ders, and the Commonalty of the mystery or art of a Stationer of the foresaid City of London, and to their successors for ever, that the foresaid Master, and Keepers, or Wardens, and their successors for the time being, shall very lawfully as well search, as often as they please, any place, shop, house, chamber, or building, of any stamper, printer, binder, or seller, of any manner of books within our kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, concerning or for any books or things printed, stamped, or to be printed or stamped, as seize, take away, have, burn, or convert to the proper use of the said Society all and singular those books and those things, which are or shall be printed or stamped contrary to the form of any statute, act, or proclamation, made or to be made.

“XIV. And that, if any person shall practise or exercise the foresaid art or mystery contrary to the form above described; or shall disturb, refuse, or hinder the foresaid Master, and Keepers or Wardens for the time being, or any one of them for the time being, to make the foresaid search, or to seize, take away, or burn the foresaid books or things, which are, or any one of which has been printed or stamped, or are to be printed or stamped, contrary to the form of any statute, act, or proclamation, that then the foresaid Master, or Keepers or Wardens for the time being, shall imprison or send to gaol, or either of them shall imprison or send to gaol, every such person so practising or exercising the foresaid art or mystery contrary to the form aforesaid, or so that, as aforesaid, the disturber, refuser, or hinderer, shall there remain, without bail or mainprize, for the space of three months; and that the same person so practising the art or mystery aforesaid contrary to the said form, or so that, as aforesaid, the disturber, refuser, or hinderer, shall pay, or cause to be paid, for every such practising or exercising as aforesaid, contrary to the said form, and for every such disturbance, let, or hinderance, one hundred shillings of lawful money of England, one moiety thereof to us, our heirs and successors of the foresaid Queen, and the other moiety thereof to the foresaid Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty, &c. In witness whereof, the King and Queen at Westminster, May 4.

By writ of Privy Seal, &c.”

This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth; and afterwards by act of parliament in the reign of William and Mary, cap 8. § 14.

A true

A true Copy of the Grant, or Constitution, which made the Stationers a Livery Company of the City of London.

“ HENSELL, Mayor.

“ Jovis, 1^o die Februarii, anno secundo Dominæ Elizæ Reginae, &c. 1559.

“ Item, It was this day ordered and agreed, at the earnest suit and prayer of John Cawood, and divers other said persons being freemen of this City in the fellowship of the Stationers, that the same fellowship from henceforth shall be permitted and suffered to have, use, and wear a livery and livery-hood in such decent and comly wise and order as the other companies and fellowships of this City, after their degrees, do commonly use and wear: and that they the said Stationers shall cause all such and as many of their said fellowship as conveniently may be able, to prepare and make ready the same liverys with speed, so that they may from henceforth attend and wait upon the Lord Mayor of this City at all common shews hereafter to be made by the cityzens of this Cytie, in such and lyke manner and sorte as the other Cityzens of the sayd Cytie, for the honour of the same Cytie of long tyme past, have done and yet dayley do, as occasion shall require.”

JACKSON.”

“ James, by the Grace of God, &c. to all Prynters, Bookfellers, and all others to whome, &c. Greetynge.

“ I. Knowe yee that wee for the helpe and reliefe of our lovyng subjects beinge of the Corporacion of Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltye, of the arte and mysterye of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and of their successors, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by theis presentes for us, our heires and successors, doe gyve and graunte full power, authoritie, pryvylege, and lycence unto the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens and comonaltye, of the mystery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and to their successors for ever, to imprynt, or cause to be imprynted, all manner of booke and bookes of Prymers, Psalters, and Psalmes, in meter or prose, with musycall notes, or withoute notes, both in great volumes and small, in the Englishe tonge, which now be, or at anye tyme hereafter shall be sett forth and permytted by us, our heires or successors, or by anye other person or persons thereto by us, oure heires or successors, authorysed, or to be authorysed, to be had, used, read, and taughte of, by, or unto oure lovyng subjects

acts throughtoute our realme of Englande, by whatsoever name or names the same booke or bookes, or anye of them, are or shall be called (the Bookes of Common Prayer usuallie read or to be read in the Churches of Englande, together with all bookes conteyned in the letters patents of the office of oure prynter graunted to Robert Barker and Cristofer his sonne alwais excepted and foreprysed, anye other priviledge, or anye other order heretofore granted or taken to the contrary notwithstanding; straightly inhybytynge and prohybytynge all other the subjects of us, oure heires and succeffors, to prynt, utter, or sell, or cause to be prynted, uttered, or solde, anye other booke or books of Prymers, Psalters, and Psalmes in the Englishe tonge (except before excepted) than such as shal be by the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the mystery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, or their succeffors, prynted, or caused to be printed, accordynge to the true meanynge of thys our present priviledg, upon payne of forfeiture of all suche bookes as they shal imprynte, utter, or sell contrarye to the meanynge hereof; the same booke and bookes, so to be forfeited, to be seised upon and taken by the said Master, or Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the mystery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and their succeffors, and upon such paynes and penalties as may be inflicted upon suche as contempne and infrynge oure commaundement royall.

“II. Wherefore wee will and commaunde all and every the offycers and subjects of us, oure heires and succeffors, as they tender oure favoure, and will avoid our displeasure, that they, and every of them, yf neede do requyre, do aid and assyste the said Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the mystery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and their succeffors, in the due execution of this oure graunte and lycence with effecte, accordynge to the true intente and meanynge of the same.

“III. And further knowe yee, that wee, of oure more aboundante grace, certen knowledge, and mere mocion, for the better reliefe of the saide Corporation of Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the mystery or art of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and their succeffors, of oure especyall grace, certen knowledge, and mere mocion, have given and graunted, and by theis presentes, for us, our heires and succeffors, do give and graunte unto the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the mystery or arte of Stacyoners of the cittye of London, and their succeffors, full power, priviledg, and authoritie, that they the said Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and

Comynaltie, and their successors, shall and may at all tymes, and from tyme to tyme for ever, prynt and cause to be prynted all manner of Almanackes and Prognostycacions whatsoever in the Englishe tonge, and all manner of bookes and pamphletts tendyng to the same purpose, and which are not to be taken or construed other than Almanacks or Prognostycacions, beinge allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bushop of London, or one of them, for the tyme beinge, or by such other person or persons as they or either of them for the tyme beinge shall in that behalfe assigne or appoynte, by what names or titles soever the same shall be entituled, named, or called, as shall be printed within thys realme of Englande.

“ IV. Wherefore by these presentes, for us, oure heires and successors, wee doe straightlye charge, prohibitte, and commaunde all and singuler other prynters, bookfellers, and all other the offycers, mynysters, and subjects whatsoever of us, oure heires and successors, that they, or any of them, at any tyme or tymes hereafter shal not prynthe, or cause to be prynted, any of the saide Almanacks, Prognostycacions, or any other Almanacks or Prognostycacions, books or pamphletts in the Englishe tonge tendyng to the same or like purpose, and that may be in any wyse construed and taken as Almanacks and Prognosticacions, by what titles or addycions soever the same be or shal be intytled or named, nor buy, utter, or sell, or cause to be boughte, uttered, or folde, any other Almanacks, Prognostycacions, or other books in the Englishe tonge tendyng to the same purpose, than such only as shall be printed by the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the mystery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and their successors, uppon payne of forfeiture of all such Almanacks, books or pamphletts, and Prognostycacions, as shall be printed, bought, uttered, or folde, contrary to the lymytacyon and meaninge of these oure letters patentes, and uppon payne of forfeiture of twelve pence for every Almanack and Prognostycacyon so to be printed, boughte, uttered, or folde, and also uppon such paynes and penalties as may be inflicted uppon such as contempne or infringe our commaundemente royall, all which saide forfeitures to be to the use of us, oure heires and successors.

“ V. And moreover by theise our letters patents, for us, oure heires and successors, wee do will and commaunde all and singuler oure offycers, mynysters, and subjects whatsoever, as they tender oure favour and will avoide our indignacion and dyspleasure for the contrarye, that they and every of them (yf need shall requyre) do aide and assiste the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie,

mynalthe, and their successors, as well for searchinge of all such person or persones offendinge therein, as in the due exercysinge and execucion of this oure present lycence and pryvyledge with effect, and in all matters incident to the same, accordynge to the true meanyng of theis presents.

“ VI. And further know yee, that wee, of oure more ample grace, certen knowledge, and mere mocion, for us, oure heires and successors, doe, by theise presents, graunte unto the said Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynalthe, of the mystry or arte of Stacyoners of the Citty of London, and their successors, that the said Master, Wardens, and Assystants, of the saide Corporacion for the tyme beinge, or the greater parte of them (whereof the Master of the said Corporacion for the tyme beinge to be one), shall have full and free lycence, power, and authoritye, to constitute, ordeyne, and make, from tyme to tyme, such reasonable laws, ordinances, and constytutions, as to them, or the greater part of them (whereof the Master of the said Corporacion for the tyme beinge to be one), shall seem good, profitable, honest, and necessary, accordynge to their discrecions, for the good governmente and direction of the said Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynalty, and of their successors, in, aboute, or concernynge, the due execucion of theis oure letters patentes.

“ VII. And that the said Master, Wardens, and Assystants, for the tyme beinge, and their successors, or the greatest parte of them (whereof the Master of the said Corporacion for the tyme beinge to be one), so often as they shall constitute, ordeyne, and make, anye such lawes, constytutions, and ordynances, as is aforesaid, shall and may impose, asseffe, ordeyne, and provyde such paynes, punyshmentes, and penalties, by imprisonment of body, or by fynes and amerciamentes, or by either of them, uppon all such as shall offende agaynst such lawes, ordynances, and constitutions, or any of them, as to the said Master, Wardens, and Assistentes, and their successors, for the tyme beinge, or the greater part of them (whereof the Master of the said Corporacion for the tyme beinge to be one), shall seem necessary and convenyente for the observacion of the saide lawes, ordynances, and constitutions: and the same fynes and amerciamentes, from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes hereafter, shall and may levy, take, and have, to the use and behoofe of the said Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynalthe, and of their successors, withoute impedymente of us, our heires or successors, and withoute anye accompte therefore to us, our heires or successors, to be rendered or made.

“VIII. All and finguler which lawes, ordynances, and constitucions, so as aforefaid to be made, wee will to be observed, under the paynes therein to be conteyned, so alwayes that the faid lawes, ordynances, and constitucions, be examyned and approved by the Chancellor of Englande, Treasurer of Englande, and Chiefe Justices of either Benches of us, our heires or succeffors, for the tyme beinge, or any three of them, and be not contrary or repugnante to the lawes, statutes, rights, or customs, of our realme of Englande, nor contrary to a decree touching Printers and Booksellers made in the courte of Starr Chamber, the three and twentieth day of June, in the eight-and-twentieth yere of the raigne of Elizabeth, late Queen of Englande.

“IX. And for the avoyding of all confusyon which may happen in and aboute the premisses, oure will and pleasure is, and by these presentes, for us, oure heires and succeffors, wee do will and graunte, that the government, order, and direccion, of all affaires, matters, and thinges, concernynge the execution of this oure graunte and priviledge, shall from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes for ever, remain wholly and fyrmly in the Master, Wardens, and Assistentes, of the mystery or arte of Stationers of the Cittye of London, and of their succeffors, or of the greater parte of them, whereof the Master of the said Corporacion for the tyme beinge to be one. In witness whereof, &c. T. R. apud Harfield, 29 Die Octobris. *Per Breve de privato Sigillo, &c.*”

“James, by the grace of God, &c. To all Prynters, Booksellers, and all others, to whome these presentes shall come, greetynge.

“I. Whereas our dear sifter Elizabeth, late Queen of England, by her Letters Patents under the Great Seale of England, bearing date at Westminster, the sixth-and-twentieth daie of February, in the three-and-thirtieth year of her late reigne, did of her especial grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, graunt and give licence and priviledge unto her well beloved subject Verney Alley, Gentleman, and to his assignes, in reversion for terme of thirty yeares, to commence and begin immediatelie from and after the death and decease of John Daie and Richard Daie his sonne, by himself or by his assignes, to imprint, or cause to be imprinted, the Psalms of David in English Meetre, and Notes to singe them; The A. B. C. with the Little Catechisme, and the Catechisme in Englishe and Latine, compiled by Alexander Nowell, with all other bookes in Englishe

or

or Latine, which the said Alexander Nowell before that had made, or thereafter should make, write, or translate, and had or should appoint to be printed by the said Verney Alley, or his assigns; and also all such other books whatsoever as the said Verney Alley should imprint, being compiled, translated, and set forth by anie learned man, at the procurement, costs, and charges, of the said Verney Alley, soe that no such booke or bookes should be repugnant to the Holie Scripture, or the lawes or orders of this realme, as in and by the same letters patents maie appeare; which said letters patents the administrators and assigns of the said Verney have assigned and sett over unto certaine persons in trust to the use of the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the arte or mystery of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and their successors.

“ II. And whereas also, by our letters patents under our Great Seal of England, bearing date at Harfelde, the nyne-and-twentieth daie of October, in the first yeare of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the seven-and-thirtieth, it is mencioned, that wee, for the helpe and releife of oure lovyng subjects beinge of the Corporacion of the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the arte or mysterie of Stacioners of the Citte of London, and their successors, of oure special grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, have given and graunted full power and authoritie, priviledge, and lycence, unto the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and to their successors for ever, to imprint, or cause to be imprinted, all manner of booke and bookes of Primers, Psalters, and Psalmes, in meeter or prose, with musikal notes or withoute notes, both in great volumes and in small, in the Englishe tongue, which then were or at any time after that should bee sett forth and permitted by us, our heires or successors, or by any other person or persons thereto, by us, our heires or successors, authorised, or to be authorised, to be had, used, read or taught, of, by, or unto our lovinge subjects throughout our realme of England, by whatsoever name or names the same booke or bookes, or anie of them, were or shoulde be called (the Bookes of Common Prayer usuallie reade or to be reade in the churches of Englande, togeather with all books conteyned in the letters patentes of the office of our printer graunted to Robert Barker and Christopher his sonne out of the said recited graunt, alwaies excepted and foreprised) with prohibition to all other the subjects of us, our heires and successors, to print, utter, or sell, or cause to bee printed, uttered, or sould, anie other booke or bookes of Prymmers, Psalters,
and

and Psalmes, in the Englishe tongue (except as in the said recited letters patents is excepted) than such as shoulde bee by the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, or their successors, printed or caused to be printed, accordinge to the true meaneing of the same graunte.

“ III. And where in and by our said recited letters patents it is further mentioned, that wee, of our more abundant grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, for the better reliefe of the said Corporacion of the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the mistery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittie of London, and their successors, did give and graunte unto the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the mistery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittie of London, and their successors, full power, priviledge, and authority, that they the said Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and their successors, shoulde and might at all times, and from time to time for ever, printe and cause to be printed, all manner of Almanacks and Prognostications whatsoever, in the Englishe tongue, and all manner of bookes and pamphletts tendinge to the same purpose, and which were not to bee taken or construed other than Almanacks or Prognostications, beinge allowed by the Archbishoppe of Canterbury and Bishoppe of London, or one of them for the time beinge, or by suche other person or persons as they or either of them, for the tyme beinge, shoulde in that behalfe assigne or appointe, by what names or titles soever the same shoulde bee entitled, named, or called, as shoulde be printed within this realme of Englande, with straight commandement and prohibicion to all and singuler other printers, booksellers, and all other officers, ministers, and subjects, whatsoever, of us, our heires and successors, that they or anie of them, at anie time or times after that, shoulde not printe or cause to bee printed, anie of the said Almanacks, Prognostications, or anie other Almanacks or Prognostications, bookes or pamphletts, in the Englishe tongue, tendinge to the same or like purpose, and that mighte bee in anie wise construed and taken as Almanacks and Prognostications, by what titles or addicions soever the same were or shoulde be intituled or named; nor buy, utter, or sell, or cause to bee bought, uttered, or foulded, anie other Almanacks, Prognostications, or other bookes in the Englishe tongue tendinge to the same purpose, than suche onelie as shoulde bee printed by the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners, of the Cittie of London, and their successors, as in and by the

the faide recited letters patents more plainelie appeareth, which faide recited letters patents by us graunted the faide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, of the art or misterie of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, have furrendered to us in our Court of Chauncerie, and which wee have accepted.

“ IV. Now know yee that wee, for the helpe and reliefe of the faide Corporation of Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the arte or misterie of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and their successors, of our special grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, have given and graunted, and by these presents for us, our heires and successors, doe give and graunte full power, authoritie, privilege, and licence, unto the faide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners, of the City of London, and to their successors for ever, to imprinte, or cause to bee imprinted, all manner of booke or bookes of Prymmers, Psalters, and Psalms, in meeter or prose, with muscicall noates or without noates, both in great volumes and in small, in the Englishe tongue, which now bee or at anie time hereafter shall bee sett forth and permitted by us, our heires or successors, or by anie other person or persons thereto, by us, our heires or successors, authorized, or to bee authorized, to bee had, reade, used, or taught, of, by, or unto, our lovinge subjects throughout our realme of Englande, by whatsoever name or names the same booke or bookes, or anie of them, are or shall bee called, (the Booke of Common Prayer usuallie reade or to be reade in the Churches of Englande, together with all bookes conteyned in the letters patents of the office of our printer graunted to Robert Barker and Christopher his sonne, other than the faide booke and bookes of Prymmers, Psalters, Psalms, in meeter or prose, Almanacks, Prognostications, and Bookes and Pamphletts, tendinge to the same purpose, which are not to bee taken or construed other than Almanacks or Prognostications, alwaies excepted and forprised) anie priviledge or anie other order hertofore graunted or taken to the contrarie notwithstandinge; straightlie inhibiting and prohibiting all other person or persons whatsoever, to printe, utter, or sell, or cause to bee printed, uttered, or sould, or to be brought into this realme from anie the partes beyonde the seas, anie other booke or bookes of Prymmers, Psalters, and Psalmes, in the Englishe tongue (except before excepted) than suche as shall bee by the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, or their successors, printed or caused to bee printed, according to the true meaninge of this our present graunt and priviledge, upon paine
of

of forfeiture of all such books as they shall imprinte, utter, or sell, contrarie to the meaninge hereof; the same booke and bookes so to bee forfeited to be seised uppon and taken by the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the mistery or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and their successors, to their owne proper use, benefitt, and behoofe, and uppon such paines and penalties as may be inflicted uppon such as contemne and infringe our commaundement royall.

“ V. Wherefore wee will and commaunde all and every the officers and subjects of us, our heires and successors, as they tender our favoure, and will avoide our displeasure, that they and every of them (if neede do require) doe aid and assyste the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the arte or Misterie of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and their successors, in the due execution of this our graunte and lycence with effecte, accordinge to the true intent and meaninge of the same.

“ VI. And further know yee, that wee, of our more abundant grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, for the better reliefe of the saide Corporacion of Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and their successors, of our special grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, have given and graunted, and by these presents for us, our heires and successors, doe give and graunte unto the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and their successors, full power, priviledge, and authoritie, that they the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and their successors, shall and maie at all times, and from time to time for ever, printe, and cause to bee printed, all manner of Almanacks and Prognosticacions in the Englishe tongue, and all manner of bookes and pamphletts tendinge to the same purpose, and which are not to bee taken and construed other than Almanacks or Prognosticacions, being allowed by the Archbishoppe of Canterburie and Bishoppe of London, or one of them, for the time beinge, or by such other person or persons as they or either of them, for the time being, shall in that behalfe assigne or appointe, by what names or titles soever the same shall be intituled, named, or called, as shall bee printed within this our realme of Englande.

“ VII. Wherefore by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, wee doe straightlie charge, prohibite, and commaunde, all and singuler other printers, booksellers,

booksellers, and all others, the officers, ministers, and subjects whatsoever, of us, our heires and successors, that they or anie of them, at anie time or times hereafter shall not printe, or cause to bee printed, or brought from the partes beyonde the seas, anie of the saide Almanackes, Prognostications, or anie other Almanackes or Prognostications, bookes or pamphletts in the Englishe tongue tendinge to the same or like purpose, and that maie be in anie wise construed and taken as Almanacks and Prognostications, by what titles or additions soever the same bee or shall bee intituled or named, nor buy, utter, or sell, or cause to bee boughte, uttered, or sould, anie other Almanackes, Prognostications, or other bookes in the Englishe tongue tendinge to the same or like purpose, than such onelie as shall bee printed by the said Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners, of the Cittie of London, and their successors, uppon paine of forfeiture of all suche Almanackes, Bookes, Pamphletts, and Prognostications, as shall bee printed, bought, uttered, or sould, contrarie to the lymitation and meaninge of these our letters patentes, and uppon paine of forfeiture of twelve pence for every Almanacke and Prognostication soe to bee printed, boughte, uttered or sould, or imported, or brought into this realme from beyonde the seas; and alsoe uppon such paynes and penalties as maie bee inflicted upon such as conteme and infringe our commaundement royall: all which saide forfeitures to bee to the use of us, our heires and successors.

“ VIII. And moreover by these our letters patents, for us, our heires and successors, wee doe will and commaunde all and singuler our officers, ministers, and subjects whatsoever, as they tender our favour, and will avoide our indignacion and displeasure for the contrary, that they and everie of them (if neede shall require) doe ayde and assiste the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and their successors, as well for searchinge of all suche person or persones offending therein, as in the due exercise and execucion of this our present licence and priviledge with effect, and in all matters incident to the same, accordinge to the true meaninge of these presents.

“ IX. And further know yee, that wee, of our more ample grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, for us, our heires and successors; doe by these presents graunte unto the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners, of the Cittie of London, and their successors, that the saide Master, Wardens, and Assistantes, of the saide Corporation for the time beinge, or the greater parte of them (whereof the Master of the

saide Corporation for the time beinge to be one) shall have full and free licence, power, and authoritie, to constitute, ordaine, and make, from time to time, suche reasonable lawes, ordinances, and constitucions, as to them or the greater part of them (whereof the Master of the said Corporacion for the time beinge to be one) shall seeme good, profittable, honest, and necessarie, accordinge to their discrecions, for the good governement and direction of the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and of their successors, in, aboute, or concerninge, the due execution of these our letters patents.

“ X. And that the saide Master, Wardens, and Assistantes, for the time beinge, and their successors, or the greatest parte of them, (whereof the Master of the saide Corporacion for the time beinge to be one) soe often as they shall constitute, ordaine, and make anie such laws, constitucions, and ordinances, as is aforesaide, shall and maie impose, assesse, ordaine, and provide, such paines, punishmentes, and penalties, by imprisonment of body, or by fines and amerciamentes, or by either of them, uppon all suche as shall offende against such lawes, ordinances, and constitucions, or anie of them, as to the said Master, Wardens, and Assistantes, and their successors, for the time beinge, or the greater parte of them (whereof the Master of the saide Corporacion for the time beinge to be one) shall seeme necessary and convenient for the observacion of the saide lawes, ordinances, and constitucions; and the same fines and amerciamentes from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall and maie leavie, take, and have, to the use and behoofe of the saide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and of their successors, without impediement of us, our heires or successors, and withoute anie accompte therefore to us, our heires or successors, to bee rendered or made.

“ XI. All and singuler which lawes, ordinances, and constitucions, soe as aforesaide, to bee made, wee will to bee observed under the paines therein conteyned. So alwaies that the saide lawes, ordinances, and constitucions, be alreadie, or shall bee examyned and approved by the Chauncellor of England, Treasurer of Englande, and Cheefe Justices of either Benches, of us, our heires or successors, for the time beinge, or anie three of them, and bee not contrarie or repugnant to the lawes, statutes, rightes, or customes, of our realme of Englande, nor contraire to the decree touching printers and booksellers, made in the courte of Starr Chamber the three-and-twentieth daie of June, in the eighte-and-twentieth

twentieth yeare of the raigne of oure faide deere sifter Elizabeth late Queene of Englande.

“ XII. And wee alsoe do, by these presentes, confirme, approve, and allowe, all and every suche lawes, ordinances, and constitucions, as by the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the faide misterie or arte of Stacioners, or anie of theirre predecessors, have been constituted, ordeyned, and made, for the good governmente and direccion of the faide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and of their successors, in, about, or concerninge, the due execucion of oure former letters patents graunted, of the premises or anie of them: and which lawes, ordinances, and constitucions, have been examined and approved by the Lord Chauncellor of Englande, and by the Chiefe Justices of either Benche for the time beinge, under theirre handes and seales.

“ XIII. And, for the avoideinge of all confusion which maie happen in and aboute the premises, our will and pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, oure heires and successors, wee do will and graunte, that the government, order, and direccion, of all affaires, matters, and thinges, concerninge the execucion of this oure graunte and priviledge, shall from time to time, and at all times, for ever, remaine wholie and firmlie in the Master, Wardens, and Assistentes, of the misterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and of their successors, and of the greater parte of them (whereof the Master of the said Corporacion for the time beinge to bee one.)

“ XIV. And wee further will and graunte, for us, oure heires and successors, that this oure presente graunte shall bee goode and availeable against us, our heires, and successors, notwithstandinge anie misrecitall or not-recitall of anie former graunte or grauntes of the premises, or anie of them, to anie person or persons whatsoever; and notwithstandinge anie misnameinge, not true nameinge, or not nameinge, of anie of the premises, or of anie of them; although expresse mencion of the certaintie of the premises, or of anie of them, or of anie other giftes or grauntes by us, or anie our progenitors or predecessors, to the faide Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, heretofore made in these presentes, is not expresse; or anie other or former graunte by us, or anie our progenitors, heretofore had, made, or done, or mencioned to bee had, made, or done, to anie other person or persons whatsoever, or anie statute, acte, ordinance, provision, proclamacion, or restrainte, to the contrarie thereof, had, made,

made, ordeyned, or provided, or anie other matter, cause, or thinge whatsoever to the contrarie notwithstandinge. In witness, &c. Witness our self at Westminster, the eighte day of Marche.

“ Per Breve de Privato Sigillo, &c.”

The Oath of the Freemen and the Charge given by the Master and Wardens to their Apprentices are very excellent, and deserve recording.

“ The Oath of a Freeman of the Company of Stationers.

“ You shall swear to be good and true to our Sovereign Lord King George; and to be obedient to the Master and Wardens of this Company, in all lawful manner: you shall also keep secret all the lawful counsel of this fellowship; and all manner of lawful rules and ordinances for the good ordering of the said fellowship, ye shall to the best of your skill observe and keep; and to your power ye shall be well-willing, helping, and furthering, to the good governance and wealth of the same fellowship; and shall not be party or privy in any counsel or device that may be to the hurt or hindrance of the said Company, or to the overthrowing and breaking of the good laws and ordinances of the same; but all such practices, counsels, and devises, you shall disclose to the said Master and Wardens of the Company, and them labour to hinder and break, as much as in you lieth. So help you God.”

“ A Lesson or Charge to be given by the Worshipful the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, to all the Apprentices of their Company; who are required carefully to observe and obey the same.

“ You shall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord King George. You shall neither know or hear of any treason, murder, or felony done, or to be done, but you shall forthwith disclose and reveal the same to your Master. You shall be obedient to your Master and Mistress, and respectful to their children, kindred, and neighbours. You shall from time to time do your duty and due reverence to the Master and Wardens, and to others the worshipful of this Company. You shall also be civil and gentle in language, and in all other behaviour to your elders, and to all manner of persons. You shall wear your apparel decently and seemly. You shall use fair and gentle words in buying and selling, especially shunning swearing

swearing and lying. You shall not give evil example by any wicked word or action. You shall deal honestly and truly, and not damnify your Master, nor suffer any other so to do. You shall not play at dice, cards, or any other unlawful game. Neither shall you frequent taverns or ale-houses. You shall be no stealer, loiterer on errands, nor runner-away, nor be an enticer of any other so to do. Neither shall you frequent or use evil or dishonest company at any time, upon pain of due correction for the same by your Master, and further as shall be thought meet by the Master and Wardens of this Company.. God save the King."

Considerable sums having been bequeathed in trust for charitable purposes to this most respectable Company; I cannot do better than convey a knowledge of them to the reader in the words of the several Testators.

Extract from the Will of Mr. WILLIAM BOWYER;

dated the 30th July, 1777.

"And now I hope I may be allowed to leave somewhat for the benefit of printing. To this end, I give to the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty of the mystery or arte of a Stationer of the City of London, such a sum of money as will purchase two thousand pounds three *per cent.* Reduced Bank annuities, upon trust, to pay the dividends and yearly produce thereof, to be divided for ever equally amongst three printers, compositors or pressmen, to be elected from time to time, by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the said Company, and who at the time of such election shall be sixty-three years old, or upwards, for their respective lives, to be paid half-yearly; hoping, that such as shall be most deserving will be preferred. And whereas I have herein-before given to my son, the sum of three thousand pounds four *per cent.* Consolidated annuities, in case he marries with the consent of my executors: now I do hereby give and bequeath the dividends and interest of that sum, till such marriage takes place, to the said Company of Stationers, to be divided equally between six other printers, compositors or pressmen, as aforesaid, in manner as aforesaid; and, if my said son shall die unmarried, or married without such consent as aforesaid, then I give and bequeath the said capital sum of three thousand pounds to the said Company of Stationers, the dividends and yearly produce thereof to be divided for ever equally amongst six other such old printers, compositors or pressmen, for

for their respective lives, to be qualified, chosen, and paid, in manner as afore-said.—It has long been to me matter of concern, that such numbers are put apprentices, as compositors, without any share of school-learning, who ought to have the greatest: in hopes of remedying this, I give and bequeath to the said Company of Stationers such a sum of money as will purchase one thousand pounds three *per cent.* Reduced Bank annuities, for the use of one journeyman compositor, such as shall hereafter be described; with this special trust, that the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, shall pay the dividends and produce thereof half-yearly to such compositor. The said Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the said Company, shall nominate for this purpose a compositor who is a man of good life and conversation, who shall usually frequent some place of public worship every Sunday, unless prevented by sickness, and shall not have worked on a Newspaper or Magazine for four years, at least, before such nomination, nor shall ever afterwards, whilst he holds this annuity, which may be for life, if he continues a journeyman. He shall be able to read and construe Latin, and at least to read Greek fluently with accents; of which he shall bring a testimonial from the Rector of St. Martin's Ludgate for the time being. I could wish that he shall have been brought up piously and virtuously, if it be possible, at Merchant Taylors', or some other public school, from seven years of age till he is full seventeen, and then to serve seven years faithfully, as a compositor, and work seven years more as a journeyman, as I would not have this annuity bestowed on any one under thirty-one years of age: if after he is chosen he should behave ill, let him be turned out, and another be chosen in his stead. And whereas it may be many years before a compositor may be found that shall exactly answer the above description, and it may at some times happen that such a one cannot be found, I would have the dividends in the mean time applied to such person as the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, shall think approaches nearest to what I have described. And whereas the above trusts will occasion some trouble, I give to the said Company, in case they think proper to accept the trust, two hundred and fifty pounds."

The several sums afore-mentioned, *viz.* 2000*l.* three *per cent.* Reduced Bank annuities; 3000*l.* four *per cent.* Consolidated annuities, now reduced to three *per cent.* (Mr. Bowyer's Son having died unmarried), and 1000*l.* three *per cent.* Reduced Bank annuities, making together 6000*l.* have been transferred to, and stand in the name of the Corporation; the yearly dividends being 180*l.*; which pays to one annuitant 30*l.*; to three others 20*l.* each; to six more 15*l.* each.

Extract

Extract from the Will of Mrs. BEATA WILKINS;
dated 24th November, 1773.

“Item, I give to the Worshipful Company of Stationers in London, according to the desire of my late dear husband, the picture of the late Right Reverend Doctor Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Winchester, whom he had a great esteem for, and said his principles were founded on the Gospel; he was a true Protestant, and had always been a firm friend in the cause of liberty, religious and civil; after my executors have caused it to be new framed in a handsome manner, to be put up in some conspicuous part of Stationers Hall. (See p. 380.)

“Item. I give the interest and produce of all the money arising from my forty pounds share in the stock in the Stationers Company, which is computed at three hundred and twenty pounds, to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, of the said Company for the time being, and their successors for ever, in trust, that the interest thereof be by them distributed annually amongst six poor men and six poor widows, not pensioners to the said Company; which principal money I desire may be by them placed at interest, and such interest is to be by them paid in the month of December, before Christmas every year, at the time when the Company pay their pensioners, and equally divided between the said poor men and poor widows, as they the said Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, shall in their discretion think proper.”

The sum of 320l. being the amount of the 40l. share, was laid out in the purchase of 358l. 11s. 4d. five *per cent.* Navy Annuities, which stand in the name of the Corporation; the yearly dividend being 17l. 18s. 6d. to which the Court of Assistants add 1s. 6d. to make the dividend to each annuitant 1l. 10s.

Extract from the Will of WILLIAM STRAHAN, Esq. dated 2 July, 1784.

“Also I give and bequeath unto my Executors herein after named, the sum of One Thousand Pounds, of lawful Money of Great Britain, to be paid unto them by and out of such part of my personal estate of which I have a disposing power, upon trust, that they my said Executors, and the survivor of them, and the Executors, or Administrators of such survivor, do and shall pay and assign the said sum of one thousand pounds unto the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers of London, to whom I give and bequeath the same sum of one thousand pounds, upon trust, that they the said Master, Wardens;
and

and Court of Assistants of the said Stationers Company, and their successors, the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the said Stationers Company of London for the time being, do and shall from time to time, lay out, and invest the said sum of one thousand pounds, in the purchase of government security, or securities, or place and continue the same sum at interest on such other security or securities, and in the name or names of such person or persons as they, or the major number of them, shall from time to time think fit; and as touching one moiety or half-part of the annual interest, dividends, and proceeds that shall from time to time arise, or be made, by or from the said sum of one thousand pounds, my mind and will is, and I do hereby order and direct, that such one moiety, or half-part of the same annual interest, dividends, and proceeds, from time to time, arising from the said sum of one thousand pounds, shall yearly, and every year for ever, in the week after Christmas-day annually, be paid, distributed, and divided, in equal shares or proportions to such five poor journeymen printers, natives of that part of Great Britain called England or Wales, and who shall be freemen of the said Company of Stationers, as the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants for the time being of the said Company of Stationers, or the major number of them shall annually elect and choose as proper persons to partake of the said charitable donation; and as touching the remaining moiety, or half part of the annual interest, dividends, and proceeds that shall from time to time arise, or be made, by or from the said sum of one thousand pounds, my mind and will is, and I do hereby order and direct, that such last-mentioned moiety or half-part of the same annual interest, dividends, and proceeds, from time to time, arising from the said sum of one thousand pounds, shall yearly, and every year for ever, in the week after Christmas-day annually, be paid, distributed, and divided, in equal shares or proportions, to such five poor journeymen Printers, natives of that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, without regard to their being freemen, or being non-freemen of the said Company of Stationers, as the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants for the time being of the said Company of Stationers, or the major number of them, shall annually elect and choose, as proper persons to partake of the said charitable donation; and upon, to, or for no other trust, intent, or purpose whatsoever."

The sum of 1000 l. was laid out in the purchase of 1324 l. 15 s. 9 d. three per cent. annuities, 1726, which stand in the name of the Corporation; the yearly dividend being 39 l. 14 s. 10 d; to which the Court of Assistants add 5 s. 2 d. to make the dividend to each annuitant 4 l.

Ex-

Extract from the Will of Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON; dated 3d January, 1795.

"I give and bequeath all the remainder of property whatever to the Worshipful Company of Stationers, upon the following conditions: that they will allow my sister Mary Johnson fifty pounds *per annum*, to be paid half-yearly to her only; and ten pounds *per annum* to my uncle Lockington Johnson, or to his wife Elizabeth Johnson, during their natural lives. So that after the deaths of my sister Mary Johnson, my uncle Lockington Johnson, or his wife Elizabeth Johnson, all my whole property to be divided half-yearly, *viz.* the interest, as the dividends shall become due, among five very poor widows who have seen better days, above the age of sixty, whose husbands were Liverymen, and in a good way of business, were either Stationers, Printers, Booksellers, or Binders; the choice of these objects to be left to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers. N. B. To avoid any dispute, in case my uncle and aunt outlives my sister, the fifty not to go to them, but to be divided amongst the five widows."

*** Besides the sum of 1000l. four *per cent.* Bank Annuities, found in the Testator's name, the executors, with his other property, purchased 800 l. like Annuities; the whole of which has been transferred to, and stands in the name of the Corporation, with a balance in cash of 42l. 10s. 10d. paid over by the executors to the Master and Wardens. Since which the sum of 50l. like Annuities has from a surplus of cash been purchased, and stand in the name of the Corporation.—There is also a sum of 50l. five *per cent.* Bank Annuities, in the name of the Testator's father, which cannot be transferred until the event of the Testator's sister either marrying or arriving at the age of forty; but the dividends of it are received by the Company.—The half yearly dividend on the whole 1900l. being 38l. 5s.

Extract from the will of THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. Alderman; Nov. 24, 1794.

"I give to the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty, of the mystery or art of a Stationer of the City of London two thousand pounds, four *per cent.* Bank Annuities, upon trust, to pay, apply, and distribute the dividends and yearly produce thereof upon the first day of January in each year, or as soon after as conveniently may be, in manner following; that is to say, the sum of fifty pounds eight shillings, part of such dividends, unto and amongst twenty-four poor freemen of the said Company, not receiving any other pension from the Company, in equal shares and proportions, at two pounds two shillings each. To the Clerk of the said Company for the time being, the sum of three pounds three

shillings, other part of such dividends, for his trouble upon this occasion. And the sum of twenty-six pounds, nine shillings, residue of such dividends, in and towards the providing and defraying the expence of a dinner for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company, upon the day of such distribution."

* * * The said sum of 2000 l. was soon after the death of Mr. Alderman Wright (which happened on the 9th day of April 1798) transferred by his executors to, and now stands in the name of the Corporation; the yearly dividends being 80l.

My friend Mr. Nichols, who in 1804-5, much to his own credit, and to the satisfaction of the Company at large, presided as Master, has been so obliging as to procure me the ensuing particulars, relating chiefly to public processions.

1564 The Lyvery *new begonne and revyved agayne*, in the colors of skerlett and browne blew, worne on the feast-daye, beinge the Sondaye after Saynt Peter's daye.

1573 The feasts of this Company restrained by order of Common Council.

Jan. 28, 1588-9 A precept* from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Master, Wardens, and six of the comeliest personages of the Company, to attend him at the Park corner above St. James's, on horseback, in velvet coats, chains of gold, and with staff torches, to wait on the Queen, "for the recreating of her Majesty," in her progress from Chelsea to Whitehall.

1611 April 11, The purchase of Bergavenny house† to be paid for from the stock of the partners in the privilege.

1612 An annual sermon, with cakes, wine and ale, for the Company on Ash-wednesday, established by the will of Mr. John Norton.

1614 Feasting restrained for six months, by order of the Lord Mayor.

1619 The Company ordered to attend in their stand in due form, on the King going to hear a Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

1629 The Company assisted towards pageants, and public solemnities, for the King's Coronation.

1633 Mr. Recorder Littleton being made Reader to the Temple, the Court ordered 10l. to be presented as a remembrance of their love to him.

1638 The Company ordered to attend in their stand, on the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, passing through the City.

* This precept is printed at large in Queen Elizabeths Progresses, vol. III. p. xv.

† The site of the present Hall. The Company had two Halls before this, the first in Milk-street; the second in St. Paul's Church-yard.—"Paid for the pavyng of the long causey between Paul's church door and the Stationers Hall, 20s. 1d." occurs as an entry in 1570.

1641 Precept from the Lord Mayor, for the Master, Wardens, and ten of the most graceful of the Company, to attend on horseback, in their best array, with footmen, to receive the King at his return from Scotland, and wait on him through the City.

1643 On account of the present distractions, there shall be no Dinner on May 6th, usually called *Lamb's Feast*; nor Procession, or Livery Gowns. Only the Company to meet at St. Faith's church, to hear the sermon.

1650 Precept from the Lord Mayor, ordering the Company to substitute the arms of the Commonwealth for those of the late King; and to remove the King's picture and all monarchical arms out of the Hall.

— The Company ordered to attend the Lord Mayor to Westminster in their barge; and to display the arms of the Commonwealth.

1654 In consequence of a precept from the Lord Mayor, for the Company's rails to be set in the street, and the Livery to attend in their gowns and hoods on February 8, when the Lord Protector goes to dinner at Grocers' hall; orders were given accordingly; and the Wardens to provide cloth to adorn the rails.

1660 A precept from the Lord Mayor, dated May 17, directed to the Master and Wardens of the Company, was read, requiring, that if the King, at his return to his Kingdom, shall please to pass through the City, ten of the most grave, tall, and comely personages of the Company, well horsed, and in their best array or furniture of velvet, plush, or sattin, with chains of gold, be in readiness to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other Citizens, for his better reception. They were accordingly nominated, and ordered to choose each of them a footman to attend him. The Wardens are to deliver them coats, ribbons, and truncheons, for the occasion.

— Mr. Hunscott (the beadle) being very antient, and therefore incapable of the service; ordered that John Cleaver do carry the Company's banner on horseback on that day, with such furniture and allowance for his service as the Wardens think fit; the Wardens to pay Mr. Hunscott 20s. in lieu of the benefit that might accrue to him had he carried the Company's banner; and to give notice to some young Freemen of the Company, to serve as Whifflers, who are with him to attend the Livery at their stand on that day.

1662 In consequence of a precept from the Lord Mayor, imparting his Majesty's pleasure, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and 500 Citizens on horseback attend on Tower wharf, to receive the Russian Ambassador, and conduct

him

him through the City, and commanding that some of the chief of the Company do attend him in velvet coats well mounted for that occasion; three gentlemen were ordered to furnish themselves, and appear accordingly.

1662 Miles Flesher, Esq. having lately fined for Alderman of London, earnestly moved that he might not be exposed to election for Master of the Company; but his desire was overruled.

1663 A precept from the Lord Mayor was received, for sending ten men of the Company, substantially horsed, and apparelled in velvet coats and chains of gold, to attend his Lordship, and wait on the King and Queen, at their return from their progress. A Court was accordingly called for their nomination.

1670 An excuse to be made for this year's attendance by the Livery upon the Lord Mayor at taking his oaths, in respect that the hall of this Company is but now building.

1676 Ordered, that before Lord Mayor's day there be made four streamers, or banners, to be carried before the Company; *viz.* the Kings Arms, the City Arms, the Lord Mayor's Arms, and the Company's Arms.

1697 Five new banners and streamers ordered to be made, on occasion of the King's passing through the City, and the Lord Mayor's desire that the Company should appear in the utmost splendour; the King's banner, the Company's banner, the streamer of the Company, the City banner, and City streamer.

1760 On a message from the Lord Mayor, to inform the Master that on account of the King's death there could be no public procession on Lord Mayor's day, and to desire that the Company's barge might not go out, nor any music be at the Hall; ordered that the Livery be summoned to dinner only on that day.

1768 Precept received from the Lord Mayor, for the Company to attend him on the River in their barge, on the King of Denmark's dining in the City.

1806 On occasion of the public funeral of the gallant and ever to-be-lamented Lord Nelson, the Master and Wardens, with sixty of the senior members of the Company, attended the solemn procession by water, on the 8th of January, in their barge, from Greenwich to Whitehall.

In the Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of antient Times in England 1797," 4to, pp. 221—228, are several curious items from the Books of the Stationers Company between the years 1554 and 1557, extracted by the late George Steevens,

Steevens, Esq. with "an inventory of all such stuff and other things as do appertain to their house, in the hall, the great parlour, the counsell parlour, the chapel, the buttrey, kitchen, cellar, &c." A few of the items are here copied.

The chargis layde oute for our Corporation.

			£.	s.	d.
Fyrste, for two tymes wrytinge of our boke before yt was					
fynned be the Kynge and the Quene's Majestie's Highnes,	—		0	18	0
Item, for the fynned and the prevy seale,	—	—	6	6	8
Item, for the great seale	—	—	8	9	0
Item, for the wrytinge and inrolynge,	—	—	3	0	0
Item, for wax, lace, and examinacion,	—	—	0	3	4
Item, to the clerkes for expedycion,	—	—	0	10	0
Item, for lymnyng and for the skyn,	—	—	1	0	0

Remaynyng in the cheste with three lockes and 3 keyes, which standeth in the counsell chamber.

In primis, one longe case with locke and keye, covered with lether.

Item, the Corporacion of Stacyoners under the greate seale of Englande, made in anno Phil. and Marie 3^o and 4^o.

Item, another boxe with a patent given by harolds to the Company of Stacyoners, concernyng their armes, with charges, a gyfte of Mr. *Carwood*.

Item, one spone of sylver parcell gilt, of the gyft of Mr. *Dockray*.

Item, a spone all gilt, of the gift of Mr. *Carwood*.

Item, a spone of sylver all gylte, of the gyft of Mr. *Walye*, &c.

The register of printed books in the records at this Hall have been on many occasions highly serviceable to editors and commentators of our antient English lore. Both Mr. Steevens and Mr. Malone have industriously searched through them for the illustration of Shakspeare; and Mr. Herbert most diligently for his improved edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities."

The first copy entered on the books of the Stationers' Company is:

"To *William Pekerynge*, a ballett, called a Ryse and Wake — 0 0 4"

Many curious particulars relating to the uses made of Stationers hall may be found in Malone's Life of Dryden; and at the commencement of the last Century concerts were frequently given in it, fimilar to those now common in Hanover-square and other places. Numbers of funeral feasts and convivial meetings have besides been celebrated and held there, exclusive of those peculiar to the Company.

ST. MARTIN OUTWICH, BROAD-STREET WARD.

The patronage of St. Martin's was originally held by the Earls of Surrey*; subsequently by the Oteswiches, who (or their trustee John Churcham, Alderman and Sheriff 1385) conveyed it to the Company of Merchant Taylors, who with the exception of one lapse to the bishop of London 1554; and to the Crown by the promotion of Bp. Kedder to Bath and Wells, 1691, have presented to it ever since.

Several large sums were recently subscribed towards rebuilding the church; when the Corporation of London gave 200l.; the Merchant Taylor's company 500l.; and the South Sea Company 200l.

"The first stone for rebuilding the parish church of St. Martin Outwich was laid this fourth day of May, 1796, by the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, patrons of the rectory of the said parish church. Mr. John Rogers, master; George Vander Nuenberg, Thomas Walters, Thomas Bell, William Cooper, Wardens." *Gent. Mag.*

CHANTRIES.

"John De Breadstreet bequeathed several quit-rents from 8 shops in Watlingstreet, under one Ruffe, to find a priest and certain lights, 3l. 3s. 4d. *per annum*; which rents are now received by the rector and wardens out of the augmentations, by virtue of the King's letters patent.

"John Kyddermester the elder, deceased, gave 200l. by will, to purchase 10l. *per annum*, to the intent to keep an obit, yearly expending thereat (with 5l. 8s. 8d. to the poor) 5l. 6s. 8d. which lands were not purchased; yet since his death the said obit hath been kept, and the said sum bestowed by his son John Kyddermester, who hath in his hands the said 200l.

RECTORS since 1700.

The Rev. Nicholas Zinzano held this rectory previous to the Rebellion of 1715; and printed a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and the Judges 1708 from 1 Theff. v. 21. 4to; but resigned it after that period, on account of the oaths required by Government.

* 2 Ed. III. the King granted to John de Warren Earl of Surrey, in feodo, two messuages and the advowson of the church of St. Martin Outwich, and forty shillings rent from the parishes of St. Helen and St. Martin Outwich, late Hugh le Despencer's senior, for service by him due.

Josiah

Josiah Whateley*, M. A. March 1715-16: who died 1719.

Benjamin Carter; elected June 1719. This gentleman held the vicarage of West Ham; was chaplain in ordinary; and died of an apoplexy, Dec. 1727, much regretted by his parishioners †.

Richard Biscoe, M. A. Prebendary of St. Paul's, chaplain in ordinary ‡.

July 21, 1748, Nicholas Fayting, M. A.; died Feb. 22, 1789.

March 1, 1789, Samuel Bishop, M. A.; and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. He was head master of Merchant Taylors school (an office with which this rectory was never before held) and chaplain to the Company; and rector also of Ditton in Kent. He died of the gout in 1795 §.

Dec. 24, 1795, John Rose, M. A.

Robert Wharton, clerk of the parish, 1732, says the living was then worth 100 l. *per annum*, with tithes, a house and fees.

Extracts from the churchwardens books, communicated by Mr. Nichols.

An enventorye of all the howrnments that pteynythe to the church of St. Marten's Otewiche, wytthein Byschoppys gatte strette, in London, the xxvijth daye of Zenever', in the yeere of ow^r Lorde God A. m^vc^{xv}th, that tyme beyng cyrchewardennys Mathye Pemberton, m^{ch}ant, and Stewyn Londe, ffuller:

Jewells and platte of selver.

I^{tem}, in p^mys, a chales, w^t the patten of sylver and geyltte, w^t a Trynyte in the patten anameld, pond' xxixth unc' off Troye.

I^{tem}, a chales off selver and geylt, wythe a vernakyl yn the paten, enamelde, pond' xxvijth unc of Troye.

I^{tem}, a chales of selver, and geylt wythe a varnakyll || yn the paten, pond' xix unc' of Troye.

* Of Trinity College, Cambridge; printed 2 Sermons 1715, on 1 Cor. vi. 19, and Phil. i. 27.

† Several of his sermons are printed: from Ps. xxiii. 12. 17...; Tit. iii. 1, Affize 1712; Col. iii. 14. 4to. at the election of a Lord Mayor, Prov. xxiv. 21. 30 Jan. 1715, 8vo; Deut. xi. 26; Thanksgiving 1716, 8vo; Affize, 1 Tim ii. 2. 1717, 4to; another same year, from Gal. v. 13; On a school feast 1718, Prov. 18. 24, 4to.; another, 1721, Prov. xxix. 2. 4to.; Ps. cxxix. 1, 2. 5 Nov. 1722; Rom. ii. 14, 15. Affize. Sixteen discourses on practical subjects, 1729, 8vo.

‡ Preached a Sermon from 1 Pet. i. 8. Others at Boyle's Lectures, 1742, 2 vols. 8vo.

§ He published a Sermon on Heb. ii. 40, preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Trustees of Raine's Charity, 1783, 8vo. After his death, his "Poetical Works" were published by subscription, in 2 vols. 4to. 1796, by his friend the Rev. Thomas Clare, M. A. for the benefit of the Widow, whom he soon after married; and is now vicar of St. Bride's. A second edition of the Poems were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1800; and a volume of Mr. Bishop's "Sermons, chiefly on Practical Subjects" in 1798, 8vo.

|| *Vernicle* in the glossary of the Royal Wills, where it is explained a *Veronica*.

I^{tem},

Item, a chales, pſell geylte, wythe a fſotte madde lyke a flower and a ſcrypture, pond' xxth unc' of Troye.

Item, a chales, pſell geylte, wythe a ſkerypture abowte the fſotte, pond' xvij unc' off Troye.

Item, a pexe off ſylver ffor the ſakerment, pond' xvth unc' di. off Troye.

Item, a boxe off ſelver ffor the ſakerment in veſſitaciones, w^t Ihs en y^e cowerynge, and armys on the ſeid, inamelde, pons ijth unc' di. and qr. off Troye.

Item, the ſaid box of ſylv' was put ynto the pyx when it was new made and gyldyd yn anno 1522*.

Item, a croſſe of ſylver and gylt, wythe owr Laddye and Seint John off Evan-geleyſte †, of the gyfte off my Lady of Burgayne ‡, ſome tyme before y^e wyffe of Richard Naylore, ſchicht off London, pond' ʒ unc' and xiiijth of Troye.

Item, a croſſe off ſylver and gylt and anamylde, off the gyfte of Maſt^r Warde, ſometyme alderman and grocer off London, pond' xlvth unc' of Troye.

Item, a croſſe of ſelver and gylt, w^t a bace § on the fſotte, to putte yn rellyks, pond' iijth unc' & di. off Troye.

Item, a payer off candellſteks off ſelver, pcell gylt, off y^e gyfte of Maſt^r Hewe Pemberton ||, ſome tyme alderman of London, ʒxjth unc'.

Im, a ſenſſorre of ſelver, pcell gylt, pond' xxxix unc', with the yoryne in the bottome and all.

Item, a crefmetorye ** off ſelver, pcell gylt, pond' xviiij unc' di. off Troye, whereoff was geyffyn by Margret Erle a pece of ſelver, w^t ſrtayne ſpowynys; the reſt wythe makynge, and more ſylver, it coſte the chyrche boxe xxxſ. ſt. A^o 1515.

* This laſt entry occurs in another hand.

† Our Lady and St. John always formed part of the Rood when complete; and ſometimes the patron-ſaint of the church was added.

‡ Elizabeth Lady Abergavenny (often written Bergavenny). See Collins's Peerage, where ſhe is ſaid to have re-married Richard Naylor; but her maiden name is not mentioned.

§ Written *box* in the next page and means a pedeſtal.

|| Againſt the North wall of St. Martin Outwich new church, under a triple ſtone canopy with nich-work over the arches, and a cornice of oak-leaves, is an altar-tomb, with three ſhields in quatre-foils in front: on the front and end edge whereof, when in the old church, was,

" ——— Aldermannus ejusdem civitatis et Katerina uxor ejus qui quidem Hugo obiit vii^o die men-ſis Septembris anno dⁿⁱ mill^{mo} vc^o quorum aⁱabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

This was erected to the memory of Hugh Pemberton.

In re-building the church, that part of the inſcription on the end edge from vc^o to the end, has been loſt. What remains of the former part has been re-placed. The whole tomb, when cleaned from the different coats of paint with which it has been covered, appears to be of beautiful ſoſſil marble.

** Chriſmatory.

Item,

Item, a paxe of sylver and geylt, pond' iiij unc' et di. qr. off Troye.

Item, a payer of crewetts off sylver, pcell gylte, pond' vij owyns.

Item, a boxe off ewery*, garnyshe w^t filver, pond' iij unc' di. off Troye.

Item, a boxe, with diverse rellyks thereyn to the number of a xj, w^t scrypturs on them.

Cowpper.

Item, a crosse of cowper and gylte, wythe Marye and John.

1517.

Payd on Seynt Marten's day, for bred and drynke for the syngers, v^s.

1518.

Item, a cloth called a vayle of whyte lynneyn, to draw affor the awter in Lent tyme.

In an inventory of ornaments, 1522, we have,

Item, a crosse of sylv' and gilt, w^t a box ov' the ffote to put theryn relycks, waiking, w^{ch} was lufated and made a monstrans † as after aperith ‡.

Item, a box of yvory, garnished wyth sylv', and another box wth xj relyks theryn.

Item, a monstrans, w^t a relike of Sent Marten, the fote sylv' and gilt, and the flat edge about the relik sylv', and all the residue cop and gilt.

1527.

Item, rescayved of the wardens of the fullers, for the gyft and bequest of Steven Lond, for the Pascall light, and for the standarts at his obit, the time of dirge and masse, amount — — — — — viij^s.

Item, monay rescayved for the obitt of Mr. Clerke, xij^d.; and for the obit of John Carpent^r, xx^d.; amont, — — — — — iij^s. viij^d.

John Amanton and Rouland Goodman, cherchwardens, ys dewe to have, for monay by thayme paid to Sir John Thom^s, pst, singing for M^r & Outwich, for a whole yere, endit at Cristimas last past, iij^t. vj^s. vij^d.; and for a reward gyven hym by the consent of the p^{ar}esh, vj^s. viij^d.; amonts, — — vit. || xij^s. iij^d.

* Ivory.

† A vessel to show the pix.

‡ In another hand.

§ As this church, according to Stowe, was founded by four persons of the name of Outwich (or Otewich), one of whom had the Christian name of Martin; perhaps Martin Outwich is emphatically commemorated on account of his Christian name; or it may mean *Maister* Outwich.

|| So in the Original; but should be iij l.

1539.

To Syr Tho^ms Bellow, morrowmasse prift, for his wags, q^rtly xxxv^s. am^{ts} his
wags for ij yerres, — — — — — xiiij^s.

To the Masters of Pappe *, for the porchafe of the churchey'de, in the prefence
of M^r Hamon, — — — — — ij^s. xiiij^s. iiij^d."

The church is fituated on the West fide of Bishopsgate-ftreet, where the front exhibits a complete representation of a gaol, accompanied by marks of extreme ftrength, very ill fuited to its diminutive outline. The North fide faces Thread-needle-ftreet, and is very plain. The interior is a complete oval, which, though not a common form for a church, has an excellent effect. Four pilasters on the North, and the fame number on the South walls fluted, and, with Cherubim between volutes for capitals, are connected by a ftange fubftitute for an entablature, formed by carved flutings, with rofes in the centre of the arch; the plain arches above thofe have three windows on the North fide, and but two on the South. The middle window on the North contains eleven coats of arms, under thofe of England, in painted glafs. Each angle of the church walls, which make nearly a fquare, compofe a gallery, fronted by neat railings, and ornamented with brackets. The cieling is a femi-oval, with a very bad pannel of the fame figure, enclosing a large flower.

The West end of the church has a deep reccfs, the whole intercolumniation in width. This, I prefume, is intended for the reception of an organ; at prefent it contains a neat gallery; and the walls fix niches, with an arched cieling, divided into plain fquares; a flight fcreen, with purple cloth curtains within the reccfs, fupports the back part of a fquare pulpit, whose bafe refts upon a richly-carved palm-tree. The prieft's and clerk's desks, on the fame level, are placed below, and on either fide of this pulpit, which compels the congregation to turn from the facred fpot appropriated to the moft folemn offices of our faith.

* The hofpital belonging to the fraternity of St. Charity and St. John the Evangelift, near the church of St. Auguftine in the Wall, for poor impotent priefts of the Papey, founded, 1480, by William Owen, William Barneby, and John Stafford, chantry priefts, in London. The foundation and ftatues, and the names of the mafters and wardens, from 1442 to 1548, are in the Cott. Lib. Vitell. F. xvi. 2. 3; rendered ufelefs by fire, (Tanner, p. 325.) The church of St. Auguftine "de Pappey infra Bishopsgate" flood in Camomile-ftreet, and was deftroyed in the great fire. The burial-ground purchafed of this fraternity ftill remains in ufe in Camomile-ftreet. "In fome languages Priefts are called *Papes*" Stowe, p. 156. *Papa* is the appellation of patriarchs and bifhops in the Eastern church (Du Fresne); and in Ruffia the term is ftill applied to priefts.

The

The Sacramentum resembles the Western recess in the outline, and the ceiling; but the sides are plain. Three steps lead to the altar, which are covered by a rich Wilton carpet. The table is a slab, supported by a plain arch, and by caryatide winged boys, whose arms are crossed on their breasts. The arch and tablet are an imitation of red marble, spotted with white, with a very high polish; but the boys are *painted* white, though of stone; the effect, however, is rich. Two dark purple velvet cushions lay on the table. The basement of the sacramentum is composed of highly-polished veined marble, the ground a bright yellow, and the veins white and purple.

The rails are neat; and two very correct copies of antique stools, ornamented with purple drapery, stand on the platform, for the officiating priests.

A narrow border of gold, arched, forms the bounds of a very bad picture in distemper, painted on the East wall above the altar, by I. F. Rigaud. In the first place, the Artist ought to have been aware that water-colours are not suited to our climate, which, abounding with damps, every wall covered by them must inevitably be the means of conveying the fluid into the very body of the paint, and finally cause a separation of the parts. This position is already established in the picture before us; the rays emanating from the brows of our Saviour are falling off, and a ring of Cherubim are an indistinct mass of red and yellow; several clouds have perished, and the knee of an angel has expanded into a huge tumour. Exclusive of this circumstance, the opaque bodies of these colours fail of producing that brilliancy with which the Ascension should be accompanied.

The figure of our Saviour is disproportioned; the thighs and legs are too long, and the arms too short; and the muscles of the breast actually appear detached, and tied *over* the arms. The heavy white drapery, with three *parallel* folds on the left arm, could not possibly remain an instant on the body as it ascended, as it is represented; and the beard and hair are too red, and very badly drawn: but the fore-shortened countenance is extremely full of joy and placidity.

The clouds are soft and fleecy, but the rays are too distinct and red; and Mr. Rigaud should have remembered, that the nimbus of the Omnipotent ought to have been much brighter than the effulgence from the head of Christ.

The picture is inscribed upon the base, "Denuo ædificatum annis 1796-7, Joanne Rose, Rectore; S. P. Cockerell, Archit.; I. F. Rigaud, Pictore; Geor. Sharpe, Arm. Ricar. Bickerton, Custodibus."

The very pleasing effect produced by the manner of suspending the branches before each gallery ought in justice to be noticed.

MONUMENTS.

The monument of John Oteswich and his wife is now in the South-west angle of the church, on an imitation of an altar-tomb, formed by the back of one of the seats in the Merchant Taylors pew; the double cushions of each figure are supported by angels, and a lion lies at the feet of the man. His hair is long, and curled at the ends; he wears whiskers, and the beard is divided into two points; the robe passes in a high collar close under the jaws, and is fastened by very small buttons down the breast; the sleeves are exactly like the present surplice, and a girdle binds it round the waist. The arms are covered with close sleeves buttoned on the under side, and the hands meet in prayer upon the breast; a dagger hangs from the girdle on the left, and a purse from the right side.

The lady's head is covered with a veil, which falls down the shoulders; the dress is close-bodied with roses down the front, and a mantle flows from the shoulders. The covering of the arms is exactly similar to her husband's; the hands joined in prayer, and a dog lies at her feet. The indentings are almost filled with paint*.

An altar-tomb on the North wall has received its full share of white paint. The base is divided by pairs of small pannels into three parts, each of which contains a shield, now blank, within quatrefoils, each trefoiled. On this are clustered pillars, and buttresses at the corners, supporting three arches escaloped and flowered; behind those are eighteen trefoil pannels, and above them a frieze of fifteen squares of quatrefoils, and over it another of roses; and the upper part has a rich termination of foliage. The ceiling of the arches is divided into circles escaloped; lozenges, quatrefoils, and trefoils, interspersed with rosettes.

Six kneeling children, part of a broken labeled brass, remain: and this inscription: "Pater de celis Deus, miserere nobis."

In the North-east angle was the monument of William Clitherow, 1469, and Margaret his wife †.

* This monument is engraved in Wilkinson's "Antique Remains of this church, Plate IV. 2, and in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. Appendix, Plate XXXVIII. The lines note || p. 408. are engraved in Wilkinson.

† Wilkinson Plate V.

A small niche, and two coats of arms of Pemberton and the Merchant Taylors Company *.

On the South wall, a large tomb, with two Composite pillars, and two niches; under which are kneeling effigies of Richard Staper, Alderman and Merchant of London; his wife, five sons, and four daughters. This white-painted tomb has been lately made to connect, by rich brackets of marble, with a grand fire-place of that material under it. Alderman Staper died June 30, 1608 †.

The following tablets are on the walls within the galleries: One to the family of Stanley. Another to Thomas Clutterbuck, 1714, aged 26; and Jasper Clutterbuck, 1697, aged 63. A third to Thomas Langham, 1700 ‡, &c. A fourth, to John Tuffnell, Esq. 1686 §. And fifth to Thomas Wight 1633.

THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE,

almost facing the Church, is a large and handsome brick building. The reader will find every particular relating to this Company in a future Work.

MERCHANT TAYLORS HALL,

also near St. Martin's church, has a neat front to the street, and a quadrangle within it. The Court-room, and every part of the Hall, is extremely clean, and elegantly decorated in the modern style; and was adorned, about 1708, with curious antient hangings, representing the history of their patron Saint John Baptist.

The patent for the Arms of the Company was granted in 1480, and their incorporation in 1501.

The following is from the Acts of the Privy Council; Harl. MS. 169.

“ King's Parlour at Shene, Aug. 21, 20 Henry VI.

“ It is advised and commanded, that letters of Privy Seal be directed to the Wardens of the Craft of Taylors in London, and to all the Taylors there residing, that howbeit that the King, by his letters patents, hath, amongst other things contained in the same, granted unto them, search amongst themselves; yet, for certain causes, moving the King and his Council, he will and chargeth them straitly that all excusations ceasing, and now after the sight of these, they surcease of putting in execution the said letters as touching the said search; and that they and every each of them, obey the Mayor of London after the old usages, customs, and laws of London; and that they bring before the King and his Council the said letters patents at the xv of St. Michael next coming, for to see the contents of them.”

* Wilkinfon, Plate V.

† Ib. Plate VIII.

‡ Ib. XII. 1.

§ Ib. XII. 2.

Charles II. directed Lord Coventry to address a *polite mandate* to the Company, in the ensuing terms :

"Worthy Sirs ; His Majesty being informed that John Milner, late Clerk of your Company, is (for reasons best known to yourselves) laid aside, and a new Clerk ordered to be chosen, hath commanded me, in his name, to recommend unto you Mr. Richard Forster, as a person very well qualified for that employment, not only in regard of his education in the University and practice of the Laws, but also of his integrity and diligence ; which good qualities and endowment, as they have moved his Majesty to order this recommendation, so I hope they will serve sufficient also to prevail upon you for choosing and admitting him into your service in the vacant place he now desireth. This is what I have in command from his Majesty ; to which I shall only add from myself, that I am, Sirs, your very faithful humble servant,

H. COVENTRY.

"Whitehall, July 26, 1678.

To the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the Company of Merchant Taylors, London."

Merchant Taylors Hall has been preferred, from very remote periods to the present, for the reception of large and honourable convivial companies. To particularize each instance is unnecessary ; but the reader will, I am certain, be obliged to me for introducing a *precedent* from the Journals of the House of Commons, which it is devoutly to be wished had been acted upon by the House at the last adjournment.

"July 1604. This day there was a solemn feast prepared at Merchant Taylors hall in London for Mr. Speaker and a great number of the Members of the House of principal note and quality, to the number of 100 persons, besides servants. This was begun upon a motion made by Sir Edward Hobby, for a *friendly and loving meeting*, so near the time of departing into their countries. The collection and provision undertaken by Sir Thomas Ridgeway. The King sent a buck and a hoghead of wine. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice-chamberlain, and Mr. Secretary Herbert, were present, and 30 persons above the number intended. Besides, every gentleman, and the clerk and the serjeants, had a man allowed them to wait.

"The Clerk presented the feast with a march-pane, representing the House fitting."

Mr. Campbell observes of a Taylor, "His fancy must always be upon the wing, and his wit not a wool-gathering, but a fashion-hunting. He must be a perfect Proteus,

Proteus, change as often as the moon, and still find something new. He ought to have a quick eye, to steal the cut of a sleeve, the pattern of a flap, or the shape of a good trimming at a glance. Any bungler may cut out a shape when he has a pattern before him; but a good workman takes it by his eye, in the passing of a chariot, or in the space between a door and a coach *."

The parish contains at present 44 houses; inhabited by 140 males, and 186 females, total 326.

ST. MARY AT HILL, or ST. MARY HILL, BILLINGSGATE WARD,

perhaps more properly St. Mary on the hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, united since 1666, are situated near the Thames; consequently nothing commendatory can with truth be said in praise of the few streets, lanes, and courts, composing them. If the houses within such districts are merely healthy and weather-proof, it is as much as can be expected. The number in St. Mary at Hill is 111, inhabited by 371 males, 391 females; total 762. In St. Andrew Hubbard, 52 houses, inhabited by 186 males, 190 females; total 376.

The advowson of the church of St. Mary was purchased about the year 1638 by the parishioners; and as that of St. Andrew is possessed by the Duke of Northumberland as heir of the Duke of Somerset, the presentation is alternate.

Tonstall mentions St. Mary ad Montem thus:

Mr. John Allen, curate, serving, 10l.; goods 32l. 17s.; fined 3l. 4s.

Sir John Gildesley, serving, 7l.; goods 8l.; fined 30s.

Sir John Nele, chanter, 6l. 13s. 4d.; goods 6l. 13s. 4d.; fined 26s. 8d.

Sir Richard Ellis, stipend 7l. 13s. 4d.; goods 10l.; fined 34s.

* London Tradesman, p. 192.

And St. Andrew Hubbard:

Mr. Edward Pontisbery, rector, benefice 8l.; goods 9l.; fined 34s.

Sir Thomas Kent, curate, stipend 9l.; goods 22l.; fined 50s.

Subsequent to the fire of 1666 the income of the rector was made 200l. *per annum*.

RECTORS.

Andrew Snape, D. D. This Divine published a Sermon, preached before the Lord Mayor, Jan. 30, 1710; and resigned this living 1737. He was Head Master of Eton College, and deeply concerned in controversy about 1717 with the Bishop of Bangor and others, in which much animosity prevailed: but the printers of the time had a noble harvest of profit in consequence. He published a second Sermon, preached at St. Bride's, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the several London Hospitals, on Tuesday in Easter week, 1731, when he was provost of King's College, Cambridge. Three volumes of his Sermons were published in 8vo. 1745.

Dec. 15, 1737. George Hawkyns*, M. A.

Aug. 13, 1763. Guyon Griffith, of Clare hall Cambridge, D. D.; died Jan. 1, 1784. He was son of Moses Griffith, M. D. and married a niece of Sir Thomas Harrison the Chamberlain.

Feb. 2, 1784. John Brand†, M. A. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, presented by the Duke of Northumberland; died Sept. 11, 1806.

The book of chantries, preserved in the British Museum, notices the following within St. Mary's. Test. 17 Ed. II. Non reddit'.

Rose Wyrteill founded a chantry there, and gave one annual rent of 8l. 2s. 6d.

John Weston founded a chantry there, and gave by his will in lands and tenements 8l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*.

John Cawston founded a chantry, and gave lands and tenements *per annum* 20l. 17s. 10d.

John Nasyng founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements within the parish, *per annum* 12l. 3s. 4d.

William Cambridge founded a chantry, and gave by his last will, his lands and tenements, 10l. 6s. 8d.

* A sermon at the Election of a Lord Mayor 1731, Eccles. xii. 13; another before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1744, 1 Tlm. ii. 2.

† See a very full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 381.

Richard

Richard Goffelynge founded a chantry, and by his last will gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 9 l.

John Bedman founded a chantry, and gave by his last will all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 13 l. 6 s. 3 d.

The parson and wardens of the said church have divers other lands, the donors whereof (for lack of evidence) unknown; with the revenues thereof coming they find certain conduits. The lands amount unto 24 l. 3 s. whereof to William Rice conduit 8 l.; to Robert Tanner conduit 8 l.; to William Hammonde conduit 8 l.; so remaineth clear 3 s.

There are divers lands and tenements amounting to the sum of 24 l. 3 s. which the churchwardens claim as the church-land; but they have no writing to declare the same.

The ensuing curious particulars relating to this church are from "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times," published in the year 1797 by Mr. Nichols:

The walls and tower of this church being all that escaped the fire in 1666, we are not to expect the least traces of the parts of the building that occur in these accounts; nor is there a single brass or antient mural monument now remaining here.

The church antiently appears to have had a cross aisle, and two aisles to the body: the North aisle was begun 1487; finished 1489; the South aisle about 1501, on the site of the abbot of Waltham's kitchen. In a grand repair, 1490, Mr. Alderman Remington *, John Smarte, and William Prewne, granted each a sum of money to "make a whole arch;" as did Harry Kello for a large one; and John Suckling, and fir John Plumer (chantry priest) united to make a whole arch, upon condition "that all the parishioners will be contributing to the same after their power that may be." Accordingly five of them gave from 40 s. to 20 s. and 10 s. apiece. "Thomas Hant will give as Mr. Alderman will set him; and Mr. W. Wilde, parson, as his pleasur."

Robert Revett (one of the sheriffs 1490) gave liberally towards it *.

Different sums were collected for this work in 1496, to the amount of 13 l. 1 s. 8 d. including 8 d. by "the bedyll's wyff at two times for two of her geests."

My Lady the King's grandam †, gave to our church 20 s.; Mr. Robert Ryvett, alderman and grocer of London, to the repairs of the church and steeple 200 marks.

* See p. 423.

† Margaret, countess of Richmond, grandmother to Henry VIII.

Here were seven chantries founded by the following persons :

1. Rose Wrytell, sometime wife of William Fairstede, clerk. She died 1328, and by will, dated 1323, 16th of King Edward, son of King Edward, bequeathed a tenement of olde tyme callid the *Swanne on the Hope**, in Thames-street, in this parish, to maintain a priest at the altar of St Edmund King and Martyr, for her soul, and those of her husband, her father, and mother.

2. John Causton, mercer, died 1353, buried in the church of St. Pancras, Soper-lane, left the rents of certain tenements here, and in other parishes, for one priest and 5 tapers before the image of Our Lady at the high-altar of the Salutation, St. Thomas the Martyr, and St. Nicholas, who had altars on the South side of the high altar. Also another priest to sing for the soul of Henry Barnard, and all Christian souls in this church.

3. John Nasyng, brewer, by will, dated 1356, 35 Edward III. requiring his body to be buried in this church, gave the rents of several tenements and shops in this parish to the amount of 9l. 3 s. 4 d. *per annum*, for one priest. The abbot of Waltham had a quit-rent of 22 s. out of these rents from 1493 to the dissolution.

4. John Weston, merchant of London, sheriff in 1420, by will, dated 1407, 3 Henry IV. orders his body to be buried here, and appoints a priest to sing for his soul. If the parson and parishioners neglect to perform his will, the money to go to the mayor or wardeyn and commonalty of the city of London, to the use and sustentacion of the briggge of London, and to find a priest, &c. to syng in the chapel of London bridge.

5. William Cambridge, grocer, mayor 1420, by will, dated 1431, 10 Henry VI. orders his body to be buried in St. Stephen's chapel of his own making, on the North side of this church, and bequeaths lands to the amount of 10 l. *per annum* to the rectors of this church and the Grocers' company to find one priest; and 6s. 8d. for an anniversary; and 6s. 8d. for the poor on the same. In case of failure of his executors, the money to go to the use of London bridge, as Weston's.

* The Swan and Hoop, a corruption of Swan on or in Hoop. Q. has this sign any relation to the *Swan-hopping*, an annual ceremony observed by some of the livery companies of London; or, as *hoppet* is defined by Skinner a Lincolnshire word for a *basket*, is *hope* any inclosure of *wicker* in which the swans had their nests?—A *Hooper* is explained by Bailey to be a *wild swan*; a *Hope* is the side of a hill, or low ground among hills.

6. Richard Goslyng, ironmonger, sheriff 1420, by will, dated 1428, 6 Henry VI. bequeaths his body to be buried here *, and five marks for a priest; a taper on St. Catherine's altar; and 6d. a week for two poor men or women of this parish each, &c.; and on failure of application by the parson and churchwardens here, to those of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and on their neglect, to the mayor and aldermen, to find a priest in the chapel of London bridge, as the preceding ones.

7. John Bredham, fishmonger, by will dated 1472, 12 Edward VI. appoints a priest in St. Catharine's chapel, and leaves 4d. a week to three poor men of the parish: in case of neglect the whole to go to St. Botolph Bishopsgate.

Thomas Ryvett, grocer, by will dated 1496, left half the reversion of his daughters' fortunes, in case of their decease under age, and single, to maintain a priest here; but this seems not to have taken place.

John Yongeham of Rochester, fishmonger, buried here, founded an obit.

Here was another for John Bradmer; and the parish priest had two pence to remember in the pulpit the soule of Richard Bliet †, of Thurroc, Essex, who gave 6s. 8d. to the church works.

In this church were seven altars. The high altar of St. Mary's, or Our Lady's; St. Thomas's on the South side of the church; St. Edmund's; St. Catharine's; St. John Baptist's; St. Stephen's in his chapel on the North side of the church; the South altar between the images of St. Thomas the Martyr and St. Nicholas. This, if not the same with St. Thomas' abovementioned, might be dedicated to Becket and St. Nicholas jointly. The chapels of St. Christopher and St. Anne had their altars.

Here were three brotherhoods, of St. Catharine, St. Anne, and St. Christopher.

The window of the Trinity is mentioned in the South side of the church, and that of St. John on the North. Here was a charnell house, and no less than six

* He leaves to St. Clement's church, Rochester, where he was born, 6s. 8d.; to his wife Alice his messuage at Mepam, and lands at Luddisdon, Kent. The expence of his obit to be divided between the parson (then William Hatchlyff, D.D.), if present, 8d. his curate 8d. eight priests and two clerks 3s. 6d. wax 8d. clerk for ryinging 20d. a dozen of bread price 12d. a kylderkyn of ale 2s. for the priests, clerks, and parishioners assisting, to be paid by his wife, and after her death by the Fishmongers' company; the remaining 20s. to go to the common box of the fellowship, to assist at the obit, and pay the said sum, viz. 10s. to the quere, and 10s. to the wardens of the company; and in failure of this, the whole to go to the repairs of the church. If necessary, his wife to sell the messuage and garden at Rochester, called the Bell.

† Q. Richard Butte, vicar of Greys Thurrock, 1395—1399. Newcourt, II. 589.

church-yards, unless some of them went by two names; viz. the Great and Little, North and South; the Pardon church-yard; and the Proceffion church-yard, with its graveled caufey. Persons buried here, besides Cambridge, Goslin, Ryvett, and Remington, who occur in the register, may be seen in Stowe.

“A pytt in the Chirche 2s; in the Pardon church-yard *, for a man 8d. for a child 4d; and so likewise in the Grete church-yard.”

From these registers we are enabled to correct Newcourt's List of the Rectors: After H. Webb, 1400, we are to insert Thomas Atherston, who was rector † here 1407; William Sparke was rector 1428 ‡, undated in Newcourt; John Horne (Newcourt alias Daventre) was rector ‡ 1431; William Hatclyffe, undated in Newcourt, was rector 1507.

May fyft, the yere of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest x°.

Fyft, a cowpe of filver and gold to lay in Goddes body with cristall.

A cowpe of filver for Goddes body.

[These are plainly paxes wherein to keep the host].

iii paxbreds of fylver gilt.

ii sheppis of fylver §.

a lytill cofyr with relekys ||.

1500. To George Nichols, for writing the note and the indenture, and two fingle obligacions betwyne the abbot and his convent and us — — — — — 5 0

N. B. This was on the purchase of the abbot's kitchen here to build the South aile, at which time Alice Hackney's body came to light. The parish paid an original quit-rent of 10s. to Waltham.

* We have two more such places in London mentioned by Stowe: one the area of the great cloister on the North side of St. Paul's (355); the other the cemetery inclosed by Bishop Stratford near the Charter-house, for the persons who died of the plague 1348. Both these places had chapels in them. Perhaps this register first discovers a third of the name distinct from the other, or Great church-yard. The burial-fees too seem to be different and less.

† Weston's will.

‡ Cambridge's will.

§ A shippe for frankincense. Abingdon Churchwardens' Accompts. Archæol. I. 12. In Catholic rituals this is now called *navicula*. William Bruges, by will 1440, bequeathed, among other plate, to the church of St. George in Stamford, “a ship of fylver for frankincence, and 1 spone in the same shype of fylver.” Peck's Annals, XIV. p. 25.

|| See such an one engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, II. pl. 51 and 52.

abbey

abbey for ever. At the same time was begun the steeple at the West end: and there is a charge of 4d. a night to certain men set to watch the church 14 weeks, while the West end was broken down for this purpose, with 1d. for brede and ale, and 2lb. of candle weekly.

The Inventorie of Chyrch Goades, 1485-6, when Prewne and Halhed were Churchwardens.

The appareyle for the hyghe aulter.

Item, two awlter clothes of russet cloth of golde, of the gyfte of Mr. William Marowe, and William and Thomas his two sonnes, by the helpe of Mr. John Smarte, grocer.

Item a corporas caase of the same.

Item, the curtens of russet sarfynett frenged with fylke.

Item, a fewte of rede satyn frynged with golde, of the gyfte of the saide Mr. Wyll'm Marowe, and of John Smart, grocer, conteyning 3 coopes, 2 chaffubles, 2 aulbes, 2 amyttts*, 2 stoles, 3 fanons, and 2 gyrdylls.

Item, a chaafyble† of clothe of golde, that Mr. *Cambrugge* made with an albe, and amyttts and albe, stole and fanon, and a gyrdyll of fylke made like a call, with a corporas caase of the same.

Item, an ault of wyte damaske, with the frontel paled with pple clothe of golde and white; and a awlt cloth dyapre sewed to the same.

Item, two curteynes of white fylke to the same.

Item, an awlt clothe blewe velvent, powdred with flewrs of golde, and the frontell of the same fewte.

Item, a frontell for the schelffe standyng on the altar of blue farfenet, with drydds of golde, and two blew curteyns of fylke frenged.

* The amice (*amictus*) was the undermost of the garments that composed the habit of a priest, going over the head and tied over the breast with two strings. Next was the albe or aube of linen like a surplice. Over this the girdle; and last of all the stole. Spelman, Gloss. voc. *Amictus*. The fanon was a towel or linen cloth which the priest held in his hands when celebrating mass, called also the maniple. Id. v. *Fano*.

† Chesuble was a smaller cope. Ib. v. *Casula*.

Item,

Item, a peyer altar cloths of grene bawdkyn * above and benethe, with 2 curteynes of grene farfenet, frenget with fylke, blue, grene, yelow, and rede.

Item, a fewte of whyte clothys of golde, of the gyfte of John Yongeham †, fishmonger, conteyning 3 copes, 1 cheafible, 2 tonykles, 3 albes, 3 amyts, 3 ftoles, 3 fannones, and 3 girdells.

Item, two awter clothes of red cloth of gold and whyght panyd, and 2 curtens of red farfynet and whyght panyd, and fringed with filke.

Item, a corporas case, with the one fide of cloth of gold of tyfew al gold, and the other fyde grene faten barrid with taps of gold, of the gyft of Elyz. Gooswell.

Item, a fewte of reede clothe of lukis ‡ golde, containing a coope, with a cheafible, 2 tonykles, 3 aulbes, 3 amyts, 3 ftoles, 3 fanons, and 3 gyrdills, of the gyfte of William Baker, peauterer.

Item, a rede vestment broudred with lyons of golde of reede faten; that is to faye, a chefible and a tonykle to the fame, with 2 albis, 2 amyts, 2 ftoles, 2 fannones, and 2 girdles, late amended, and a coope thereto of rede faten poudrid with lyons.

Item, a blacke vestment of velvet poudyrd with lambes, mones, and fterrs; the cheafible, the albe, the amys, the stole, the fanon, and girdill.

Item, a canapye of blue clothe of baudkyn with birds of flour in golde.

Item, a canapye of rede fylke, with grene braunchys and white flours poudryd with fwannys of golde betweene the branches.

Item, a vestyment of the gyfte of Maist. Wyll'm Wylde §, late pson of this chirch.

Item, a cheffyble of blue faten fringed with filk, with an albe and amys, and a gyrdill.

Item, two corporas cafes of white and golde, and 3 nedyl wyrke, and 6 other cafes of dyvers wyrke.

* Bawdekyn, Baldicum, Baldichinum, Baldekinum, Pannus auro rigidus plumatoque opere intertextus. Baudekyn, cloth of silk. Spelman's Glossary in voce. Gold brocade, the richest cloth. Hist. of Hawsted, p. 119, n. In Peterborough Inventory are altar cloths of bawdkyn. Gunton, p. 58.

† John Yongeham, fishmonger, by will dated 1514, leaves 40 l. for a suit of vestments, white or black, with 3 copes, &c. This and the two following articles are written with different ink, and in a different hand from the articles both before and after; so that this gift of Mr. Yongeham's was inserted in a part of the register before left vacant.

‡ Louvois, or Lovain, or Lucchese.

§ He appears to have died about 1504.

Item,

Item, fix copes for children of dyvers sorts, and 8 small stremers, of the gyfte of Mr. Remyngton * and Mr. Revett †, and of square baner.

Item, a myter for a byshop ‡ at Seint Nycholas tyde, garnyshe with sylver and anelyd, and perle and counterfete stone.

Item, two cheyres § of iron for Rectes copes.

Item, a pyx clothe for the high aulter of sipers || frenge with golde, with knoppes of golde, and sylke of Spaneshe making, of the gyfte of Mr. Doctor Hatclyff, pson.

Item, a pyx clothe of sipers frenge with grene sylke and red, with knoppes silver and gylt with corners goyng, of Mres Sucklyng's gyfte.

Item, three croffe stavys clothes gyldyd with ymages of golde.

Item, a canape for the pyx of whyte baudekyn lyke these.

Item, a leefke of laton with a flakon.

Item, two standards of laton.

Item, on the hygh aulter 2 gret candylstyks, and 3 small, and on Sent Stephen's alter 2 candylstyks.

Item, 2 croffe staves laten gyldyd.

Item, two gylt feet for crossys, and oon copper gylt.

The effect of the King's Majesty's letters to them, that all the linen of the churches in London and suburbs, except what is necessary for present use, be given to the use of the poor in Christ Church hospital. A letter to the churchwardens hereon, dated 24 Jan. 6 Edward VI. signed Nicholas London, Rowland Hill, Richard Dobo.

The churchwardens return of vestments, linen and plate: among the former were three suits of cloth of gold, with three copes of the same to each suit; four ditto ditto of velvet ¶, two ditto ditto of bodkin; several others of damask, &c.;

* William Remington, mayor 1500, and buried here 1510 or 1511. Stowe.

† Robert Revett, one of the sheriffs 1490, gave liberally towards the new building of this church and steeple, and was there buried. Stowe.

‡ It appears by this and the next article that the custom of Boy-bishops, or Episcopi Puerorum, prevailed here, as well as at Salisbury and other places.

§ Q. chains, or frames, to hang the rector's copes on. Or was it something for the *Rectores chori*, mentioned at Peterborough, Gunton, p. 58?

|| At Peterborough were 7 copes of fatten of *Cyprus*. Gunton, p. 60.

¶ Baudekyn.

eight children's copes, three crosse clothes; a camise cloth of red bodkyn with eight streamers; a stayned cloth which went about the sepulchre; 15 banner cloths; an ould vestment of fattyn and brydgis; a vestment of whitbustyne with a red cross: another of whit businc for the high aulter whole *barnys* [hangings] of clothe of goulde, courtins of red and white sarsnet; another of russet clothe of golde with courtins of russet fylke; two others of white fylke and grene bodkin; another of grene bodkyn for St. Christopher's altar; one of white for St. Catharine's; one of blewe for St. Anne's; and one of white for our Lady's. These barnyses are distinguished into those "above and beneath with curtains."

The plate consisted of gilt chalice and pattyns of silver, and one silver crismatory, two shipps with two spoons, two cruets, two candelstics, and a pyx; two paire of organs, the one paire gretter than the other; a silver cross with a cristoll in it bound with latice wire.

The churchwardens had sold, 2 Edward VI. a chalice and pix of silver unaccounted for (at 5s. 5d. per oz), and a deske with other lattyn; also to *Jefres* the basket-maker 7lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ of alliblast, at 2s. 4d. per lb. total 17s. 6d. To others the gilt of three images at 12s.; and 14l. of pewter at 4s. 8d.; to — *Red*, goldsmith, 12 oz. of silver, being claspes of bokes, and the plate of a rinter*, and other plate.

The parselles of ornaments lately appertaying to this church are now restorede agayne by the Quene's Majestie's goodnes, 20 December, 1^o of her reign, by the handes of Arthur Sturton, at the Quene's wardrop at Westminster; viz. three copes of red clothe of gold, for the priest, deacon, and subdeacon; three ditto of white ditto for ditto; three ditto of blue ditto; one whole hangens of cloth of gold rised with russet velvet for the high altar; and one of ditto with white and grene velvet for St. Christopher's.

A list of the church-plate, &c. 1553, 1 Mary, precedes this.

The parishioners gave a cross of copper gilt, a vestment of grene bodkin, and two curtains of white filke and sarsnet.

The present church of St. Mary is almost inclosed by houses; consequently has an indescribable exterior.

* Q. rincer, or vessel to *rinse* or wash others in?

The interior of the church is square; and four pillars of a strange order support a cupola in the centre, lighted by a circle of windows; the rest of the cieling is without ornament.

The organ is *plain*; and in a *plain* gallery, though by no means inelegant.

The pulpit cannot be less adorned; but the altar-piece makes amends. This is of the Composite order, and consists of four isolated pillars, with entablatures, urns, and the seven candlesticks on them, and a beautiful attic with a circular pediment; two pilasters form intercolumniations for the tablets of the Creed and Pater-noster; and the centre contains those of the Decalogue, over which is a nimbus, the word Jehovah and Cherubim, and in the tympan carvings.

The wall over the Creed and Lord's-prayer has paintings of the Blessed Virgin fondling the Infant Christ, and St. Andrew; they are but tolerable.

An old tablet illegible on the North wall; another on the South wall, John Harvey, Esq. illegible; a second to Henrieta Vickers, 1712-13, aged 29.

Quæ multùm pietate parùm formosa nitebat

Corpore, communi pulvere mista jacet.

Non cineres jactant formam; speciosior illa

Surget in extremo quæ speciosa dies.

A handsome monument to Thomas Davall, Merchant, 1700.

BILLINGSGATE

was a portal leading to the Thames, but is now an indented wharf where Gravesend passage-boats, fishing, and other small vessels, are constantly moored. The name, however derived, is of vulgar notoriety; and the flowers of rhetorick used by the fish-dealers to one another, and *sometimes* to their customers, are well known throughout the kingdom. It was declared a free market for fish in 1699; subsequent to which time the Journals of the House of Commons furnish the following information.

“The market was free and open in 1758, and any person might buy any quantity of fish there: in Summer the market began at 3 o'clock, and in Winter at five in the morning, and continued till about 11.” Turbots and other fish were

fold in lots from the forms or stalls, and any person might buy a single fish, but single fish were seldom sold there. Cod fish were laid there in lots from four to five dozen, and sold to the best bidder: a single fish could not be bought early in the morning, but at the latter end of the market it might. The fishmongers bought the best of the fish, and the basket-people the remainder.

John Kittermaster, Fisherman, Salesman, and Fishmonger, at the above period, possessed six fishing-vessels, which carried eight or nine men each, and cost 600*l.* apiece, and employed from 13 to 15 hundred men in the different branches of the fishing trade for six months in the year; those vessels were sometimes 14 days on a voyage, and at others six weeks, and from the 26th November to the 1st June 1757, he brought above 500,000 lobsters to London, 14,000 kits of pickled salmon from Scotland in the same year, and from 1500 to 2000 salmon trouts *per week*. From 25 June 1756 to the same date 1757, 880 fishing vessels paid duty at Gravesend.

The trade is proportionably increased since the above period; and though Billingsgate is the only fish-market within London, the citizens and suburbs are plentifully supplied.

Regulations and Laws respecting Fish and Fishmongers Company.

“ A. D. 1274. Ordinance of Edw. I. prohibits partnership in fish with foreigners who bring the same in their ships, &c.

“ No fish except salt-fish to be kept in London beyond the second day, on forfeiture of the fish, and fine at the King's pleasure.

“ 1380. In the Mayoralty of John Northampton an act of Parliament was obtained for laying open the trade to all foreigners in amity with the king.

“ The said John Northampton compelled them to acknowledge that their occupation was no craft, and therefore unworthy to be reckoned among the other mysteries.

“ 1400. Charter of Hen. IV. grants the tolls of Billingsgate to the City of London.

“ 1435. The Fishmongers' Company endeavouring to monopolize fish, Parliament enacted that no person should hinder any fishermen (foreign or domestic) from disposing of their fish, on penalty of 10*l.*

“ A. D.

"A. D. 1536. Charter of Hen. VIII. incorporated Stock Fishmonger and Salt Fishmongers, by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of Fishmongers of the City of London. They are governed by a Prime and five other Wardens and a Court of Assistants.

"By 5 Eliz. c. 5. § 43, Fishermen could not be impressed without the authority of a Justice of the Peace.

"13 Eliz. c. 5. § 6, prohibits foreign-taken fish from being dried for sale in England."

ST. MARY SOMERSET, QUEENHITHE WARD.

The united parishes of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mounthaw contain 92 houses, inhabited by 344 males, and 289 females; but nothing remarkable for the gratification of the senses, either in domestic, public, or ecclesiastical architecture, nor are the streets and courts pleasant or comfortable, though once the residence of the Montalts of Norfolk, and the Dukes of the latter title.

The patronage of these livings belongs alternately to the Bishops of Hereford and the representatives of General Oglethorpe. That of St. Mary Mounthaw came by purchase to Ralph de Maydenstone, circa 1234, and originated from the chapel founded within the mansion of the Montalts, settled with it by that prelate on his successors.

RECTORS.

... Rufbach, circa 1708.

... Baron, circa 1726; died 1731.

Samuel Croxall, D. D. Feb. 26, 1731; died 1752. He was Chaplain in Ordinary and Canon Residentiary of Hereford; published a sermon on John xiii. 35. 1715; another at the consecration of Bishop Egerton, 1724, 1 Tim. iv. 6.; a third on Jan. 30, 1730, before the House of Commons, Prov. xxv. 5.; a fourth which occasioned his being dismissed from his chaplaincy, "The Royal Sin, or Adultery in a King rebuked, in 1738," 2 Jam. xii. 7. Another in praise of Music at Hereford, 1741, Psalm xvii. 7.

Cornelius Humphreys, M. A. Sept. 18, 1752; died Jan. 11, 1770.

1770, Hon. Henry Beauclerk, M. A. resigned 1772.

1773, Jan. John Lindeman, A. B. resigned 1776.

James Jones, D. D. presented by the Bishop of Hereford in July 1776.

Tonstall omits both these churches; nor is there any other notice of Chantries than the following:

John Goldeburgh by licence of King Edward III. founded a chantry in this church, and gave certain quit rents to the maintenance of the same from several tenements in the tenure of parishioners of St. Bene't Fincks, 4l. 6s. 8d.

Thomas Wilforth by licence of King Henry IV. founded a Chantry, and gave *per annum* 6l. 7s. 4d.

Joan Frauncis, widow, for the augmentation of priests' salaries and an obit, 9l. and *per annum* 4l. 5s.

Eliz. Wilforde, widow, gave by will to Roger Hale, fishmonger, and Joan his wife, for term of their lives, and to the longer liver of them, that they yearly should keep an obit for her soul, 9l. and a tenement in the parish of St. Dunstan East, expending yearly at the obit 10l. 10s. and to be given to the poor of the parish 9l. 2s. in the whole 20l.

The inside of St. Mary's is remarkably plain, and much neglected; nor doth it contain either pillar or pilaster, nor any decorations except Cherubim supporting brackets between the arched windows, and those of a coved cieling with an entablature in the centre by way of pannel, in which are two large flowers.

A window above the altar-piece contains a broken painted-glass representation of the Royal Arms; and the East wall painted figures of Moses and Aaron in the intercolumniations of pilasters. The altar-piece is unworthy of description. The pulpit stands against the South wall; and when I mention that the late well-known Methodist Mr. Gunn was a preacher in it on certain days, the trampled and dirty state of the church will not be wondered at.

The font stands within a handsome enclosure near the gallery at the West end of the church, and is of marble in the antique style, inscribed, "Ex dono Johannis Toolye, hujus Tribus Vicarii dignissimi 1699, necnon vigilantissimi."

A tablet on the North wall is thus inscribed: "Sleeping in Jesus, underneath lies the body of Mr. John Comley, late of the parish of St. Mary Mounthaw. He died March 30, 1804, in the 29th year of his age. This stone is erected by the Rev. William-Alphonfus Gunn, Lecturer of these parishes, as a small token of respect to the memory of his valuable and beloved friend, whose holy life and
sweetly

sweetly composed death are animating and encouraging proofs that the ways of wisdom are ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths are peace. Prov. iii. 17."

On the South wall a tablet to Elizabeth Adam, wife of Alexander Adam, of Bermondsey, Tanner, 1789, aged 54.

The inscription on a monument on the South wall to the memory of the family of Funge is at present not legible; but the table of gifts in the vestry-room mentions

1767, Mr. Thomas Funge left by will the interest of 200l. Old South-sea Annuities for ever for bread.

1775, Mrs. Mary Funge, widow of Thomas Funge, left by will the interest of 200l. for ever for bread.

On the pavement within the communion rails: "H. S. E. Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater Gilbertus Ironside, S. T. P. Coll. Wadhamensis in Acad. Oxon. Guardianus, ejusdem Acad. Vice-Canc.; primò consecratus Bristol. Episcop. postea translatus ad Episcopat. Hereford. Obiit 27 Augusti, 1701, ætatis suæ 69."

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, LANGBOURNE WARD.

The united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch evidently derived their names from the weighing of wool near them; they are each but of inconsiderable extent, the former containing 89 houses in 1732, and the latter 64; at the recent enumeration there were 111 houses, inhabited by 447 males, and 374 females.

Though small, those districts are of great importance, as the Mansion-house of the Lord Mayor and the Post-office are situated within them, which are surrounded by banking-houses of the greatest eminence, insurance-offices, and other equally-respectable mercantile houses.

Lombard-street is perhaps one of the richest in Europe, where millions are annually transferred with the utmost facility and regularity, and in the most splendid mansions adorned by all the attractions of Grecian architecture; but unfortunately so very near the cart-way that their fronts are constantly defiled with filth;

filth; in short the street is even dangerously narrow, particularly at the East end. The discovery of many fragments of antiquity on and near the site has been already mentioned, vol. III. p. 520, besides which it is said to have contained the city residence of the Earls of Suffolk, and a palace granted by Edward III. to the chapel of St. Stephen Westminster in 1348.

Labyrinths of alleys and lanes spread throughout the two parishes, lined by excellent habitations, several of which from their vicinity to the Royal Exchange command very high rents, and many are coffee-houses greatly frequented. The best street is part of Cornhill.

The church of St. Mary Woolnoth, situated at the South-east angle of Lombard-street and Sherborne-lane, belonged originally to the prioress and convent of St. Helen Bishopsgate-street. After the dissolution of religious houses the crown conveyed it to Sir Martin Bowes, in whose family it has remained for a very long period.

RECTORS.

Of those I am sorry I cannot give a correct list; but Samuel Angier, M. A. is mentioned in the "New View of London, 1708," as the then incumbent, and again 1736 by the act of Parliament in a subsequent page.

1752, Charles Plumptre, D. D. Archdeacon of Ely, and assistant preacher of the parish of St. James, and Master of Queen's College, Cambridge; died Sept. 1779, having only published one *Concio ad Clerum*, 2 Cor. iv. 2. 1754, 4to.

1779, Dec. 8, John Newton, M. A. Rector of Olney, Bucks; the friend of the Poet Cowper, and guide of his religious principles.

Tonstall's valuations of the two livings are as follows:

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH.

Mr. John Pyne, chantry priest, 6l. 13s. goods 10l. fined 32s.

Sir Edward Colles, serving 8l. goods 19l. fined 40s.

Sir John Blake, salary 7l. goods 10l. fined 34s.

ST. MARY WOOLCHURCH.

D. Edward Brynham, curate, salary 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 6l. 13s. 4d. fined 28s.

Sir John Norton, salary 7l. goods 8l. fined 30s.

CHANTRIES.

CHANTRIES. ST. MARY WOOLNETH.

Thomas Mockett gave, to find two chantry priests, all his tenements *per annum* 13l. 6s. 8d.

Hugh Brige, Knight, gave, to find one priest with, 52s. 4d. as a rent charge from a capital messuage in Lombard-street, wherein Sir Martin Bowes, Knt. inhabited, *per annum* 13l. 13s. 4d.

Thomas Wymound gave, to find a clerk and an obit, one tenement in Sherborne-lane, *per annum* 40s.

Sir John and Dame Thomafine Percival 61l. 6s. 8d.

William Hylton gave to the Taylors 200l. to find a priest. Note, at the suppression there was 62 years to come.

ST. MARY WOOLCHURCH.

Anne Gawoode gave, to find a priest, all her lands and tenements *per annum* 8l.

Roger Barlowe gave, to find a priest, a tenement in the parish of St. Michael in Cornhill *per annum* 3l. 6s. 8d. spent towards finding Gawoode's priest.

Walter Wenlocke, Bennet Cornwall, Margaret Cornwall, and William Wyken, gave, to find a priest, an annual rent from an entry in the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth 3l. 6s. 8d.; a tenement in the parish aforesaid 53s. 4d.; one shop in the same parish 3l. 6s. 8d.; and one tenement in the parish of St. Michael Cornhill 46s. 8d. In all *per annum* 15l. 13s. 4d.

“Thys ys the cople of the ordynance in the boke of our Ladye of Wolchyrche hawe by the Stocks in London, for the good rule of the same pyshche, made by all the body of the same pyshche w^t the consente of Syr John Benet then p^{son}, Wyllam Pyne Brewer at the wyghte cocke, Sir Wat Rede, made the second day of Jan. the yere of our Lord God 1457, and Kyng Herry the VI. 36th.

“Fyrst for good rule, that no chyrchewarden stande noo leng^r than a yere, in payne of 40s. for y^t shall they loie w^{owte} redemcion. The day of rekenyng evyr shall be the Sonday aft^r Myghelmas and so shall hyt be, or else to take anew to the old.

“W^t consente of our p^{son}, Sir John Benet at y^t tyme beyng the same yere w^t the Wardens before namyd, and be all the body of the sayd pyshche, that all the pyshche

pyfshe w^t on graunte shall chese ii oneste pson churche wardens, both of goods and good name, to rule the goods and ornamēts and reparacyons of the sayd chyrche, and the bells, w^t all hother thyngs, the beme lyghte w^t all repacyons that longythe therto, y^t y^s to wete the sayd wardens to gadyr for the sayd beam lyghte iiii tymes a yere, that y^s to wete Est. Mydsom. M̃ghelmas, and Crystmas.

“Also the sayd pyfshe w^t the graunte of the pson that tyme beyng and hys succeffowrs aft hym of the sayd churche, shall chese w^t the wardens ii clerks that bythe of good name and good fame, and there w^t connyng in redyng and syngyng; and that the sayd wardens for y^t yere beyng take suche suretye for the sayd clerks as the churche wardens save them self harmles at all tymes agenste the pyfshe.

“Also forthermore the sayd pyfshe grauntythe to the sayd wardens to the pphyte of the sayd chyrche they to have in there accōpts all the pphytts of mortuaries in the chyrch and gaderyngs of quartags to the chyrch availe, and a mendyngs and repācyons to the sayd chyrche.

“Also the sayd wardens shall by the autoryte of the Mayre of London grauntyd in the Gylde Hall, that we shall set bothe ryche and pore yn the sayd chyrche of owr Lady, in her pewys y^t longythe; and, in case be that they will not be rulyd by the sayd wardens for the tyme beyng, they to ronne in the payne that y^t ordeyned in the Gylde Hall. Also the wardens w^t the bodye of the pfshe shall sett rule on clerks as hyt ys fessyd by certen men of the same pyfshe, that ys to wete the stynte of the quartage to the clerks of Wolchyrche, fessyd the 13 day of Jan. the yere of Kyng Herry the VI. 28th, by vi psons of the same pyfshe therto chosyn, that ys to wete Thomas Bracy, &c. &c. Then the clerks wags was xxxv a q^r.” Harl. MS. N^o 2252.

The conflagration of 1666 destroyed every thing combustibile within this church; and the act of 22 Charles II. mentioned it as one of the number to be rebuilt by the produce of the duty on coals, and St. Mary's was to have been completed under the clause i James II. in the bill for adorning St. Paul's; but from some concurring circumstances only the North side fronting Lombard-street and six feet of the East end were erected, all the remainder of the walls of the old church were left ruinous in order to render the interior fit for divine service as speedily as possible; but the consequence of this impatience became very visible before 1711, in which year the parishioners were apprehensive of being
buried

buried by its fall. They estimated the sum necessary to complete the church and erect a tower at 6500*l.* which they were unwilling to raise by a rate on themselves, declaring that part of the parish near Stocks Market to be inhabited by very poor persons, who received relief to the amount of 100*l.* *per annum.*

The church is nearly square, and the nave formed by twelve Corinthian pillars, three in the four angles; those support an enriched entablature. Over each great intercolumniation is an enriched arch, consequently to the cardinal points; those are windows. The cieling above them is horizontal, but has a rich cornice and handsome pannel, with a rose in the centre and palm-branches in the corners. The entablature of the pillars extends across the aisles, and is supported by pilasters. There are three neat arched windows in the South wall, but none in the North, where the great intercolumniation contains a gallery supported by fanciful pillars, and the fronts are adorned with dentils and antique brackets; a small organ fills the Western.

The altar-piece is enclosed by beautiful scroll-work railing; and the table is of marble, on spiral legs. The altar-piece consists of two pedestals, each of which support isolated Composite spiral columns entwined with husks; those and their pilasters support an entablature that rises into a circular pediment, before which is a projecting canopy with seven pannels, and Cherubim and flowers on each. The Commandments are immediately over the Creed and Pater-noster, and above them are some beautiful carvings. The whole is inclosed by an arch highly enriched, the cieling before which has pannels containing a triangle and dove, a crown in laurel, and a mitre on palm branches, in a shield surrounded by flowers; and over the pediment the Bible gilt.

The reading-desk consists of an enriched Corinthian pedestal; but the pulpit is clumsy, though highly ornamented with inlaid work and carving; the square pillars for the sounding-board are overwhelmed by fruits and flowers, and are placed on each side of the altar, allowing merely a passage between them and the chancel wall.

MONUMENTS.

A tablet on the East wall is thus inscribed. "In the vault near this place lieth the body of Mr. Deputy Gabriel Smyth (son of John Smyth, Esq. of Nibley, in the county of Gloucester) 70 years an inhabitant of this parish; died 13 De-

cember, 1737, aged 88. Also the remains of Mrs. Ann Todd, his great-granddaughter, who departed this life Oct. 26, 1769, aged 37. Mr. Robert Todd died Nov. 23, 1777, aged 63."

Another on the South side of the altar: "In the chancel vault of this church lie the remains of Henry Fourdriniér *, Esq. who departed this life Jan. 11, 1799, aged 68. In his character were combined the kind husband, good father, and sincere friend.

"Also of Jemima his amiable wife, who died Sept. 5, 1781, aged 51.

"In grateful remembrance of their virtues this monument is raised by their surviving children.

"Also the remains of Edward and Randolph, children of the above, who died in their infancy."

Hawksmoor was the architect of St. Mary's; and the church partakes of that mixture of simplicity, the true Grecian spirit, and absurdity, which characterises his works. The Lombard-street front, or North side, is in a style totally unfit for a sacred structure. If it had been designed for a prison, nothing could be more appropriate than the massy rustic work and empty niches in place of windows. The same observation applies to the entrance or porch under the tower, which is much too strong for a religious building.

The inside is liable to few objections; and the most prejudiced persons must admit it to be chaste and magnificent, but rather dark.

The family of Vyner resided in the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, and were buried in the antient church, in which there was a monument of touchstone, with the effigies in marble of Sir Thomas Vyner, Bart. erected by his son Sir Robert, 1672, and another to Thomas Vyner, Esq. second son of Sir Thomas Vyner.

Sir Robert built the house now the General Post Office, where he kept his Mayoralty.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

This most useful institution was established by act of Parliament 12 Charles II. and removed in 1700 from Cloak-lane near Dowgate to the Black Swan opposite the pump then standing in Bishopsgate-street, and thence to the mansion of Sir Robert Vyner, from which period the house has undergone various alterations tending to improve it for the present extended regulations; particularly in 1765,

* Many years an eminent stationer in Lombard-street.

when

when four houses were taken down in Abchurch-lane, to open a passage to the Office, and for the erection of apartments for the Clerks of the cross roads. Other improvements were made in 1798.

Many Acts of Parliament have been found necessary to bring the institution to perfection; and it must be acknowledged that that has almost been attained. The rapidity with which letters are conveyed to all parts of the United Kingdom, and from the Coasts to all parts of the World, is really wonderful; nor is the regular delivery of them throughout London less so. To accomplish this, an incredible number of Receiving-houses, Clerks to arrange or assort letters, Post-men, Mail-coaches, &c. are necessary; but to describe whose particular functions, would be tiresome and unprofitable. I shall therefore merely present the reader a copy of an original docquet to the privy seal, which will shew the salary of the Postmaster in the reign of Queen Anne: "Her Majesty is pleased to determine the Letters Patents whereby the office of Post Master General was granted to Sir Robert Cotton, Knt. and Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.; and hereby also to grant the said office to the said Sir Thomas Frankland and John Evelyn, Esq. to be held and exercised by themselves or their deputies, during her Majesty's pleasure, with the salary of 2000*l. per annum*, payable quarterly, from the date of this intended grant, out of the revenues accruing by the said office, by the Receiver General thereof for the time being, together with all other fees, profits, and advantages belonging to the said office; and the said Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Thomas Frankland are forthwith to be paid so much of their salary of 1500*l.* granted to them by the said former grant, as shall be incurred or grown due to them from the time of their last payment to the date of this intended grant, &c. &c."

The London Gazette of June 12, 1711, contained the following paragraph: "These are to give notice that, by the Act of Parliament for establishing a General Post Office, all letters and packets directed to and sent from places distant ten miles or above from the said office in London, which before the 2d of this instant June were received and delivered by the officers of the Penny Post, are now subjected to the same rates of postage as General Post letters; and that, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of such places, their letters will be conveyed with the same regularity and dispatch as formerly, being first taxed with the rates, and stamped with the mark, of the General Post Office; and that all parcels will likewise be taxed at the rate of 2*s. per ounce*, as the said act directs."

The recent regulations of the Penny, now *Two-penny*, in London, and partly (if within the bills of mortality, or in the adjacent country out of them) *Three-penny Post*, were equally calculated for the benefit of the revenue and that of the publick, by incorporating it with the General Post Office.

STOCKS MARKET,

was the site of the present Mansion-house of the Lord Mayor of London, and obtained by the Corporation in consequence of "An Act for confirming an agreement between the Rector of the parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch, in the City of London, and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the said City, by and with the consent of the patron and ordinary, for the grant of a parcel of ground therein mentioned, lying in Stocks Market, to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, in consideration of a rent of Ten pounds a year, payable to the said Rector, and his successors for ever.

"Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, 'An additional Act for the rebuilding of the City of London, uniting of Parishes, and rebuilding of the Cathedral and Parochial Churches within the said City,' it was, amongst other things, enacted, that the parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch should be united into one parish, and the church heretofore belonging to the said parish of Saint Mary Woolnoth should be the parish church of the said parishes so united; and that the several and respective patrons of the said churches so united should present by turns to that church only, which by that act was appointed to be rebuilt and established for the parish church of the parishes so united as aforesaid:

"And whereas by indenture tripartite, bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, and made or mentioned to be made between Samuel Angier, clerk, by the name and addition of the Reverend Samuel Angier, rector of the parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch in the city of London, of the first part; the Right Reverend Father in God Edmund Lord Bishop of London, and Thomas Bowes of Upton in the county of Essex, Esquire, patron

patron of the parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, for every other turn, of the second part; and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the city of London, of the third part; reciting the said Act of Parliament, and also reciting, that the right of presentation to the said church of Saint Mary Woolnoth was in his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and in the said Thomas Bowes, and his heirs, alternately by turns; and that the said Samuel Angier, as rector or parson of the said church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch, and in right of the said church, was and stood seised, to him and his successors, parsons of the said united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch for ever, of and in a certain toft, piece or parcel of ground, whereupon formerly, before the dreadful fire which happened in the City of London in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, stood the parsonage-house of the said parish church of Saint Mary Woolchurch; which said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, had ever since the said fire been laid into and used as part of a market belonging to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, called Stocks Market, otherwise Woolchurch Market, situate in the said city of London, and had been held and enjoyed by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, from and under the said Samuel Angier and his predecessors, parsons of the said parish of Saint Mary Woolnoth, at and under the clear yearly rent of eight pounds payable for the same: and also reciting, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens were and stood seised, to them and their successors for ever, of and in a certain piece or parcel of ground, and certain houses and edifices thereupon erected and built, in the said parish of Saint Mary Woolchurch, much larger and of far greater extent than the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, whereon the said parsonage-house formerly stood, which together with the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, was then used as a public market, as aforesaid; and that the said Samuel Angier, the present incumbent of the said church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rector of the said united parishes, had come to an agreement with the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and was desirous to exchange the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, for a perpetual yearly rent-charge of ten pounds, payable and to be paid to him the said Samuel Angier, and his successors, incumbents of the said church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the said united parishes for ever, by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their successors, to be issuing out of, and charged and chargeable upon, as well the said toft, piece, or

or parcel of ground, whereon the said parsonage-house formerly stood, as upon all the other ground belonging to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens then used and employed, as other part of the said Market, and to be paid by two equal half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and Lady-day in every year, free of all parliamentary taxes, and all other deductions whatsoever, with power of distress for the same: It is by the said indenture witnessed, that, in pursuance of the said agreement, and for perfecting the said exchange, he the said Samuel Angier, for himself and his successors, parsons or incumbents of the said parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the said united parishes, by and with the consent of the said Edmund Lord Bishop of London and Thomas Bowes, testified by their being parties to and sealing the said indenture, did thereby grant, exchange, alien, and confirm, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, all that the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, whereupon, before the said dreadful fire, the parsonage-house of the said parish of Saint Mary Woolchurch formerly stood, situate, lying, and being in the said parish of Saint Mary Woolchurch in the City of London aforesaid, and part of the said market called Stocks Market, otherwise Woolchurch Market, and was then in the tenure or occupation of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, or their under-tenants or assigns, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of him the said Samuel Angier, and his successors, as aforesaid, of, in, or to, the same, and every part and parcel thereof; to hold the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their assigns, for ever, in exchange for the rent therein after granted to the said Samuel Angier and his successors. And it is by the said indenture further witnessed, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, for and in consideration of the premises, did grant, exchange, alien, and confirm, unto the said Samuel Angier, and his successors, incumbents of the said parish of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the said united parishes, one rent or yearly sum of ten pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be issuing, as well out of the said piece or parcel of ground whereupon the parsonage-house of the said parish of Saint Mary Woolchurch formerly stood, and then used as part of the said market, as out of all other the
said

saïd ground and soil of the saïd Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens in the saïd parish of Saint Mary Woolchurch, used as and for a market, and called Stocks Market, otherwise Woolchurch Market, and out of all erections and buildings then standing or being, or at any time or times thereafter to be erected and built upon the saïd ground, or any part thereof, to hold, perceive, and receive, the saïd rent or yearly sum of ten pounds, by two equal half-yearly payments, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and Saint Michael the archangel, in every year, free of all parliamentary taxes and charges, and all other deductions whatsoever, unto the saïd Samuel Angier, and his successors, parsons or incumbents of the saïd parish of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the saïd united parishes, for ever, in exchange for the saïd piece of ground whereon the saïd parsonage-house of the saïd parish of Saint Mary Woolchurch formerly stood; and the saïd Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens did thereby covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the saïd Samuel Angier, and his successors afore said, that if the saïd rent or yearly sum of ten pounds, or any part thereof, should happen to be behind or unpaid by the space of twenty-one days next over or after any of the saïd feast-days or days of payment whereon the same ought to be paid as afore said (being lawfully demanded), that then and in such case it should and might be lawful to and for the saïd Samuel Angier, and his successors, incumbents of the saïd parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the saïd united parishes, into all and singular the saïd lands and tenements (out of which the saïd rent is issuing, or any part thereof) to enter and distrain for the saïd rent so in arrear, or any part thereof; and the distress or distresses so taken, to lead, drive, or carry away, and the same to take, keep, and detain, according to law, until the saïd rent, and all arrears thereof, and all costs and charges occasioned by taking and detaining such distress, should be fully paid and satisfied, with liberty to sell the saïd distress or distresses according to the Act of Parliament of the second year of King William and Queen Mary in that behalf made. And the saïd Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens did thereby, for themselves and their successors, covenant, grant, and agree, to and with the saïd Samuel Angier, and his successors, parsons and incumbents of the saïd parish of Saint Mary Woolchurch, and rectors of the saïd united parishes, that they the saïd Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their successors, should and would pay unto the saïd Samuel Angier, and his successors, parsons, incumbents, or rectors, as afore said, the saïd yearly rent or sum of ten pounds, at the days
and

and times, and in manner and form therein-before mentioned, without making any deduction whatsoever thereout as aforesaid. And, lastly, it was thereby agreed and declared, by and between the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and the said Samuel Angier, that, for the carrying the aforesaid agreement into execution, and for the better perfecting and rendering effectual the said exchange thereby intended to be made, they should and would respectively use their endeavours to obtain his Majesty's Royal consent to the same, and an Act of Parliament for confirming and establishing the said agreement and exchange, at the costs and charges of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens; as in and by the said indenture tripartite, under the hands and seals of the said Samuel Angier, the said Edmund Lord Bishop of London, and the said Thomas Bowes, and sealed with the common seal of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, relation thereto being had, more fully may appear.

“ And whereas it will be for the mutual advantage of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and of the said rector and his successors, that the said agreement should take effect, and be confirmed; but as the same cannot be established and made effectual, to bind the said rector and his successors, without the aid and authority of Parliament; therefore the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and the said Samuel Angier and Thomas Bowes,

“ Do most humbly beseech your most excellent Majesty,

“ That it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said indenture tripartite of the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred thirty and six, and every grant, clause, article, covenant, agreement, matter, and thing, therein contained, shall be, and the same is and are hereby established, ratified, and confirmed, according to the true purport and meaning thereof.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, shall, from the date of the said indenture tripartite, be vested in, and the same are hereby from thenceforth vested in, the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their successors, to the use of them and their successors for ever, freed and absolutely discharged, exempted and indemnified, of and from all
estates,

estates, interests, titles, claims, and demands, of the said Samuel Angier, and his successors, rectors of the said parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the said united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch, for ever, except the said rent of ten pounds hereby charged on the same, and the remedies for the recovery thereof.

“And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said yearly rent-charge of ten pounds, so secured or intended to be secured in and by the said recited indenture tripartite, shall, from the date of the said indenture, be charged on the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, and other the premises charged or intended to be charged therewith by the said indenture, with all such remedies and means for the recovery thereof, as are mentioned in the said indenture, and the pains thereby given and granted for securing and recovering the same; and that the said rent, from the date of the said indenture tripartite, be vested in, and the same is hereby vested in, and ratified and confirmed unto, and to the use of, the said Samuel Angier, and his successors, rectors of the said parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the said united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch for ever.

“Saving always to the King's most excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, all such right, title, estate, interest, claim, and demand, of, in, unto, or out of the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, hereby vested in the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and of, in, unto, and out of, every part thereof, as his Majesty, his heirs or successors, had, or might have had, or been intitled unto, in case this act had never been made; other than and except such right, title, estate, interest, claim, and demand, as was or is vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors, as his Majesty is one of the patrons of the said united parishes.

“And also saving to all and every other person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, their respective heirs and successors and administrators (other than and except the said Samuel Angier, and his successors, incumbents or rectors of the said parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the said united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch, the said Lord Bishop of London as ordinary of the said united parishes, and the said Thomas Bowes as one of the patrons thereof,) all such right, title, estate, interest, claim, and demand, of, in, unto, and out of the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, as they, every, or any of them, had or might have been intitled to, in case this act had not been made.”

On the 12th of March 1737, Sir William Rous, and Sir Benjamin Rawlings, Knights and Sheriffs, presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for permission to erect a Mansion-house on the site of Stocks Market, and to remove the market to Fleet Ditch; which being granted, the former was inclosed with a board fence in September 1737.

A paper published in 1705, entitled "The Wandering Spy," thus describes Stocks Market.

"I saw Stocks Market, all garnished with nuts, and pears, and grapes, and golden pippins, all in rank and file most prettily. And then on the other side for Physic Herbs there is enough to furnish a whole county, from the nourishing Eringo to the destructive Savine, where a man may buy as much for a penny as an apothecary will afford for half-a-crown, and do a man twice as much good as their specific bolusses, hypnotic draughts, sudorific haustus's, anodyne compositions, and twenty other slip-slops with hard names, which only disorder the body, put nature into convulsion, and prepare a man for the sexton: but here a man may consult a female doctor in a straw hat without a fee, have what quantity he pleases, of what herb he pleases, be his distemper what it will, and convert it into a juice, decoction, syrup, purge, or glister, in a quarter of an hour, without any danger to body or pocket."

Sir Robert Viner erected a statue of Charles II. in marble, said to have been that of John Sobiesky, King of Poland, trampling on the Grand Seignior, with a new head of Charles II. at the conduit in Stocks Market; the pedestal of which, 18 feet in height, was ornamented with his arms and a compartment of fish.

THE MANSION HOUSE

caused many serious disputes in the Common Council in June 1738, when two proposals were offered for erecting it, one of 17,200l. the other 250l. less. The Council adopted the greater estimate; but the Aldermen more economical preferred the lesser.

Offers were made to perform the brick-work at 5l. 3s. 6d. *per* rod, and the carpenters for 1240l. Mr. Dance, the Architect, exhibited his model at the Royal Exchange, which had been made in preference to a design generously presented by the Earl of Burlington.

The preparations for laying the foundation had nearly been fatal to the beautiful church of St. Stephen, the North wall of which was surrounded with water in consequence of digging near it.

The

The first Lord Mayor who made this house his residence was Sir Crisp Gascoigne, knight, in 1752.

The confined situation of the Mansion-house prevents a fair judgment on its merits; and the surface, totally blackened by smoke, appears a huge blank, without the usual reliefs of light and shade; under these circumstances the most perfect building must be injured in effect. Critics have compared it to a heavy-laden East India ship; but these gentlemen are not aware that one of those vessels is an exceeding grand object. Mr. Dance must be allowed to have produced rich fronts; the basements of which rusticated cannot be objected to, neither can the disposition of the stairs leading to the portico; perhaps the latter is much inferior to those of Gibbs, but still far from being disproportioned or ungraceful. The attic has been greatly, but I think unjustly, condemned; and the two erections North and South above it have been quite reprobated: those I shall not attempt to defend, but merely observe, that a case in point occurs on the Papal Palace erected on Monte Cavallo at Rome. The Southernmost of these has lately been taken down.

That the reader may imagine the splendour of the interior of this building, I present him with a description of the ornaments prepared for a civic festival, 1802.

“The Egyptian Hall, in which the company dined, was fitted up with great magnificence. At the upper end was the word *PEACE* in illumined lamps; underneath was placed a beautiful whole length painting of Apollo, and on each side portraits of Earl St. Vincent and Viscount Nelson. A brilliant crown and the initials G. R. illumined this part of the room. Opposite the entrance of the Hall was a figure of Britannia holding a shield, inscribed with the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, Nelson, and Warren. At the lower end, over the Music-gallery, was affixed another large transparency, representing the Four Quarters of the World worshipping Peace. Underneath the gallery was erected a triumphal arch, lined with crimson and illumined, in the centre of which was the pedestal for the good old English fare, the Baron of Beef; on each side stood the carvers in their proper habiliments, and two sergeants, belonging to his Lordship's regiment, were attired in their uniform. In the niches, on the right and left of the Hall, were whole-length statuary figures of the Four Seasons, and also those of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Goddess of Hope resting her hand on an anchor, and pointing the fore-finger of the other to Heaven, was admirably executed. The other statues were, Pomona, with a cornucopiæ of flowers, and the figure of Liberty holding the cap on a spear in her right hand. The principal table (in the form of a horse-shoe) extended to the length of 30 feet.

At the head of this table, where the Lord Mayor and his Lady sat in their state chairs, was erected a beautiful rich colonnade, or Eastern Golconda, supported by thirty-two glass pillars of the Corinthian order, inlaid with gold, and ornamented with rich ballustrades, the whole supporting the Union devices of the three kingdoms, and emblazoned with military and naval emblems, and medallions of the British Admirals, Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Hood, and Nelson; the four corners representing trophies of Peace and Commerce. In the centre of this temple were placed the figures of the Muses in Derbyshire China, over which was a Dove descending with the Olive-branch in its mouth to present it to them; and near to whom stood a Lamb, as figurative of tranquillity. The temple was also decorated with medallions of his Majesty, and the Royal Family. The many pillars which supported the Mansion were encircled with lamps; and the saloon also was splendidly lighted up. In addition to the three chandeliers, the Lord Mayor had a number of smaller ones placed on tables. At the upper and lower end of the hall were two mirrors, about four feet in length, and three in breadth, placed in such a direction that all the company might have a view of themselves in perspective. The company were admitted through the passage fronting the great gate, not, as usual, up the great stairs. This passage was so arranged with evergreens that it formed a complete shrubbery. At the entrance were two lions of stone, as large as life, and, in different parts, pieces of statuary; it had a very rural effect. The party of Nobility who sat down to the sumptuous banquet were more numerous than has been known to honour the City with a visit for many years. The Lord Mayor * gave up the chair to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he accepted of. On the Prince's left was the Duke of Clarence. The company present at the dinner consisted of the following distinguished personages: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Dukes of Cumberland, Clarence, and Kent; his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester; the French Princes; Monsieur Otto; and a number of the Nobility, &c. of both sexes †.

The furniture of the Mansion-house was in 1782 renewed in a most splendid style; and the state-bed of the richest silks and materials may be compared with those for monarchs.

On Easter-monday 1806, during the mayoralty of the Right Honourable James Shaw, when all the princes of the blood were present, the splendour of the civic entertainments was carried to a still greater height. But I feel a much superior

* Sir John Eamer, knight,

† Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 367.

pleasure in recording, that under the auspices of the same respectable Magistrate, and through his immediate suggestion to the Court of Aldermen, who liberally voted a handsome sum for that purpose, the foundation of a valuable Library, including the principal English Classics, was laid in this House. May his successors continue to follow the good example by completing what is so judiciously began!

ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL,

Is situated Eastward of Aldgate, in the county of Middlesex, and hundred of Offulton. The church, now a rectory in the gift of Brazenose College, Oxford, was originally a chapel of ease to the church of Stepney, the rector of which appointed the Chaplains. Newcourt says, "that in the London Registry it is called *Ecclesia beatæ Mariæ Matfellon*, and *Ecclesia albæ Capellæ, five beatæ Mariæ Matfellon*." Mr. Wells's explanation of *Matfellon* to Strype copied by Mr. Pennant in his London, p. 249, from an Oriental etymology*, is rather doubtful. I have been informed by the Rev. Edward Robson, the worthy curate of this parish, to whom I am indebted for part of the following facts, that a friend saw in an old French heraldic book at the British Museum, the emblazoned arms of a family of Mathefelon; this circumstance appears conclusive in fixing the derivation of Matfellon, and it is corroborated by Stowe, who says, he had seen records in which the parish is termed *Villa beatæ Mariæ de Matfellon*, dated 21 Richard II. It is therefore extremely probable that some of the above family were the antient lords of the manor, and that it bore their name: the subsequent appellation of Whitechapel seems to have been taken from the colour of the walls of the chapel, as we have many parishes in the kingdom that bear the name of Whitchurch.

According to Bonner's Register, the inhabitants were obliged to make an annual procession through the City of London, at the Feast of Pentecost, to the church of St. Paul, and there to present oblations in token of canonical obedience; this ceremony was commuted by Thirlby Bishop of Westminster for 15d. offered at the high altar of St. Peter's by the rector and churchwardens only.

Mr. Robson observes "It is not subject to Archidiaconal visitation: the rector's income arises from an house rate by way of tithes, from surplice fees, and the rent of an house situated in Church-lane, and opening into the church-yard,

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 613.

esteemed the antient Vicarage house." The present house, situated at the East end of the church, is very respectable and convenient.

Newcourt mentions 33 rectors; all presented between 1300 and 1697.

Richard Welton, D.D. 1697; he was of Caius College Cambridge; A. B. 1691; A. M. 1695; S. T. P. 1708*.

Robert Shippen, D.D. This gentleman was instituted 1716, and died at Bath 1745, aged 70. He had been Principal of Brazenose 1710; Professor of Music in Gresham-college 1705, (which he resigned after he became Principal;) and Vice-chancellor of Oxford 1720.

Edward died 1749.

John Davie, died 1756.

Roger Mather, D.D. 1757, died 1768. Dr. Mather was senior fellow of Brazenose College; and received a dispensation 1757, to hold this rectory with that of Penn in Buckinghamshire, in the gift of the Curzon family.

Robert Markham †, D.D. died 1786. He was Chaplain in Ordinary.

John Holmes, D.D. died 1795.

Thomas Wright, M. A. Jan. 19, 1796.

Sir Edward Unwyn, Curate, serving 8l. goods 12l. fined 40s ‡.

* He published a Thanksgiving Sermon for the Peace 1697, Psalm cvii. 8; On the necessity and advantage of early Education, Prov. xxii. 15. 1705; Another 1706, on Psalm cxlvi. 5; On the Sacrament and True Reformation, 1 Cor. xi. 25. 1708; The Wise Man's Counsel upon the Test, preached before the Lieutenancy of the City of London, Nov. 19, 1710, Eccles. viii. 2; Before the Corporation of the Trinity-house, Ezek. xxvii. 33. 1710; Eighteen Sermons, the substance of Christian faith and practice, 1724, 8vo.

Dr. Welton, with his congregation, consisting of about 250 Nonjurors, was surprised by the civil power, Nov. 11, 1717; and most of them, refusing the oaths, were ordered to be prosecuted. He had just before published, "The case of not taking the oaths, and conviction thereupon, as of Popish recusancy, fully stated; in a prosecution brought in Doctors Commons, by Dr. Shippen, against Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel. Illustrated with annotations. 1717." 8vo. Bisset, in the third part of his "Modern Fanatick," connects Welton with Sacheverell, under the title of "his brother of like renown, the director of the new altar-piece."

† He published a Sermon for the Magdalen-hospital, 1776, James v. 20; Before the Humane Society, 1778, Psalm ciii. 4. 8vo.; At the Asylum, 1778, 8vo. Matt. xviii. 14. 8vo.; Before the Marine Society, 1779, Prov. xix. 17; At the annual meeting of the Charity Schools, 1779, Luke x. 24; The wisdom of appointing and supporting the civil magistrate, 1780, Ezra vii. 5; Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1781, Jerem. xlix. 31; On a Brief for the Sufferers in the West Indies, 1781, Gal. vi. 2.

‡ Tonfall.

The

The church is nearly square, and separated into three ailes by four round isolated and four square pillars; the centre intercolumniation on each side forms a large arch, similar to those of transepts, nearly plain this intersects that of the nave; two others on the sides inclose diminutive Venetian clerestory windows: pilasters on the North and South walls support the entablatures of the isolated pillars, between which are large Venetian windows; the galleries do not interfere with the pillars, that for the organ is remarkably handsome, on Composite pillars, and has a rich carving on the front of David playing on the harp, surrounded by musical instruments and fruit in festoons; two gilt Fames surmount the cornice.

The organ is in a fine case profusely carved, and loaded with no less than six figures of Fames and urchins, gilt. A new organ by Shreider was opened on the anniversary of the Restoration 1715.

The altar-piece consists of two Composite pillars, imitations of Lapis Lazuli, supporting a pediment; the carvings are gilt and elegant, with the usual accompaniments of the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer; a window in the East

✠

wall has been closed and inscribed with IHS; over it is a painted glory, and on the sides are painted figures of Moses and Aaron, extremely bad. This supplies the place of the picture alluded to in the following advertisement, which represented Dr. White Kennett Bishop of Peterborough as Judas in the Last Supper, and was generally attributed to the political malice of Dr. Welton, whose name will appear again in a future publication.

“Whereas there is a new altar-piece or painting put up in the chancel of the church of Whitechapel, within the diocese of London (belonging to the Rector of the said parish) wherein the traitor Judas (contrary to all figures antient and modern) is drawn as sitting in an elbow-chair in a priest's gown and band, and other appearances of a dignified clergyman of the Church of England: these are to give notice, that if any person or persons will discover who was the designer and director of that impious fancy, they or either of them shall have ten guineas reward immediately paid upon information and evidence so given, in order to prosecute any prophane fellow concerned in it, by me

“WILLOUGHBY WILLEY.”

To this letter an answer was presently published.

This altar-piece was taken down, by order of the Bishop of London, May 3, 1714; and shortly after the following advertisement appeared, “Church ornament without idolatry vindicated, in a sermon preached on occasion of an altar-piece lately

lately erected in the chancel of St. Mary Whitechapel, by R. Welton, D. D. Rector of the said parish. To which is prefixed a preface in relation to the said altar-piece; giving an account of the whole affair, and offence given by the picture. He republished Bishop Barlow's case concerning setting up or painting images in churches.

The obnoxious picture is now the altar-piece of St. Alban's Abbey Church, by the gift of some person who purchased it*.

MONUMENTS.

On the North side of the chancel an embellished Corinthian tablet to William Meggs, Esq. 1678; on the South side, one exactly similar to Judith Meggs wife of the above.

On the North wall, a female reclining on the base of a sarcophagus, "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Robert Markham, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty George III. and Rector of this parish, who died Sept. 25, 1786, aged 59 years. In testimony of the high esteem in which they held his character as a zealous pastor of a numerous flock, as an earnest and orthodox preacher of the Gospel, as a truly pious and benevolent man, as a peace-maker, and a spiritual father and friend, his parishioners have erected this monument."

"The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance." *Psalms* cxii. 6.

Immediately facing it a plain tablet inscribed, "In memory of Thomas Dickson, M. D. F. R. S. born at Dumfries, educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, 25 years Physician to the London Hospital; a man of singular probity, loyalty, and humanity, kind to his relations, beloved by all who knew him, learned and skilful in his profession, unfeared by the poor, he lived to do good, and died a Christian believer, June 1, 1784, aged 58 years.

His sorrowing and only daughter caused this monument to be erected."

On the wainscot of the stair-case a plain tablet "M. S. Thomæ Griffith, S. T. P. Coll. Pemb. Oxon. olim Socii; deinde Parochiæ de Bishop Stoke in Diocesi Winton. Rectoris. Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit. Feb. 11, anno ætatis 51, humanæ salutis 1774."

A small tablet on a pillar to William Lovegrove, 1792, aged 59.

CHANTRY.

The late Abbot and Convent of St. Osyth, in the county of Essex, gave for certain years yet enduring to be prayed for certain lands *per annum* 6l. 2s. 8d.

* Newcome.

William

William Paine, D. D. Rector, represented to the House of Commons in 1693 that the Hamlet of Wapping had then possessed a chapel of ease almost 80 years; and that the inhabitants of Wapping had always paid to the Rector of St. Mary's rateable tythes amounting to 130*l. per annum*: he therefore prayed that his rights might not be taken away by making the Hamlet a new parish, but that his freehold in it should be preserved during his life.

A Case was argued in Sept. 1716, at Doctors Commons, before Dr. Henchman, Chancellor, between Dr. Welton and Dr. Shippen: Welton had neglected to take the oath of fidelity to Government, in consequence of which he was ejected, and Dr. S. appointed to the Rectory, by virtue of an exhibition granted from the Crown Office in the Court of King's-bench; after much eloquence upon the subject from Counsellor Hungerford, M. P. for Scarborough, and Sir Constantine Phipps, the Chancellor declared his intention of laying the case before the Dio-cesan. The ejection was afterwards confirmed.

In 1733 there were 2500 houses in the parish, but 1357 of which were assessed to the poor's rate.

The pensioners then supported (exclusive of children) amounted to 651.

The rates assessed were 2262*l.* 13*s.*

Some of the inn-keepers of the parish paid 100*l. per annum* for their houses, and gentlemen then resided in houses of 50*l. per annum*, who were worth 30 and 40,000*l.*

The turnpike-rate of that year was 122*l.*

Rag-fair then used to bring a great number of Scotch and Irish people into the parish, who lived an idle life, and frequently became chargeable to the inhabitants.

Their workhouse was then capable of containing 200 persons, who were at first maintained at 1*s.* 6*d.* each *per week*, but the expence had increased to 4*s.*

Nathaniel Fowler, Churchwarden, described the vestry of the parish as follows, in 1733.

The first class was composed of gentlemen of fortune, sense, reputation, and good manners; the second class were tradesmen of good credit, great dealings, and most commonly of good understanding.

Out of these two classes it was but seldom that any of the Churchwardens were chosen, unless it was by way of punishment, or in expectation that they would fine rather than execute the office, or hire some person to serve it for them. The third class were tradesmen of lower degree, such as artificers, carpenters, brick-

layers, glaziers, painters, &c. Out of this class generally the Churchwardens and other officers were chosen. The fourth and last class were a large unruly herd of men, some of whom are scarcely rational, or most commonly act as if they were not, having but little knowledge and experience in accompts, who support the third class when they have any point to carry or purpose to serve*.

The late enumeration mentions 1171 houses, inhabited by 2241 families, consisting of 2601 males, and 6079 females.

The houses compose 20 streets, 5 lanes, 29 alleys, 28 courts, 23 yards, and several other denominations of passages. Hence it will be perceived that Mr. Fowler's class or *herd of unruly men* prevail by a majority of residences, consisting of 85 inferior places, and but 20 streets: the names of the former designate in great measure the description of inhabitants; many of the latter are wide, well-built, excellently paved, and very clean and pleasant.

I am indebted to Mr. Robson for the ensuing inscription, "found seven feet beneath the surface of the earth, in the Tenter-ground in Goodman's-fields, on converting it into a garden 1787. It is inscribed on a stone about 15 inches by 12, and three inches thick, belonging to Samuel Hawkins, Esq. now at Bath: several fragments of urns and lachrymatories were found with it."

D·M·

FL·AGRICOLA·MIL·

LEG·VI·VICT·V·AN·

XLII·D·X·ALBIA·

FASTINA·CONIVG·

INCONPARABILI·

F·C·

Horsley's Brit. Rom. p. 79. Legio Sexta victrix. "I do not find it is mentioned in any inscription belonging to the *Southern* parts of this island."

The sixth legion is mentioned in Collinson's History of Somersetshire in two instances, vol. I. p. 9, 12, at Bath.

DEAE·SVLI·

PRO·SALVTE·ET·

INCOLVMITA

TE·MAR·AVFID

MAXIMI·LEG

* Journals of the House of Commons;

Deæ Sulivæ, pro Salute et Incolumitate Marci Aufidii Maximi, Legionis Sextæ Victricis, Aufidius Eutuches, Legatus Britannicus, Votum solvit lubens merito.

And Volume I. page 12.

FORTVNAE.

CONSERVA

TRICI.

L. SENECIA

NIVS. MAR

TIVS. LEG.

VI. VICT.

Fortunæ conservatrici, Lucius Senecianus Martius, Legionis sextæ Victricis.

From the above discovery it may be inferred that the sixth legion was stationed at least for some time in or near London; the lachrymatories found with the sepulchral stone clearly prove this spot to have been a Roman burying ground, as was usual, without the walls of their stations.

In digging a family vault 1776, in a burial-ground in Church-lane, White-chapel, the end leading to Rosemary-lane, six feet under the ground, one end being almost sunk and the inscription lying uppermost, was found a stone inscribed,

D. M.

IVL. VALIVS

MIL. LEG. XXVV

AN. XL. H. S. E

C. A. FLAVIO

ATTIO. FER.

The stone was given by Mr. Langford, Baptist minister in Black's fields Southwark, on whose leasehold it was found, to the late Dr. Gifford of the British Museum, for that Collection; but, the Doctor neglecting to deposit it there, it was returned by his executors to the Donor, and was in 1784 at Mr. King's undertaker in the Old Bailey. Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 485, 672, where it is engraved.

The reader will perceive, on perusing the following facts, that they were compiled by a gentleman whose official situation enabled him to procure particulars which would have been denied to a stranger: I therefore insert them with pleasure, as the liberal donation of the Rev. Edward Robson, M. A.

“ St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, 1795.

“ Number of inhabitants upwards of 30,000.

“ Average number of Baptisms for three years last past 729-1

“ _____ of Burials _____ 637

“ _____ of Marriages _____ 204-1

“ The average number of Baptisms for seven years taken in 1783, was 821- $\frac{4}{7}$

“ _____ of Burials _____ 687- $\frac{5}{7}$

“ _____ of Marriages _____ 192- $\frac{6}{7}$

“ The decrease of baptisms for seven years is probably owing to a vast increase of the number of Jews in this quarter of the town, particularly in Goodman's-fields, where two empty houses out of three are taken by Jews, to whom it is convenient to live near each other. There are many wealthy Jews in this parish, whose liberality on charitable occasions is very exemplary.

“ The decrease of burials is owing to a number of *cheap* burying grounds which have been opened of late years: the number of burials in 1740 was 1276.

“ The living is a Rectory*, in the patronage of Brazenose College, Oxford; it is said to be a Vicarage also.

“ It is not subject to Archidiaconal visitation: the Rector's income arises from an house-rate by way of tithes†, from surplice fees, and the rent of an house situated in Church-lane and opening into the church-yard, esteemed the antient Vicarage-house.

“ The Rector keeps one Curate, to whom he pays the liberal sum of 100*l.* per annum; and there are two Sunday afternoon lecturers, who are paid by voluntary subscription.

“ There is service at the church on Sundays, and on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays.

* The parish of St. John Wapping was taken out of Whitechapel parish anno 5-6 Guliel. III.

† The statute of the 8 and 9 of William III. for the more easy recovery of small tythes renders the mode of proceeding against defaulters very obvious and effectual.

“ There

“There is nothing peculiar to Whitechapel in the manner of performing the church service, unless it be that the office for churching of women is never read after the congregation is dismissed, but is introduced before the two final prayers of the Litany, or the blessing in the communion service on holidays: it is always read at the communion table, the women kneeling round the rails which inclose it, and there making their offerings; but women are not churched on Sundays, nor at home, nor are any home christenings attended on Sundays.

“Baptism is administered at the font after morning prayer on week days, and after evening service on Sundays and those days when the sacrament or post-communion service occur.

“There is no fixed time for burials, except that the paupers are buried under one service at noon, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

“Notice of daily duty to the Curate is given so late as eleven o'clock in the forenoon; in most other parishes it is given at night, or nine in the morning.

“The Charity School-house contains a school for 60 boys, and a school for 40 girls; the school-master and mistress live in the house.

“The children are clothed and educated, and when of age are bound apprentices or put out into service.

“The establishment is supported partly by the estates and money settled upon it by the founder Mr. Ralph Davenant, some time rector of this parish, and partly by collections at the church doors after four quarterly charity sermons.

“Inscriptions on the front of the school-house:

“These two schools were erected at the proper cost and charge of Mr. Ralph Davenant, late rector of this parish, it being by the appointment of his last will and testament, who departed this life the 16th day of February, Anno Domini 1680.”

“The maintenance of these schools was the gift of Mr. Ralph Davenant, with Mary his wife, and Mrs. Sarah her sister, daughter of Dr. John Johnson, formerly rector of this parish; and the management thereof is settled in the hands of 16 Trustees for ever.”

“There is an alms-house for 12 poor widows, founded by William Meggs, Esq. situated on the South side of Whitechapel road.”

“Inscription: “These alms-houses, built and endowed by William Meggs, Esq. Anno 1658.

Repaired.

“ Repaired, improved, and further endowed, by Benjamin Goodwin, Esq. formerly of St. Edmondsbury, and many years an inhabitant of this parish, 1767 *.”

“ There was formerly another, but unendowed. It is now part of the workhouse. Inscription : “ These eight houses were built in the year 1613, at the cost and charge of Mr. George Clarke, late Citizen and Vintner of London, deceased, for the relief of the poor of the parish of Whitechapel, where he was born. God increase many such benefactors !”

“ The London Hospital stands in this parish.

“ Here too is an handsome new building, the Court of Requests for the Tower Hamlets ; and in Court-street stands the Court-house of the manor of Stepney, to which is annexed a prison for debtors under 5 l.

“ In Lambeth-street, Goodman’s fields, is the Whitechapel Public Office, established under the Police bill.

“ There is one churchwarden, who collects the church rate, seats the parishioners in pews, and takes care of the church and church-yard. There are two rent-wardens, who superintend the poor, and collect the rents of the parish estates. Four overseers of the poor so called, who merely collect the poor’s rates, and have nothing to do with the disbursements of the money collected.”

“ There are twelve collectors of the watch, lamp, and scavenger’s rate.

“ There are sixteen headboroughs, one constable, and four beadles, two of whom assist in removing of paupers, &c. and two attend the watch-house in rotation nightly ; the two former are chosen by the suffrages of the parish at large (for here is no select vestry, but all who rent houses of 10 l. and upwards have a right to vote), and the two latter by the trustees (40 in number, exclusive of the rector, churchwardens, and overseers), who are chosen annually by the parish,

* Over the first inscription are the arms of Meggs : Or, a chevron engrailed Azure, between three mascles Gules, on a chief Sable, a greyhound, current Argent. These arms occur on the Communion plate, and on the ceiling of the church. The church was rebuilt 1673, except the steeple, which, tradition says, has served for three churches. Meggs’ arms are found on his monument in the chancel.—Inscription : “ M. S. Under the black marble doth rest untill he shall awake out of sleep, whatever was mortal of William Meggs, Esq. who with great alacrity of mind, from a strong hope and Christian belief that his body shall arise again at the last advent of Christ our Saviour to Judgment, surrendered up his soul to Almighty God the 28th of May, 1678, who was a most worthy member of this parish, and the principal benefactor toward re-edifying this House of God. To whose memory his loving nephew Sir William Goulston, in much gratitude, hath erected this monument.”

in

in pursuance of an act of Parliament of the 3d of George III. intituled, "An act for maintaining and employing the poor within the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and for lighting, watching, and cleansing the same."

"The parish officers are all chosen annually.

"The workhouse contains 380 persons on an average, of which 90 are children. These children are, exclusive of the infant poor, supported at nurse in the country at 2s. 6d. each *per* week. The poor are maintained by a discretionary rate, laid on according to the supposed property of each individual parishioner; it produces about 4500l. yearly. The lowest sum paid by any one in 1790 was one pound, the highest 23 l.; but no house is rated the rent of which is under 10 l.

"The poor work chiefly at winding of silk: the infirm pick feathers, and some make *slop* work. The rent-wardens sit, attended by a beadle, each day at 3 o'clock at the workhouse. There is a master, whose salary is 30 l. and 5 *per cent.* of the poor's earnings; a mistress 30 l.; a chaplain 25 l.; an apothecary, and a midwife, belonging to the workhouse; the two first reside in it.

"Prayers are read there on Wednesdays and Fridays, on which latter day the children are catechized, and on Sunday evenings there are prayers and a Sermon. An elderly man officiates as clerk and schoolmaster; an elderly woman as schoolmistress."

"A prayer which is used in Whitechapel workhouse after the prayer for all sorts and conditions of men;

"O Lord our God, whose mercies are over all thy works, we humbly beseech thy Fatherly goodness, as for all sorts and conditions of men in thy universal church, so particularly for the welfare of all them who dwell within this parish: more immediately we intreat Thee for a blessing on those who bear rule within it, that they may conscientiously and tenderly discharge the trust reposed in them; providing for the poor and needy, for the fatherless and widows, and maintaining peace and order among thy people: accept, moreover, O Lord, our prayers for all them who at this time inhabit this house: may they eat their daily bread in quietness, and with grateful hearts, being obedient to thy laws and to the laws of the realm: make and preserve them, industrious, sober, honest, kindly affectioned one towards another, orderly and virtuous: let no corrupt communication proceed out of their lips, but that which is good to the edification of them all, and touch their souls with a deep and lasting sense of religion, that, from living as becometh Christians here on earth, they may hereafter be exalted to dwell with thy Saints

in

in Heaven for evermore, sanctified by thy Holy Spirit, and redeemed through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Diet in Whitechapel Workhouse.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	Small beer and bread.	Boiled beef.	Broth.
Monday.	Milk porridge.	Rice milk.	Bread and butter and beer.
Tuesday.	Milk porridge.	Boiled beef.	Broth.
Wednesday.	Milk porridge.	Dumplings.	Bread and butter, or cheese.
Thursday.	Milk porridge.	Boiled mutton.	Broth.
Friday.	Ditto, with five ounces of butter or ten of cheese to serve till Sunday.		
Saturday.	Ditto.		

Diet in Covent Garden Workhouse, 1784.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	Bread and butter.	Roast meat.	Bread and butter.
Monday.	Broth.	Plumb porridge.	Ditto.
Tuesday.	Water gruel.	Boiled beef.	Bread and cheese.
Wednesday.	Ditto.	Pease soup.	Ditto.
Thursday.	Ditto.	Roast beef.	Bread and butter.
Friday.	Ditto.	Pease soup.	Bread and cheese.
Saturday.	Bread and butter.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.

"At Whitechapel bread fourteen ounces each day, except Mondays and Wednesdays, then eight ounces of butter.

"On Mondays two ounces or four of cheese, to serve that day and on Wednesdays, and as above on Fridays and Saturdays; beer one pint *per diem* on meat, one quart on meagre-days; beef seven ounces for the healthy, and what the apothecary shall order for the infirm, who have supplies of fish and wine.

"Each person is supported for nearly two shillings per week.

"Church rate. This is collected once in three years, and is one eighth of the poor's rate.

"Watch, lamp, and scavenger's rate. This is a pound rate, and must not exceed 1s. 3d. in the pound, by Act of Parliament. At present (1795) it is 8d.

"Meeting-houses in the parish, one *Baptist*, Church-lane; another *Little Alie-street*; a third in *Little Prescot-street*; one *Independent*, Great Alie-street; one *Lutheran* (German,) Little Alie-street; one *Danish* chapel, Welleclose-square; one *Sabbatarian* meeting-house in Mill-yard. Total seven.

BURYING

BURYING GROUNDS.

“One in Church-lane *Baptist*, late Britain's; one *Sabbatarian*, Mill-yard; one Quakers, in Baker's-row; one *Lutheran* (German), in Little Alie-street; one *Independent*, in Great-Alie-street; one *Danish* in Wellclose-square. N. B. these two last lie partly only within the parish.”

The REGISTER

of Baptisms commences Nov. 17, 1558; Marriages the same date; and the Burials, Dec. 3, 1558.

A coarsely-illuminated title-page is prefixed to the first volume, inscribed, “The Register of Whitechapel, containing the whole time of our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, written out in the year 1599, and in the 29th year of the abode of Mr. Richard Gardner, parson (of whom a portrait still hangs in the vestry-room), in the time of John Palmer, John Steade, Lore Echarde, Roger Saunders, and Peter Pette, churchwardens, by me Anthony Caudray.”

“In the initial letter T. a lion rampant wielding a two-edged sword; out of his mouth is a label; motto, *Virtute decet non sanguine niti*; and in the stem of the letter, on a wreath, Hope reacheth beyond all impossibilities.”

MARRIAGES.

1682, June 22. Sir James Smith, Knight, and Alderman of the City of London, and Mrs. Elizabeth Sherley of Iffield, in Suffex.

—, Dec. 4. Sir John St. Barbe and Honor Norton, *per licentiam*.

1686, May 20. Mansell Leman, Esq. and Lucy Alie, *per licentiam*.

In Goodman's fields are Mansell-street; Leman-street; Alie-street, and Lambeth-street.

1688, Dec. 2. Allen *Lambeth* and Elizabeth Vinton.

1698, Oct. 15. Thomas Hanmer, of Bellisfield, in the county of Flint, esq. and Isabella Duchefs Dowager of Grafton, in the Pall-Mall, Middlesex, widow.

BAPTISMS.

1692, Nov. 22. Elizabeth Shovell, daughter of Cloudesly Shovell and Elizabeth his wife, was born on the 2d day of the same month An. Dom. 1692, in Prescot-street, Goodman's fields.

BURIALS.

"1649, June 21. Richard Brandon, a man out of Rosemary-lane."

Several circumstances concur to prove this man to have been the executioner of Charles I.; if so, he did not long survive the murder of his Sovereign. Brandon held the dreadful office of public hangman, which will operate in some degree to remove the load of obloquy that would have otherwise attached to his memory as a voluntary instrument in the hands of usurped power.

"Oct. 15, 1660. The trial of William Hulett.—A stranger examined—"My Lord, I was with my master, with *Brandon* the hangman, and my master asked Brandon whether he cut off the King's head, or no? He confessed, in my presence, he was the man that did cut off the King's head *."

That Brandon's conduct may appear in its true light, I shall quote the occurrences on the scaffold from an octavo History of England, 1722, and the Complete History of England, vol. III. p. 186.

"Tuesday Jan. 30, 1648. His Majesty was brought from St. James's about ten in the morning by a regiment of foot, with colours flying, drums beating, a guard of halberdiers before and behind, and Bishop Juxon and colonel Thomlinson, who had the charge of him, walking on each side bare-headed. The King walked apace; and bidding them go faster, said, that he now went before them to strive for a heavenly crown, with less solicitude than he had oft-times encouraged his soldiers to fight for an earthly diadem. Being come to the gallery in White-hall, he went into the cabinet-chamber, where he used to lie; and finding an unexpected delay, the scaffold not being fitted, he passed the time at convenient distance in devotion, refusing to dine, (having before taken the Sacrament); only about twelve at noon he drank a glass of claret, and eat a piece of bread.

"Hence he was accompanied by Bishop Juxon, colonel Thomlinson, colonel Hacker, and the guards before mentioned, through the Banqueting-house, at the window of which the scaffold was erected, between Whitehall gate and the gate leading into the gallery from St. James's. The scaffold was hung round and the floor covered with black, and the axe and block laid in the middle of the scaffold.

* Trial of the Regicides, 4to, 1660, p. 237. Archbishop Tenison when Vicar of St. Martin's, was applied to by a young man to visit his father dying under the horror of having done this deed, near King-street Westminster; but the man being dead before the Archbishop reached him, all traces of him were lost. Complete History of England, vol. III. p. 186.

Many

Many companies of foot and troops of horse were placed to keep off the spectators; whereby his Majesty was disappointed of speaking to the people, and therefore directed himself chiefly to colonel Thomlinson in the following speech :

“ I shall be little heard if any ; I will therefore speak a word to you here. Indeed I could hold my peace well, if I did not think it would make some think that I submit to the guilt as well as to the punishment. But I think 'tis my duty to God first, and to my country, to clear myself as an honest man, a good King, and a good Christian. I will begin first with my innocency ; in troth I think it not needful to insist long on this ; for all the world knows I never began the war with the two Houses ; and I call God to witness, to whom I must shortly give an account, that I never intended to incroach on their privileges : they began with me ; it is the militia they began upon ; they confessed the militia was mine, but they thought fit to have it from me : and to be short, if any body will but look to the dates of their commissions and to mine, and likewise to the declarations, they will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles, not I. So that as to the guilt of those enormous crimes laid against me, I hope God will clear me of it. I will not, I am in charity, God forbid that I should lay it on the Parliament, there is no necessity of either ; I hope they are free of this guilt, for I believe ill instruments between them and me have been the chief cause of all this bloodshed. So that as I find myself clear of this, I hope and pray God they may too. Yet for all this, God forbid I should be so ill a Christian, as not to say his judgments are just upon me. Many times he pays justice by an unjust sentence ; that is ordinary ; I only say that an unjust sentence, which I suffered to take effect (meaning that against the Earl of Strafford) is punished now by an unjust sentence on me. So far I have said to shew that I am an innocent man. Now to shew that I am a good Christian, I hope there is a good man (pointing to Dr. Juxon) who will bear me witness, that I have forgiven all the world, and even those in particular who have been the chief causes of my death ; who they are God knows, I do not desire to know : I pray God forgive them. But this is not all, my charity must go further ; I wish they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great sin in this particular. I pray God, with St. Stephen, that it be not laid to their charge : nay, not only so, but that they may take the right way to the peace of the Kingdom ; for charity commands me not only to forgive particular men, but to endeavour to the last gasp the peace of the Kingdom. So, sirs, I wish with all my soul, and I hope some here will carry it further (turning to some who were writing) that they may endeavour the peace of the Kingdom. Now, sirs, I must

both shew you how you are out of the way, and I will put you in the way: first, you are out of the way; for certainly all the way you ever have had yet, as I could find by any thing, is the way of conquest; certainly this is an ill way; for conquest, sirs, in my opinion, is never just, except there be a good just cause, either for matter of wrong or just title; and then if you go beyond it that makes it unjust at the end, which was just at first. But if it be only matter of conquest, then it is a great robbery, as a pirate called Alexander the Great the great robber, whilst he was but a petty robber. So, sirs, I think the way you are in, is much out of the way. Now, sirs, to put you in the way; believe it, you will never do right, nor will God ever prosper you, till you give him his due, the King his due (namely my successors), and the people their due; I am as much for them as any of you. You must give God his due, by regulating rightly his Church according to his Scriptures, which is now out of order; for to set you in a way particularly, now I cannot; but only this: a national synod freely called, freely debating among themselves, must settle this, when every opinion is freely and clearly heard. For the King indeed, I will not (then turning to a gentleman that touched the axe, he said, hurt not the axe that may hurt me) as for the King, the laws of the land will clearly instruct you for that; therefore because it concerns my own particular, I only give you a touch of it. For the people, and truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as any body; but I must tell you that their liberty and freedom consists in having the government of those laws by which their life and their goods may be most their own; it is not for having a share in government, sirs; that is nothing pertaining to them; a subject and a sovereign are clean different things; and therefore till they do that, I mean that you put the people in such liberty as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves. Sirs, it was for this I am now come hither. If I would have given way to an arbitrary way, for to have all laws changed according to the power of the sword, I needed not to have come here. And therefore I do now tell you (and I pray God it be not laid to your charge) that I am the Martyr of the People. In troth, sirs, I shall not hold you much longer; for I only say this to you, that in troth I could have desired some little time longer, because I would have put this which I have said, in a little more order, and a little better digested, than I have done; and therefore I hope you will excuse me. I have delivered my conscience; I pray God that you take those courses which are best for the good of the Kingdom and your own salvation.

“Then

“ Then said Bishop Juxon to him, Though your Majesty's affections to religion may be very well known, yet it may be expected you should say somewhat for the world's satisfaction in that particular.’ The King answered, ‘ I thank you heartily, my Lord, for I had almost forgot it : in troth, sirs, my conscience in religion, I think, is very well known to the world : and therefore I declare before you all, that I die a Christian, according to the profession of the Church of England, as I found it left by my father ; and this honest man (meaning the Bishop) I think will witness it.’ Then turning to the officers, he said, ‘ Sirs, excuse me for this fame ; I have a good cause, and I have a gracious God, I will say no more. Then turning to colonel Hacker, he said, ‘ take care that they do not put me to pain ; and sir, this and it please you’ ——— but then a gentleman coming near the axe, the King said, ‘ take heed of the axe, pray take heed of the axe.’ Then the King speaking to the executioner said, I shall say but very short prayers, and when I thrust out my hands ——— then he called to Dr. Juxon for his cap, and having put it on, he said to the executioner, does my hair trouble you ? who desired him to put it all under his cap ; which the King did by the help of the Bishop and executioner. Then turning to Bishop Juxon, he said, ‘ I have a good cause and a gracious God on my side.’ The Bishop answered, ‘ there is but one stage more ; this stage is turbulent and troublesome, it is a short one ; but you may consider, it will soon carry you a very great way, it will carry you from earth to heaven, and there you will find to your great joy, the prize you haste to, a crown of glory.’ The King replied, ‘ I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can be.’ The Bishop added, ‘ you are exchanged from a temporal to an eternal crown, a good exchange !’ Then the King taking off his cloke and George, gave the latter to the Bishop, saying, ‘ Remember.’ Then being in his waistcoat, he put on his cloke again, and looking on the block, said to the executioner, ‘ you must set it fast.’ The executioner telling him it was fast, the King said it might have been a little higher, and the executioner answering that it could now be no higher, the King said, ‘ when I put out my hands this way, then’ ——— Then having said a few words to himself, with his hands and eyes lifted up, he stooping down laid his neck on the block ; and the executioner again putting his hair under his cap, the King thinking him about to strike, bid him stay for the sign. The executioner said, “ yes, I will, and it please your Majesty.” After a very short pause, the King stretching forth his hands, the executioner at one blow severed his head from his body ; which being held up and shewed

shewed to the people, was with the body put into a coffin covered with black velvet, and carried into his lodgings.

“ Thus fell King Charles the First, in the forty-ninth year of his age, after a reign of twenty-three years, ten months, and three days, which was partly quiet and partly turbulent. None of the Kings of England ever left the world with more open marks of sorrow and affliction: the venerable Archbishop Usher was said from a window to swoon at the sight of the fatal blow; and, as the rumour of his death spread throughout the Kingdom, all sorts of persons were overwhelmed with grief. The pulpits every where resounded with sighs and lamentations, whilst the congregations of men, women, and children, were dissolved in tears.

“ There is reason to believe that general Fairfax never consented to the King's death; but was amused by Cromwell to the very day of execution, and even then drawn by him into seeking God by prayer till the blow was over. Sir Thomas Herbert assures us, that while the Bishop and he were going with the King's body to be embalmed, he stepped into the long gallery; and the general there meeting him, asked him how the King did; which he at first thought strange, but afterwards perceived that the General knew not what had passed, being all that morning using his power and interest to have the execution deferred for some days, forbearing to come among the officers, and fully resolving with his own regiment to prevent the blow, or to get it deferred till he had made a party in the army to second his design: but being with the officers of the army then in prayer at colonel Harrison's apartment, he came from thence without knowing the matter, and was much surprised when Mr. Herbert told him of it.

“ The King's body being embalmed, and laid in a coffin of lead, to be seen for some days, on February 7 was delivered to four of his servants, Herbert, Mildmay, Preston, and Joyner; who with some others in mourning equipage attended the hearse that night to Windsor, and placed the body in the room which was formerly the King's bedchamber. Next day it was removed into the Dean's hall, which was hung with black and made dark, and lights were set burning round it. About three in the afternoon, the Duke of Richmond, Marquess of Hertford, Earls of Southampton and Lindsey, and the Bishop of London came thither, with two votes passed that morning, whereby the ordering of the King's burial was committed to the Duke, provided the expence thereof exceeded not five hundred pounds. These Lords agreed that the King's body should be interred in a vault in St. George's chapel, about the middle of the choir, over against the eleventh stall

fall upon the sovereign's side, in which vault were laid the bodies of King Henry the Eighth and Queen Jane Seymour. This vault being opened, the King's body was brought from the hall with a slow and solemn pace, carried by gentlemen, the Lords following, and was silently deposited therein, having no other epitaph but these words on a plate of lead fixed to the coffin, KING CHARLES, 1648."

1718, July 15. Sir John Cals, Alderman, from Grove-street, Hackney.

Sir John Cals's school, founded by him at Aldgate, was opened on the anniversary of Queen Anne's accession to the throne March 12, 1710. Dr. Sacheverell performed divine service, and the Bishop of Chester preached on the occasion; after which a large company of respectable citizens, 12 peers, and about 50 members of the House of Commons, dined at Draper's Hall, where a collection of 100l. was made to assist the operations of the charity.

The following odd inscription, engraved on a brass plate, and affixed to the North wall of the church under the vestry-room window, may be worth inserting:

"In the East church-yard lieth the body of Agnes Boundy, daughter of Peter Boundy, curate of Dean, in the county of Bedford, and Millicent his wife. She was the eldest of 14 children, eight sons and six daughters, three of which died before her and 10 survived her.

"She was born on *Wednesday* Aug. 24, 1687; and on *Wednesday* Aug. 9, 1716, she set out for London; on *Wednesday* Oct. 3, the small-pox came out upon her at her brother's house in this parish; and on *Wednesday* Oct. 10, 'the Lord who gave her took her away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.' So remarkable is God in his providential dispensations. 'Those who are wise will observe these things, and they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord.' Psalm cvii. verse 43."

Parker the mutineer was buried under the pavement of the vaults near the steps leading to them at the East end of the church.

Whitechapel Mount raised by order of Parliament in the reign of Charles I. as part of the fortifications of London, is now completely levelled, and was found to consist of the rubbish generally made use of to raise streets. The Corporation, laudably attentive to the health of their Fellow Citizens, caused it to be pierced through previous to removing the earth, in order to convince the publick of the fallacy of the tradition, that the Mount covered persons who died of the plague in 1665.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH-STREET, CASTLE BAYNARD WARD,

THE cause repeatedly mentioned, the great fire of 1666, united the parishes of St. Gregory and St. Mary, neither of which contain a single street worth notice, nor a public building, besides those already described in the third volume of this work, except the church of St. Mary, a very plain structure, situated on the North side of Little Knight-rider street.

The walls of the interior are without ornament; but the galleries are of the Composite order; and the cieling is neatly decorated with arches, escutcheons, volutes, foliage, and cornices.

The altar, of the Corinthian order, consists of two fluted pillars, with a circular pediment, the usual tablets, carvings, nimbus, &c. &c. The pulpit and font deserve commendation.

This church was thoroughly repaired in 1720; when the parishioners adorned their altar with a painting of the Transfiguration, by Mr. Robert Browne.

There are no monuments.

The patronage of St. Mary's has ever belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, whilst that of St. Gregory, appropriated in 1446 towards the support of the Minor Canons, belongs to them, who constantly appoint one of their own Corporation to officiate as Curate.

I shall introduce the list of Rectors with recounting the unfortunate end of Dr. Hewitt from the History of England, and a pamphlet dated 1658.

“The King kept his court at Bruges in Flanders, and had many consultations with the Governor Don John how to make the Spanish interest and his own subservient to each other. He had reason to hope that the distractions in the English state would by degrees bring the people to cast back their eyes and hearts upon him. This encouraged the Spaniards to protect his person, and accept his arms in Flanders,

Flanders, where the Marquis of Ormond, the Lord Rochester, the Lords Gerrard and Wentworth, the Lord Taaf, and General Middleton, had their several regiments quartered along the sea-coast, under command of the Dukes of York and Gloucester, either to assist the King of Spain against his enemies the French, who were supported by Cromwell, or to be ready to transport themselves into England, if any favourable juncture should invite them. For the Royalists in England, though weak and poor, were continually forming some hopes and designs for recalling the King; but their most secret counsels were betrayed. However, a general insurrection was at this time designed; and, to prepare the way to it, there was now published and industriously dispersed a very daring paper, under the title of "Killing no Murder;" wherein it was proved not only lawful but honourable to kill the Tyrant, as a common enemy of his Country. This waked the Protector into a dreadful fright, and made him very vigilant to apprehend the Author, who was happily then concealed not only in his person, but in the very suspicion of his name, though since commonly taken to be Col. Titus, a man of great figure in some of the parliaments after the King's return. After this alarm (which served not so much to put the King's party into a preparation, as it did to put Cromwell upon his guard), the Marquis of Ormond slipped over from Flanders, and lay privately in London, to ripen the design, and to send for his troops to push on the execution of it. But Cromwell, who well knew that money could at any time be the price of a traitor, had corrupted Sir Richard Willis, and one Corker, an ejected minister, who then practised physick; and by their perfidious intelligence, he set out a proclamation for the plotters before they could get into a body; so that many of them were seized, and the Marquis of Ormond himself very narrowly escaped.

"The persons concerned in the late Cavalier plot Cromwell used with more severity, because he accounted them to be of a more formidable party; and therefore referred them to be tried by a High Court of Justice. The prisoners were Dr. Hewet, Sir Henry Slingsby, and Mr. Mordaunt, with some others of the meaner sort. The general charge against them was, for endeavouring to levy war against the government on the behalf of Charles Stuart. The particular charge against Dr. Hewet was, 'for dispersing commissions from the Son of the late King, and persuading divers to raise forces by virtue of the same.' That against Sir Henry Slingsby was, 'for attempting to debauch some of the garrison of Hull to the service of Charles Stuart, and delivering a commission from him to them.' The

prisoners of less note were charged 'with a design of firing the City in several parts at the time appointed for their party to be in arms.' Dr. Hewet being brought before the Court moved, that he might be tried by a Jury, and demurred to the jurisdiction of the Court; but the Court over-ruled his demurrer, and told him, that, unless he would plead to his charge, they would cause his refusal to be entered, and proceed against him as if the fact was confessed. This being twice said to him, he was required the third time to plead. To which he answered, 'that if the Judges would declare it to be according to Law for him to plead, he would obey. But he was told, 'that the gentlemen then present were his Judges, and that, if he would not plead, they would record his contempt the third time; and, upon his refusal, they did so. Mr. Mordaunt, admonished by his example, pleaded not guilty, and, after a full hearing of the witnesses on both sides, the Court acquitted him by one voice. Then Sir Henry Slingsby was called to the bar, and the witnesses on each side being heard, he was pronounced guilty; though, in the opinion of many, he had very hard measure; for it appeared that he was a prisoner at the time when he was charged to have practised against the government; that he was a declared enemy, and therefore by the laws of war free to make any such attempt. Besides it was alledged, that the persons whom he was accused to have endeavoured to corrupt, had trepanned him by their promises to serve the King in delivering Hull, if he would give them a commission to act for him; which commission was an old one that had long lain by him. But all this being not thought sufficient to excuse him, he was adjudged to die; and so he and Dr. Hewet were beheaded. The rest of the prisoners were also condemned, and, being men of a lesser figure, were hanged."

"The Substance of Dr. Hewit's Trial.

"Doctor John Hewit, being apprehended for a conspirator against the present power and authority, was, on Tuesday the first of June, brought before the High Court of Justice, to answer to an indictment of High Treason then and there exhibited against him. His plea being demanded, he moved the Court not to respect his ignorance, but to excuse it, lest, taking advantages by the niceties of the Laws, they might bereave him of those benefits the Law allowed him, or overpower his innocence. This was not denied; but his request reaching farther to desire to hear the commission of the Court read, which he alledged was reasonable, and that he
conceived.

conceived it to be his just right to know the validity of that authority by which they sat, and whether according to Law they were competent judges in his case; farther urging that those being matters of law, he therefore desired to have the liberty to advise with counsel in these and other the like cause which did highly concern him. This being denied, he urged further that he conceived it to be his right, as an Englishman, to be tried by a Jury, and the Judges of his Highness's Courts, to whom and to the Common Law he did appeal; but, being told there could be no appeal from them to any Court, except to a Parliament, because no other Court is above them; all those differences to the Judges of the Courts of Judicature, or to his Highness's Counsel against that, if they or any of them would give it under their hand that his trial was according to law, he would submit; but that not being granted, as tending to the dishonour of that Court to appeal to any other court or persons, the Doctor declared how in his own opinion he stood bound in conscience and duty not to submit to that power (meaning the Court) of whose authority according to law he was not convinced. His not pleading being recorded upon his default, he was taken from the bar, where on June the 2d he received his sentence as a traitor, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, which he received without the least dejection of spirit.

“ His Carriage and Discourses in Prison.

“ A friend of his a while after, telling him he were glad to hear he received his sentence without disturbance; he replies, at that present I had this meditation, My Lord and Master were made to carry his cross, and I the meanest of his servants should be carried to my cross. The time drawing near of his death, which was Saturday June the fifth, the sentence was altered, his head being to be severed from his body, on Tower hill, on Tuesday the eighth of the same month. The Lord's day he employed for the most part in earnest seeking God by prayer, that so, through those sorrows and tears, he might purchase the fruition of joys and pleasures, most glorious, pure, and perpetual: the rest of the day, being the afternoon, he passed away in discourse with some friends, who came to condole his condition, who departed himself with that cheerfulness, that they nor he need to mitigate sorrow; and, as the fear of death was not tedious to him to embrace, Charity bids us conclude he did it to put on a better life. This afternoon two passages are observable,

The first, whilst the Doctor was discoursing with some friends, a woman got accidentally to his chamber-door, and in a seeming melancholiness drew near him, and laid her hat at his feet, saying, 'I can never be at quiet when the godly are to suffer.' The next, the guard being relieved, he turned to them that were departing, and with a cheerful deportment and humble carriage saith, 'Farewell, my dear friends;' and in all this time seemed so little moved at his imprisonment, that as the walls confined his body, so meekness imprisoned his passions. On Monday morning his Lady came to visit him, but with how little pleasure or content I leave it to them to imagine, who contemplatively can make her sorrow their own, now she must not only take her leave for a day, but resolve to see him no more in the flesh; and indeed to me it seems impossible to distinguish, which was the greatest weight of sorrow to her spirit, that he must suffer an untimely death, and be no more, or that she must take her last farewell of him, and so she have him dead to her whilst alive: but, since Providence compels them to part here, imagine, for I cannot express their affectionate farewells with tears, till they meet where joys are completer and perpetual. This being past, he makes it his only work to put off his, and to prepare for a better life, in which Dr. Wilde added to his endeavours his pious assistance. The day being spent, Dr. Wilde left him not without the beams and light of a friend's prayers, and the day's glory together, but kept him company there all that night, thereby to make day in his soul, though it were night in the world. Immediately after came Dr. Reynolds, Mr. Carill, Mr. Manton, Mr. Bates, and others, with whose discourse they were so affected, that that evening they took coach on Ludgate hill, and went down to Whitehall to beg his life of his Highness the Lord Protector, but that were not granted.

“His Demeanour on the Scaffold.”

“On Tuesday morning the time of execution drawing nigh, they spent that part which gave them leisure to prepare for that great work to die; which time being come, Dr. Wilde, Dr. Warmistry, and Dean Reves accompanied him to the place of execution, and on the way, they tell him he was going to solemnize a marriage, wherein he must look death in the face before he could come to the fruition and full enjoyment of his bride. He shewed such cheerfulness to that work, that gave satisfaction to his friends. These communications being ob-
structed

fructed by arrival at the scaffold, Dr. Wilde and Dr. Warmistry led him up the stairs, like to wings that assist the body to ascend; and being mounted, he demeaned himself with a most meek and undejected deportment, and casting his eye toward the block, he espied some of the blood of his fellow sufferer, and having awhile fixed his eyes stedfastly on that object, with hands and eyes elevated he sends up ejaculations to Heaven, and then falleth down on his knees and prayed privately awhile, and then about as long audibly.

“ Dr. Hewit's Letter to Dr. Wilde the day before he suffered.

“ Dearest Brother,

“ I have no cause to think that you have not at any time taken me along with you in the daily walk upon your knees to Heaven, but I beseech you and all my brethren to be (now especially) very mindful to call upon God for me. The more company I go withal, the more welcome I shall be made. I should be loath either to leave out of my Creed, or to be left out of, the benefit of the Communion of Saints; two are better than one. Two or three have the advantage of a promise; but to go with a multitude to the House of God, where all comers are welcome, is to be assured beforehand of good entertainment. Admission will hardly be denied to any, for whom there is great importunity or many; if the gate be shut, much knocking will open it; or, if that would not do it, united forces would offer an holy violence. Many will prevail, where one alone can do but little good. Woe unto him that is alone.

“ Therefore, dear brother, since it is the infirmity of our nature, that we live not without the occasions of giving and taking of offence, and it is the corruption of our nature that the offences we give, we write in the dust; those we take we engrave in marble. If you know, or shall hear of any one, either of my brethren, or other persons, whom by any act of scandal I have tempted, or provoked, or lessened, or disturbed, to exclude me the benefits of their charitable prayers or wishes; I beseech you beg of them from me, for me, their pardon. And let not any private wild fire of passion put out the holy flames of a diffusive charity: and as for myself, I do here protest before God that I do heartily desire to forget the injuries of whosoever has trespassed against me, either by word or deed. And if God should have been pleased to have granted a longer life, I would not refuse, yea I am stedfastly resolved to solicit, terms of reconciliation with them that have
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done me the wrong ; and if my own heart do not deceive me, I would give my life to save the soul of any of my Christian brethren, and would be content to want some degrees of glory in Heaven, so that my very greatest enemies might be so happy as to have some. The God of Mercy shed forth his bowels for them that shed my blood, and the blood of Christ save, and the spirit of Christ sanctify and support, him who desires to live no longer than to honour the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and both living and dying craves yours and the prayers of the whole Church for her unworthy child, and,

Dearest brother,

Your affectionate friend,

brother, and servant in Christ Jesus,

JOHN HEWIT.

“ Tower, June 7, 1658, Morning, 7 o’clock.

“ Dr. Hewit’s first Prayer.

“ O most glorious God, being of beings, unaccessible light, life of life, father of the spirits of the just and perfect, infinite, incomprehensible God of power, wisdom, mercy, justice, and truth, who dwelleth in that unsearchable glory and majesty to which none of all thy creatures can attain ; King of Kings, Lord of Lords, my earnest expectation and my hope, the only confidence and consolation of my soul ; though my numberless sins have deserved thy wrath, yet look upon me through thy Christ, in whom I have believed by thy command, and through whom thou hast promised the remission of my sins, and eternal life, that so as I was born with a condition to die, so am I ready to die with a condition to live with him ; and therefore for his sake assure me of it, that so I may have hope and confidence in my end. What though I must drink the bitter portion of a violent death ! it is no more, my God, than my Redeemer tasted before me ; and though thou hast suffered me to be removed from my peace and comfort of this world, and from prosperity hast cast down my dejected spirit with weights of sorrow, yet that soul that seeks thee by mercies, is renewed every morning, and thy compassion fails not ; therefore my soul hath said, that thou art my portion, and therefore doth my soul trust on thee. Truth it is indeed, O my God, that the hopes of the hills are vain, and so is all confidence in man, in honours or prosperity ; and most unhappy is that that is not in thee ; but, in spite of Satan or the World’s malice,

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bleſſed is that ſoul whoſe hope and whoſe truſt thou art : therefore, though thou art pleaſed to wean me from a truſtleſs world, let thy peace and ſalvation crown my end ; and, O my Lord, let my prayers come as incenſe up unto thee, and in my Jeſus be accepted by thee ; and bow the Heavens, and come down into my ſoul, that in this hour of my death, the comfort and joy of thy preſence make thoſe that condemned me hither, know that death nor terror is not dreadful to them whoſe hope, whoſe ſtrength, and whoſe confidence and truſt is in thee ; for this I am confident, and know, O my God, O thou joy and ſalvation of my ſoul, that it ſhall within a ſpan of time appear that it is good and happy for me that I have been in trouble, when after this great trial of my faith, thou ſhalt give me the quiet fruits of righteouſneſs, a crown of glory. This, O God, is the voice of my faith in thee, whom I believe and know to be the God of truth, of mercy, of juſtice, and of righteouſneſs. The time, O my God, of my departure drawing nigh, let me live thoſe minutes I have yet to breathe to thee and thy Jeſus, that he may be advantage to me in life and in death, and that in this confidence I am willing to be diſſolved, and to be with Chriſt, who hath, through death, aboliſhed death, and him that had the power of death ; and though death bring my body to the earth, yet, O my God, let not my ſoul lie in the duſt, and let neither things preſent nor future ſeparate between my ſoul and thee ; but, O my bleſſed Saviour, who art the death of deaths, take from my afflicted ſoul the ſting of death, looſe its pains and the fear and ſorrows, and ſweeten the bitterneſs of it, that ſo by enjoying thy preſence, death may be ſwallowed up in victory. And O thou who poureſt out thy ſoul to death for me, receive my wearied ſpirit (when the fatal blow ſhall be given) into thy eternal reſt ; for thy paſſion's ſake hear me, and answer me. And now, O Lord, to thee be praiſe for ever, that haſt breathed ſuch a calm into my troubled ſpirit, that it is at peace with thee, and with the whole world ; bleſſed be thy Maſteſty for it, that thus gathereſt me to my fathers in peace, and that giv'eſt me a heart to condemn myſelf, that thou mayeſt juſtify me, and to forgive my enemies, whoſe own conſcience cannot but condemn them ; but I moſt humbly beſeech Thee, pardon them, and with them thy ſervant, who is ready to come unto thee. Therefore come, Lord Jeſus, come quickly. Amen.

“ His

“ His Speech upon the Scaffold.

“ I have always made it my chiefeft care to submit my will to the will of God, that with a contented mind I might embrace, and eye him in all his motion, that fo, whether he appeared in affection or affliction, my foul might fay, welcome to thy own, my Redeemer. I have oftentimes tafted in the sweetness of the first, his love, by many inestimable incomes of his favours towards me, and now am come to participate of the latter, the parental fcouge of my holy father ; but the experiences of the first, his affections, hath made me more his, than to shrink under the latter, his afflictions, for to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain, knowing that Christ is mine, that I am Christ's, and that Christ is God's, and he it is that for my fins hath suffered me to become a public spectacle this day to men and angels ; and (I hope) God, who is omniscient, is now beholding me with much pity, and great mercy and compassion ; and the more, because I am now come to that end that his own son came into the world to, to bear witness to the truth ; he himself said, ‘ for this end was I born, for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness to the truth ; I was brought into the world (the Christian world) for to bear witness to the truth of the Gospel, as a common Christian ; I was brought into the world (the Church) as a minister of his blessed word and sacraments [Blessed be his name for that great honour and dignity !] and I came into the world to die more immediately for the testimony of Jesus, which God hath now called me to. I came into this world (this Commonwealth) to be a member thereof, to bear witness to the truths of the customs, the laws, the liberties, and privileges thereof : and for so doing I am now to suffer ; and methinks it seems to me a strange thing, that inasmuch as we all plead for liberty, and privileges, and I pleading for the privileges, the laws, the statutes, and the customs of this land, yet I should die by those that should stand for the laws, the statutes, and privileges of the land : and I am here beheld by those that plead for their liberties, and I hope I am pitied, because I here give up myself willingly and freely to be a State Martyr for the public good. Indeed I had rather die many deaths myself, than betray my fellow freemen to so many inconveniences that they might be like to suffer by being subject to the wills of them that willed me to this death.

“ And it is worthy remembrance that Mr. Attorney General having impeached me of treason (to the Commissioners of the Court) against his Highness, I did often (when brought before those Commissioners) plead for the liberties of
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the people of England. Though I had no knowledge of the law, yet I had instruction from those that were learned in the law, and had several law-cases and precedents put into my hand though not by them, and urged several law-cases, and made my appeal, first, for the Judicature that I was to be tried by, whether it were according to Law? whether it were according to the Act? and whether it were according to the words of the said Act? I did appeal to have the said Act argued by learned lawyers on both sides, and then to be resolved by his Highness's own Counsel, which was denied me (this by the bye); I pressing the argument, made a second appeal that those Judges if they would give singly their several judgements that it was a just and lawful court of judicature, according to the laws of the land, I would answer to my charge. I did make another appeal to those that were his Highness's Counsel, and pleaded against me, that if they would deliver it to me under their hands to be according to Law, I would then go on to plead and answer to the charge; but all was answered either with a denial or a disregard. What was then said further, my spirits being faint, I shall not say much, but only this: I was taken in three defaults upon formality of the Court. It seems it is a custom in all courts, (which I did not know before) that if they answer not the third time speaking by the Clerk, that then they are guilty of three defaults, and proceeded against as mute: I had no such knowledge of the law. This advantage being laid hold on, hath brought my innocence to suffer as the guilty, for they found me guilty of those defaults; and when I would have pleaded, and resolved to begin to plead, I was taken from the bar. I did the next day make my petition to the Court in the Painted Chamber; two petitions were presented the same in effect: in the former the title was mistaken; yet because the title was mistaken, and no answer was given, therefore it was that another petition was drawn up to the same effect, with a new title given (as I remember,) presented by the Serjeants at Arms, and one writ it over in such haste, lest they should be drawn out of the Painted Chamber into the Court, that I had not time to read it over, only I subscribed my name; and there was in the front of the petition a word left out, but what the word was I know not, but must needs be sensible the trespass was but small, and it is hard that a mistake of that nature should take the blood of the innocent for the guilty; for it was taken so ill, as if I had put an affront and contempt on the Court: and it was thought they would have heard me plead; but because of that mistake they sent word I should have my answer when I came into the Court; and my answer I had indeed, which

was the sentence of condemnation that adjudged me to this place. And therefore I pray with all my soul, that God would forgive all those that occasioned the charge to be drawn against me, to give such unjust things against me: I pray with all my soul, that God would forgive all those that upon so slender and small grounds adjudged me to die, by taking advantage of such simple ignorance as I was in. And it is the more to be observed, because I had, at the beginning of my pleading, engaged their Honours no advantage should be taken against me to my prejudice, that inasmuch as I understood nothing of the law: and having heard that a man in the nicety of the law might be lost in the severity thereof, merely for speaking a word out of simple ignorance, I made it my prayer to them that no advantage might be taken against me to the prejudice of my person. And there was to me a seeming consent and promise, for the President told me there should be no advantage taken against me: and upon these considerations I am afraid there was too great uncharitableness in some: but I pray God forgive them from the very bottom of my soul, and I desire that even those that shed my blood may have the blood of the God of Mercy shed for them.

“And now having given you the occasion of my coming hither, it is fit I should give you somewhat as concerning myself, as I am a Christian, and as I am a Clergyman. First, as I am a Christian, I thank God I was baptized to the Holy Church, so I was baptized to be a member of the Holy Catholic Church, that is the Church of England, which I dare say for purity of doctrine and orderly discipline, till a sad reformation had spoiled the face of the Church, and made it a query, whether it were a Church or no? I say it was more purely divine and apostolical than any other doctrine or church in the Christian world, whether national, or classical, or congregational: and I must tell you that as I am a member of this Church so I am a member of the Holy Catholic Church, and shall give a most just confession of my faith, both negatively and affirmatively. Negatively, I am so a member of the Holy Catholic Church, that I abhor all sects, schisms, sedition, and tyranny, in religion. Affirmatively, so that as I hold communion with, so I love and honour all Christians in the world that love the same Lord Jesus in sincerity, and call on his name, agreeing with those truths that are absolutely necessary and clearly demonstrated in the Word of God, both in the Old and New Testament, though in charity dissenting from some others that are not necessary. And I, as I am thus a Christian, I hope for salvation through the merits of Christ Jesus; his blood I rely on, his merits I trust to for the salvation of my own soul; though to this faith good works are necessary, not meritorious

meritorious in us, but only made meritorious by Christ his death; by his all-sufficiency, by his satisfaction, and his righteousness, they become meritorious, but in us they are no other than as defiled rags. And truly, as I am a member of the Church, so I told you, I was a member of this community, and so pleaded for the liberties and privileges thereof. I must now answer something I am aspersed withal in the world.

“They talk of something of a plot, and a treasonable design, and that I had a great interest in the knowledge and practice thereof; and that, for the saving my life, I would have discovered and betrayed I cannot tell what. I hope my conversation hath not been such here in this City, where I have been a long time very well known, as to make one imagine I should intermeddle in such an action, and go so contrary to the practice of my profession; and I hope there are none so uncharitable towards me, as to believe I had a knowledge of that design which is reported, I abhor.

“Here I must come to particulars for a plot of having a design upon the City of London, for the firing of it: I so much tremble at the thought of the thing that should have been done, as they say, for the carrying on of such a design (if my heart deceive me not) had I known it, I so much abhor the thing unfeignedly from my heart, and as a dying man I am confident I should have been the first discoverer of it: nor ever had I correspondence or meetings with such persons as would have carried on such a design. It is said likewise, I entertained the Earl the Marquis of Ormond: to my remembrance I never saw the face of that honourable person in my life. It is said one Lord's-day I did preach at Saint Gregories, and the next Lord's-day I was at Brussels or Bruges, and kissed the King's hand, and brought I cannot tell what orders and instructions from him. This I shall say, for these three years last past together, I have not been sixty miles from this City of London, and I think it is somewhat further to either of those places than three-score miles. It is said that I kept correspondence with one Mallory and Bishop: they are persons I have heard of their names, but never in all my life to my knowledge saw their faces; and to my knowledge I do not know they know me; nor do I know them at all, but only as I have heard of their names. And whosoever else hath suggested such things against me I know not; but the Lord God forgive them, who is just and merciful.

“His Highness was pleased to tell me I was like a flaming torch in the midst of a sheaf of corn: he meaning, I, being a public preacher, was able to set the

City on fire by sedition and combustions, and promoting designs. Here truly I do say, and have it from many of those that are Judges of the High Court by which I was condemned, that upon examination of the business they have not found me a meddler at all in these affairs. And truly I must needs say therefore, that it was a very uncharitable act in them (whoever they were) that brought such accusation against me, and irritated his Highness against me, which first obstructed my liberty, next brought to the bar as a traitor, which now commands me to satisfy them with my blood; but I will not say it was malice, it might be zeal, but it was rash zeal, which caused me to be sentenced to this place: the God of Mercy pardon and forgive them all! And truly, as I am a member of the Church, and as a member of the Community, where on behalf I have been speaking, I cannot but do as our Saviour himself did for his Disciples, when he was to be taken from them, he blessed them, and ascended up to Heaven. My trust is in the mercy of the Most High, I shall not miscarry; and however my days are shortened by this unexpected doom, and shall be brought untimely to the grave, I cannot go without my prayers for a blessing upon all the people of this land, and cannot but bless them all in the name of God, and beseech God to bless them in all their ways, and his blessing be upon them all, and upon me that am to suffer an ignominious violent death, but my confidence is in the Most High, and here is my hope that I am my Beloved's, and my Beloved is mine, therefore come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.

“Let us Pray.

“O most glorious Lord God, thou whose dwelling is so far above the highest heavens, that thou humblest thyself but to look upon the things that are in heaven, and that are in earth, thou who dost whatsoever thou wilt both in heaven, in earth, in the sea, and in all places: In thy hands are the hearts of all men, and thou turnest them which way soever thou wilt. O Lord, look in mercy and compassion, we beseech thee, on this great and numerous people of this land with an eye of pity, not with an eye of fury and indignation: O look not on all those great and grievous sins that have provoked thee most justly to wrath and displeasure against us. But, gracious God! who can stand in thy sight when thou art angry? when thou with rebuke dost correct man for sin, thou makest his beauty to consume away like as it were a moth fretting a garment. O Lord! thy indignation and wrath lies heavy upon us, and thou hast vexed us with scourges, thou
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hast made us a reproach and a by-word amongst our neighbours, and the very heathen laugh us to scorn. O that thou wouldest turn us again, O Lord God of Hosts! that thou wouldest shew us the light of thy countenance, that we may behold it! that thou wouldest humble us for all those sins and grievous transgressions that are amongst us; for those atheisms, for those infidelities, horrid blasphemies, and prophaneness, for those sacrileges, for those heresies, for those schisms, errors, and all those blindnesses of heart, pride, vain-glory, and hypocrisy, that leads us from thee, it persuades us it will bring us to Thee; O humble us for that envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness, that hath set us one against another, that we are so dashed one against another, even to destroy each other; Ephraim against Manasseh, and Manasseh against Ephraim, and both against Judah. This thou hast done to us to make us a scourge unto each other, O Lord! because we have rebelled against thee: O how greatly and grievously have we sinned! yet for all this thou hast not requited us according to our ill deservings, for thou mightest have brought us to desolation and destruction: fire might have come down from heaven and destroyed us; our foreign enemies, and the enemies of Thee and thy Christ our Saviour, might have swallowed us up. What have we not deserved? yet O the long-suffering, and patience, and goodness of our God! O Lord our God! we pray thee that thy patience and long-suffering might lead to repentance, that thou wouldest be pleased, thou who delightest not in the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his sins and live, that thou wouldest turn us unto thee, O Lord! and we shall be turned: draw us, and we shall run after thee; draw us with the cords of love, and by the bands of thy loving kindness, by the powerful working of thy holy spirit in our souls, work contrition in our hearts, and a godly sorrow for all our sins, even a sorrow to repentance, and a repentance to salvation never to be repented of! O Lord, break these stony hearts of ours by the hammer of thy word, mollify them by the oil of thy grace, smite these rocky hearts of ours by the rod of thy most gracious power, that we may shed forth rivers of tears for the sins we have committed. O that thou wouldest make us grieve, because we cannot grieve; and to weep, because we cannot weep enough: that thou wouldest humble us more and more in the true sight and sense of all our provocations against thee, and that thou wouldest be pleased in the blood of Jesus Christ to cleanse us from all our sins; Lord, let his blood that speaks better things than that of Abel, cry louder in thine ears for mercy than all those mischiefs and wickednesses that have

have been done amongst us for vengeance. O besprinkle my polluted but penitent soul in the blood of Jesus Christ, that I may be clean in thy sight, and that the light of thy countenance may shine upon me! Lord, be pleased to seal unto mine, and all our souls the free pardon and forgiveness of all our sins; say to each of our souls, and say that we may hear it, that thou art well-pleased with us, and appeased towards us! Lord! do thou by thy spirit assure our spirits, that we are thy children, and that thou art reconciled to us in the blood of Jesus Christ. To this end, O Lord! create in us new hearts, and renew right spirits within us: cast us not away from thy presence, and take not thy holy spirit from us; but give us the comfort of thy help, and establish us with thy free spirit. Help us to live as thy redeemed ones, and, Lord! let us not any longer by our wicked lives deny that most holy faith whereof our lips have so long time made profession, but let us that call on the name of the Lord Jesus depart from iniquity, and hate every evil way. Help us to cast away all our transgressions whereby we have transgressed, and make us new hearts. Carry us along through the pilgrimage of this world, supplying us with all things needful for us; thy grace alone is sufficient for us: Lord! let thy grace be assistant to us, to strengthen us against all the temptations of Satan, especially against those sins whereunto we are most prone, either by custom or constitution, or most easily provoked to. O Lord, with what affliction soever thou shalt punish, do not punish us with spiritual judgments and desertions. Give us not over to our own hearts lusts, to our vile, lewd, and corrupt affections. Give us not over to hardness and impenitency of heart, but make us sensible of the least sin, and give us thy grace to think no sin little committed against thee our God, but that we may be humbled for it, and repent of it, and reform it in our lives and conversations. And, Lord! keep us from presumptuous sins; O let not them get the dominion over us, but keep us innocent from the great offences! And Lord! sanctify unto us all thy methods and proceedings with us, fitting us for all further tribulations and trials whatsoever thou in thy divine pleasure shalt be pleased to impose upon us. Lord, give us patience, constancy, resolution, and fortitude, to undergo them, that, though we walk through the valley of the shadow of death, we may fear no ill: knowing that thou, O Lord! art mercifully with us, and that with thy rod as well as with thy staff thou wilt support and comfort us; and that nothing shall be able to separate us from thy love which is in Jesus Christ our Lord.

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“ And, gracious God ! we beseech thee be thou pleased to look mercifully and compassionately on thy Holy Catholic Church ; and grant that all they that do confess thy holy name may agree together in the truth of thy holy word, and live in unity and godly love. Thou hast promised, O Lord, the gates of Hell shall not prevail against thy Church : perform, we beseech thee, thy most gracious promises both to thy whole Church and to that part of it which thou hast planted and now afflicted in these sinful lands and nations wherein we live. Arise, O Lord, and have mercy upon our Sion, for it is time that thou have mercy upon her, yea the time is come, for thy servants think upon her stones, and it pitieth them to see her in the dust. Lord, maintain thine own cause, rescue the light of thy truth from all those clouds of errors and heresies which do so much obscure it, and let the light thereof in a free profession break forth and shine again among us, and that continually, even as long as the sun and moon endures.

“ To this end, O Lord, bless us all, and bless him, the posterity, which in authority ought to rule over, and be above us : bless him in his soul and in his body, in his friends and in his servants, and all his relations ; guide him by thy counsel, prosper him in all undertakings, granting him a long, prosperous, and honourable life here upon earth, and that he may attain to a blessed life hereafter. And, gracious God, look mercifully upon all our relations ; and do thou bring them to the light of thy truth that are wandering and ready to fall, that grace here may interest them in glory hereafter. Confirm them in thy truth that already stand, shew some good token for good unto them that they may rejoice. O let thy good hand of providence be over them in all their ways, and to all orders and degrees of men that be amongst us : give religious hearts to them that now rule in authority over us ; loyal hearts in their subjects towards their supreme ; and loving hearts in all men to their friends, and charitable hearts one towards another. And for the continuance of thy gospel among us, restore in thy good time to their several places and callings, and give grace, O Heavenly Father, to all Bishops, Pastors, and Curates, that they may both by their life and doctrine set forth thy true and lively word, and rightly and duly administer thy holy sacraments. And, Lord, bless thy church still with pastors after thine own heart, with a continual succession of faithful and able men, that they may both by life and doctrine declare thy truth, and never for fear or favour backslide or depart from the same : and give them the assistance of thy spirit that may enable them so to preach thy word, that may keep thy people upright in the midst of a corrupted
and

and corrupt generation. And, good Lord, bleſs thy people every where with hearing ears, underſtanding hearts, conſcious ſouls, and obedient lives, eſpecially thoſe over whom I have had either lately or formerly a charge, that with meek heart and due reverence they may hear and receive thy holy word, truly ſerving thee in righteouſneſs and holineſs all the days of their lives. And we beſeech thee of thy goodneſs, O Lord, to comfort and ſuccour all thoſe that in this tranſitory life be in trouble, ſorrow, need, ſickneſs, or any other adverſity; Lord, help the helpleſs, comfort the comfortleſs, viſit the ſick, relieve the oppreſſed, help them to right that ſuffer wrong, ſet them at liberty that are in priſon, reſtore the baniſhed, and of thy great mercy and in thy good time deliver all thy people out of their neceſſities: Lord, do thou of thy great mercy fit us all for our latter end, for the hour of death and the day of judgment; and do thou in the hour of death, and at the day of judgment, from thy wrath and everlaſting damnation, good Lord, deliver us, through the croſs and paſſion of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt.

“ In the mean time, O Lord, teach us ſo to number our days, and me my minutes, that we may apply our hearts to true wiſdom, that we may be wiſe unto ſalvation, that we may live ſoberly, godly, and righteouſly, in this preſent world, denying all ungodlineſs and worldly luſts: Lord, teach us ſo to live, that we may not be afraid to die, and that we may ſo live that we may be always prepared to die, that when death ſhall ſeize upon us it may not ſurpriſe us, but that we may lift up our heads with joy, knowing that our redemption draws nigh, and that we ſhall be for ever happy, being aſſured that we ſhall come to the felicity of the choſen, and rejoice with the gladneſs of thy people: and give us ſuch a fulneſs of thy holy ſpirit that may make us ſtedfaſt in this faith, and confirm us in this hope; indue me with patience under thy afflicting hand, and let not death be unpleaſing to me, but ſupport me in this viſitation, that I may die with a confidence to overcome death, and ſo to live for ever, and ſo fortify my ſoul with the aſſiſtance of thy ſpirit, that I may to the laſt minute be aſſiſted with a cheerful reſolution, to give up myſelf to thy divine diſpoſing, that ſo paſſing the pilgrimage of this world, we may come to the land of promiſe, the heavenly Canaan, that we may reign with thee in the world to come, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, in whoſe bleſſed name and words we further call upon thee, ſaying,

“ Our Father, &c.

“ Let

"Let thy mighty hand, and out-stretched arm, O Lord, be the defence of me, and all other thy servants, thy mercy and loving kindness in Jesus Christ our salvation, thy true and holy word our instruction, thy grace and holy spirit our comfort and consolation, to the end, and in the end, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

"Which being finished, he applies himself to the executioner, giving him three pieces in gold out of a purse; stripping himself, he being in his shirt, asks his man for his waistcoat, who after a diligent search, not finding of it, he tells his master it were lost, upon which the Doctor makes answer, no matter if I lose a waistcoat, when I am to lose my life; afterwards it being found, and having put it on with his cap, he put his hair under it himself, laying himself down to fit himself to the block, praying a pretty while; in which time, there were brought a warrant upon the scaffold, which did not in the least alter Dr. Hewitt; having done prayer, he arises, taking leave of his friends, which occasioned the fall of many a tear, and prepares himself for the block, where giving a sign, the executioner at one blow and a raze severed his head from his body, which was put in a coffin brought for that purpose, and conveyed to Hunsdon-house near Doctors Commons, and afterwards interred with all decency in the chancel of Saint Gregory's, London."

RECTORS.

Soon after the death of Dr. Hewitt the two parishes became united, as stated in p. 464; and since that period the Incumbents have been rectors of St. Mary Magdalen and sometimes curates of St. Gregory's; that is, if the Dean and Chapter present a Clergyman to St. Mary Magdalen who is not a Minor-canon, the Minor-canons depute one of their body to officiate as Curate of St. Gregory; and in the event of an Incumbent's dying, whether a Minor-canon or not, though the rectory of St. Mary may become sequestered during the vacancy, yet the Incumbency of St. Gregory can never be said to be vacant, as being appropriated to the Corporation of Minor-canons, and consequently always represented by one of them.

1712, Feb. 28. Joseph Rawson *, of King's-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1686;

* He published the following sermons: At a School Feast, from Eccl. ii. 13. 1703, 4to.; Farewell, 2 Cor. xiii. 11. 1704, 4to.; Concio ad Clerum, Prov. vi. 19. 1708, 4to.; two others before the Queen, on Psalm xxxvii. 37, 38, 1708; Concio pro gradu Doct. Act. xv. 39. 1709, 4to.; Affize, Prov. xiv. 1714, 8vo.; Spital, 1 Cor. xvi. 14. 1715, 4to.; Affize, 2 Sam. xxiv. 14. 1715, 4to.; before the Lord Mayor, Psalm lxxvi. 12. 1716, 4to.

M. A. 1690; S. T. P. 1708; Rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and Canon of Lichfield.

1716, July 12. William Colnett *, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; M. A. 1693; B. D. 1700; D. D. 1704; Vicar of St. Laurence Old Jewry.

1721, Feb. 6. William Crowe, M. A. Chaplain to Bishop Gibson; Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 1730; of Finchley, 1731; Chaplain in Ordinary; President of Sion College, 1744; died 1745, and was buried in the church-yard at Finchley. A volume of 11 sermons appeared in 1744 †.

1730, March 26. William Reyner, of Christ Church, M. A. died March 10, 1764.

1764, April 21. Thomas Hillman, M. A. died Sept. 19, 1765.

1765, Oct. 9. Benjamin Pearce, M. A. died Dec. 29, 1775.

1771, March 21. William Fitzherbert, M. A. died Dec. 2, 1797.

1797, Dec. 21. William Clarke, jun. M. A.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

Mr. William Osborne, rector, benefice, 13l. 6s. 8d.; goods 100 marks; fined 1. 13s. 4d.

Sir Thomas Langharne, stipend 7 l.; goods 7l. 9s. 10d; fined 1 l. 8s.

Mr. Robert Bright, ibidem, benefice 43l. 6s. 8d.; goods 52l. 10s.; fined 10l. 10s. †.

CHANTRIES.

John Lytington, by his last will, gave, to find a priest, lands and tenements to the annual value of 10l. 7s. 4d.

Robert Coldam, gave by will, to find a chaplain and one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 9l. 4s.

* He published a sermon preached before the Society for Reformation of Manners, Psalm cxix. 53. 1711.

† He printed separately, a sermon on Jan. 30, 1724, before the Lord Mayor, Psalm cxxii. 6. 8vo.; another before the Lord Mayor, 1734, Ezra ix. 13, 14; before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1735; Prov. xvii. 14, on the death of Queen Caroline, Psalm cxlvi. 3—5, 1737, 4to.; for the Colony of Georgia, Phil. ii. 4. 1740.

‡ Tonstall.

William

William Edwards, gave by will, to find a priest, lands and tenements, *per annum* 9l.

William Butterfield and John Carpenter gave to this church (but to what use is not expressed) lands and tenements, *per annum* 11l. 17s. 8d.

The church of St. Gregory stood on the site of the present clock-tower of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a view of it may be seen in Dugdale's South-west view of that church. It is thus noticed in the Journals of the House of Commons 1641:

"Same day reported by the Committee, that the church of St. Gregory was an antient church.

"Three thousand souls in that parish, woollen-draper, of good quality—four years since 1500l. in beautifying the church. Shortly after, the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington caused a great part of it to be pulled down, by command from the King and Council, as they pretended.

"They petitioned the Lords of the Council, but could have no redress—voted by the Committee to be a great grievance, and to be added to the others, which they meant to be addressed to the Lords. They were ordered by the House to send for Inigo Jones, or any other persons, and to find means of redress for the parishioners."

The reader will find other particulars of this church in the history of St. Paul's.

St. Gregory's parish now contains 222 houses, inhabited by 785 males, and 849 females. St. Mary Magdalen, 71 houses, inhabited by 232 males, and 289 females.

The parishioners of St. Gregory's, ignorant of the advantages they had derived from the inattention of the Minor-canon of St. Paul's to the improvement of their estate, as Impropiators of this church, have involved themselves in expensive lawsuits.

The tithes of London by Statute of Henry VIII. are set at 2s. 9d. on every 20s. rent of premises of every description, unless a smaller sum had been accustomed to be paid. In consequence of the Fire of London in 1666, a specific payment was enacted for such parishes as had been destroyed; but the Parishioners of St. Gregory's having a beneficial lease of the impropriate tithes thereof, joined in a petition to save to the Minor-canon their rights, &c. which by a special clause in what is called the Fire Act were secured to them inviolably.

The Parishioners, from a period now impossible to be traced, (though leases were produced in the Court of Chancery from 1590 to 1763,) held of the Impropriators a lease of the tithes of their parish at an annual rent, but the renewals have not been at stated times, nor have the fines paid for such renewals borne a reference to the lapsed time, so as to form any thing like what may be called a certain annual value. This beneficial lease, for it may be truly said to have been such, the Parishioners enjoyed, assessing the inhabitants at their own pleasure on easy and long standing terms, indeed so easy and of such long standing that the statute of Henry VIII. slipped out of their recollection, and the formal and repeated application for renewal of their lease became a burthen to them; and, conceiving that the tithes were nothing but fixed payments, they passed an order of vestry, that no future application should be made to the impropriators for a renewal; and their lease expired in 1763. This first error of the Parishioners, fortunately for them, found the Impropriators of 1763 totally unprepared to meet the inconvenience they conceived thrown upon them, and instead of searching into their rights, and ascertaining what could induce the Parishioners to suffer a beneficial lease to run out, were anxious only to ascertain how they could assess the Parishioners, to produce something like what they had last received; but this was impossible, as the tithe collection-books were in the possession of the late Lessees; and therefore, after much trouble and perplexity, they adopted a collection for the tithes, taking for a model the assessment for the Minister's maintenance, the sums being nearly similar, about 90*l. per annum*; and having kept the tithes, thus undesirably forced upon them, in their own hands for a short time, they again let them on lease to an indifferent person.

Matters went on from this period very quietly, and most likely would have continued to have done so, had not the Parishioners committed a second error: about the year 1792, when parties ran high, and revolutionary principles seemed to be gaining but too prevalent an ascendancy, the Lessee appeared before the Impropriators, demanding back part of his fine, and claiming a dereliction of his lease, declaring that the estate he held of them was useless to him, as he experienced an almost general determination on the part of the Parishioners to pay no tithes whatever to him, unless he could prove his right thereto by law.

The Impropriators, being thus a second time reduced to a dilemma by the Parishioners, desired their Lessee to cease collecting any tithes till they could investigate their right. A very slight search soon convinced them that no bar stood

stood in the way of their estate producing 1200*l.* instead of 90*l. per annum*; they accordingly commenced a suit against two of the Parishioners, and thereby established their right to 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on the rental of this parish. Having gained this point, the Impropriators declared their resolution by a printed address to each Parishioner, that they were ready to take a less sum than 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound, and to join with the Parishioners in an amicable bill to Parliament for that purpose. Committees on behalf of both parties accordingly met, and it was agreed that 1*s.* in the pound should be the future payment, with an assurance on the part of the Impropriators' Committee, that they would be answerable that the Impropriators would confirm the agreement. Unfortunately, however, when the Committee of the Parishioners made their Report to a public Vestry, the agreement was set aside, and the Committee empowered to offer the Impropriators 9*d.* in the pound. This offer was rejected by the Impropriators, and 10½*d.* was offered; this also the Impropriators refused to accept; and, conceiving that 1*s.* 9*d.* was a very handsome deduction from 2*s.* 9*d.* they again declared their readiness to accept of 1*s.* in the pound; and if the Parishioners would not collectively agree thereto, they were willing to treat with individuals at that sum as a composition for 2*s.* 9*d.* Accordingly about one third of the Parishioners compounded with the Impropriators, and bills and cross-bills were filed against some of the non-compounding Parishioners in the Court of Chancery, where, as the business was not merely a matter of equity but of fact, a trial at bar was granted, and the question, whether the Parishioners could prove they ever paid a less sum than 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound prior to the time they first held a lease of the tithes? was referred to a jury in the Court of King's Bench; but here Lord Kenyon declared the Defendants had not made out a case, and without going into the Plaintiffs' case at all, directed a verdict for the Plaintiffs, withal observing, that however large the demand might appear, had the Plaintiffs sued for any other sum than the statuteable payment of 2*s.* 9*d.* they must have been non-sued. A second trial at bar, and that in the Court of Exchequer, afforded no better success to the Defendants; and at length a decree passed against them in the Court of Chancery, whereby the Impropriators became entitled to receive 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound. To stay this decree the Defendants prayed a new trial might be granted, which, in one of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered from the Bench, was refused by the late Chancellor (Lord Eldon); and against this decree and refusal the Defendants lodged an Appeal in the House of Peers, where the matter now rests. In this long and hard-fought contest enor-

meus law expences have been incurred, and the Impropiators have not yet been benefited; but as one third of the Parishioners compounded at the first with them at 1 s. and several since at 1 s. 6 d. 1 s. 9 d. 2 s. &c. they raising their terms as the law expences increased, they may be said as yet not to have been severely injured, but to have gained a negative benefit, whilst the Parishioners (not above thirty of whom remain at present as non-compounders) have felt most heavily the effect of their perseverance. For some months back the Impropiators, on a parishioner expressing a wish to compound, have set him at the full sum of 2 s. 9 d. with an assurance that he shall be reimbursed and reduced to the sum fixed upon whenever a general settlement shall take place.

ST. MATTHEW, FRIDAY STREET, FARRINGTON WARD WITHIN.

After the fire of 1666 had destroyed the churches of St. Matthew and St. Peter's West Cheap, it was thought expedient to unite the parishes, and rebuild the former only.

St. Matthew's contained 48 houses, and St. Peter's 68, in the year 1732; in 1800 the two contained 90 houses, inhabited by 277 males and 248 females.

The principal streets are parts of Cheapside, Friday, Great Wood, and Goldsmith's streets. The first has been repeatedly mentioned, and the latter but little deserve notice; not that they are badly built, but that they are so extremely narrow and inconvenient for the business transacted within them; in short, however opulent the residents may be, their riches cannot procure them two hours sunshine *per diem*, even in clear weather; but in this particular they have thousands of fellow-sufferers on all sides.

The patronage of the living of St. Matthew's came to the Crown after the surrender of the Abbey of St. Peter Westminster, to which it had belonged; but Edward VI. gave it to the Bishop of London, and his successors for ever.

That

That of St. Peter's devolved to Henry VIII. at the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Alban's, who granted it to the then Earl of Southampton, from whose family it went to the Dukes of Montague, and their heirs.

RECTORS.

Francis Thompson *, D.D. died 1715.

1716, Rofs Ley †, M.A. one of the brethren of St. Catharine's; died 1737.

1737, Leonard Twells ‡, M.A. by diploma 1733, D.D. 1740. He was also Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West; and died Feb. 19, 1741-2.

1742, May 4, Adam Langley, of Christ-church, M.A. 1698.

1758, Feb. 14, Thomas Winstanley §, M.A. removed to St. Dunstan's in the East, 1771.

1771, Jan. Michael Lort, D.D. He was B.A. 1746, M.A. 1750, S.T.B. 1761, S.T.P. 1780; and died Nov. 5, 1790.

1791, April 19, George Avery Hatch, M.A. He married the daughter of Mr. Emlyn, architect at Windsor.

* Mr. Walter Merwent, Rector, benefice 18l.; goods 10l.; fined 4l. 10s ||.

“Sir John Coole, Curate, salary 8l.; goods 6l. 13s. 4d.; fined 1l. 8s.

ST. PETER'S.

“Mr. William Bullen, Rector, benefice 36l.; goods *non hab.*; fined 9l.” ||

CHANTRIES. ST. MATTHEW'S.

“John Martyn gave, to find a priest, lands and tenements, *per annum* 10l.”

ST. PETER'S.

“One Farrendon gave lands, &c. to the said church to the finding of a chantry priest, and to keep one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 29l. 3s. 4d.”

* Query, of Queen's-college Oxford; M.A. 1692; B.D. 1702.

† He printed the substance of several sermons before the Charity School; Prov. xi. 20. 1712, 8vo.; one before the Lord Mayor, Nehemiah vi. 16. 1727, 4to.

‡ See an affecting account of him and his circumstances in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. II. p. 189; where it appears that he was at a very considerable expence in repairing his rectorial house, where no incumbent had resided for fifty years. 24 of his sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 8 at Lady Moyer's, and 3 occasional, were published in 2 vols. 1745.

§ He published a sermon on the Accession, Psalm cxxxiii. 1. 1763, 4to.; and another at the Consecration of Bishop Hinchliffe, Luke xi. 13. 1769, 4to.

|| Tonstall,

The

The church of St. Matthew, situated on the West side of Friday-street, is entirely inclosed by the adjoining houses, which make it both dark and damp. The Architect, aware of this disadvantage, has taken little pains with the structure, and certainly did not injure the public purse by unnecessary expenditure. The parishes were at the charge of erecting the pews, but James Smith, Esq. gave the altar, altar-piece, and rails, which consist of two fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and pediment, ornamented with the usual tablets, festoons of fruit, and foliage, and antique lamps.

The interior of the church is without pillars or pilasters, or any kind of decoration, except the pulpit; that indeed is lavishly decorated with neat carving.

MONUMENTS.

There are but three tablets: the first, awkwardly sculptured, is to the memory of Sir Edward Clark, Lord Mayor, who died in 1703, aged 76.

The second, a polished plane of white marble, is thus inscribed: "Near this place are deposited the remains of Michael Lort, D. D. F. R. S. A. S. for twelve years professor of the Greek language in the University of Cambridge, and for nineteen years rector of this parish. To the purest simplicity of character he united great talents and great virtues; his learning was as extensive as his communication of it was liberal and unassuming: the whole tenor of his life was a practical commentary on the precepts of that holy Religion in which he devoutly believed. He died Nov. 5, 1790, aged 65.

"His widow Susannah Lort, who survived him only fifteen months, and whose remains are deposited in the same vault, ordered this monument to be placed, as a faithful record of her affection and sorrow. She died Feb. 5, 1792, aged 50."

The third is to the memory of Mr. John Cole, Tobacconist, Citizen and Founder, 1786, aged 60, and his widow Mrs. Frances Cole, 1794, aged 58, and two infants.

Mr. Hatch has been so obliging as to permit me to search the parish records, which contain nothing worthy notice, except that

"Henry Burton, Rector of St. Matthew's, who offended the Court by a sermon preached by him Nov. 5, 1637*, which he printed, was sentenced in the Star-

* He printed one on a fast 1665, on Joshua vii. 16.

chamber to lose his ears on the pillory, to pay a fine of 5000l. *and to be imprisoned for life.* The vestry-book mentions under the date of December 1, 1645, that the parish determined to collect three years arrears of tithes, amounting to 89l. 15s. 7d. which they directed should be paid to Mr. Burton "as well in respect of all duties due to him from the said parishioners as his pains taken in preaching amongst us, provided that the said Mr. Burton doth deliver all the keys of the house belonging unto the parish for their Minister unto Captain Drinkwater to the use of the parish."

THE REGISTERS

Commence in 1538, but nothing interesting occurs in them besides the Baptisms, Marriage, and Burials, of the family of Sir Hugh Middleton, while they resided in the parish of St. Matthew. The name is first mentioned May 23, 1559: Thomas Meddleton, son of John Meddleton, who had another son baptized Oct. 18, 1560, named *Fowcke*; two years afterwards, April 29, 1562, a third son John, and the following year a daughter *Leonar*.

BAPTISMS.

Thomas, son of Hugh Mydleton, Goldsmith, March 11, 1598-9.
 1600, Aug. 17, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Mydleton, she died 1605.
 1601, Sept. 20, Hugh, son of Hugh Mydleton.
 1603, April 10, William, son of Hugh Mydleton.
 1604, Sept. 2, Jane, daughter of Hugh Mydleton.
 1605, Jan. 12, James, son of Hugh Mydleton.
 1607, June 14, Henry, son of Hugh Mydleton.
 1608, Oct. Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Mydleton.
 1610, May 13, Anne, daughter of Hugh Mydleton.
 1611, Oct. 13, John, son of Hugh Mydleton.
 1612-13, Jan. 10, Hester Myddleton, daughter of Hugh Myddleton: in 1614 we meet with the baptism of Mary, daughter of George Middleton.

MARRIAGE.

1594, April 25, John Middleton and Christian Norton.

BURIALS.

1561, June 31, John Meadleton.
 1600, May 29, Thomas Middleton.

The reader is now in possession of every item relating to this valuable family contained in the Registers; but some person of research has noted in the vestry-book that Sir Hugh served the office of Churchwarden of St. Matthew's in 1598, 1599, and 1600; to which tradition adds, that Sir Walter Raleigh and he often smoked tobacco together at the door of the latter.

The same person asserts that Richard Myddleton, of Denbigh, of small fortune, had nine sons and seven daughters, each of whom were founders of respectable families: William, the third son, was a captain in the navy, a poet, and translated the Psalms into English verse; Thomas, the fourth son, Lord Mayor in 1613, purchased Chirk Castle with a large estate; and Hugh, the sixth son, jeweller, worked a silver-mine in Cardiganshire, which produced 100*l.* *per* day for some time, and enabled him to bring the New-river to London: half the shares in this concern were offered by him to the Corporation; but they refused them under a plea that the undertaking would injure the *water-bearers*, then very numerous. The shares, 72 in number, were divided into two equal parts, one of which was held by James I. under the patent, and thence called the King's moiety; but, as this invaluable river had nearly ruined Sir Hugh, the Monarch resigned his moiety, and reserved only 500*l.* *per annum*, though the 36 shares are yet called the King's moiety; those now bear an enormous price, as will appear from the following facts:

On the 10th Feb. 1766, Mr. Skinner the auctioneer sold at the Senegal Coffee-house a 36th share of the King's moiety for 4400*l.*; and in April 1799, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 36th was advertised for sale, and stated to produce near 300*l.* *per annum*, with a vote for each county through which the river flows; and another 36th of the King's moiety was sold in 1770 for 6700*l.* It is said that the Company now pay 1500*l.* *per annum* for the ground at the New River Head, which had been rented by them for 50*l.* previous to 1774, when the old lease expired.

The riches thus flowing to the present possessors suggested an enquiry into the circumstances of the descendants of Sir Hugh and his family, which was pursued for a considerable length of time for the most benevolent purposes, in the Gentleman's Magazine; the communications alluded to were caused by a gentleman under the signature of Z. A. which I beg leave to introduce from Volume LXII. page 291:

“Amusing myself lately with the perusal of the ingenious Mr. Pennant's account of his Tour through Wales, I particularly noticed the following anecdote; which, as it involves many circumstances worthy of enquiry, I have been induced to transmit to you, that, being laid before your correspondents, such information may

may be obtained as may not only prove amusing to the curious enquirer, but, perhaps, beneficial to the surviving descendants of 'the greatest benefactor London ever had.'

“Mr. Pennant, vol. II. p. 28, gives an epitaph on Sir Richard Middleton, the father of Sir Hugh, taken from the church of St. Marcella, Denbigh, with a short account of Sir Hugh; and adds as follows:

‘Sir — Middleton, the *last branch* of this family, died a few years ago; the present representative is a widow in distressful circumstances. Sir Hugh Middleton left a share in the New River waterworks to the Goldsmiths Company, to be divided among the poor members; but, as the husband of this poor woman happened not to be of the Company, the representative of the greatest benefactor London ever had is permitted, through ignorance of her case, to linger out her days in cruel penury.’

“Every benevolent mind must agree with Mr. P. in regretting, that the descendants of so illustrious and useful a character as Sir Hugh should be found in a state of poverty; and must be most poignantly affected indeed at their being refused an alms, which was founded by their noble and beneficent ancestor. The account which Mr. P. has given is, however, I suspect, founded on misinformation; since, so far from the abovementioned Sir — Middleton having been *the last branch of this family*, I have been very credibly informed, that there are at present several descendants of Sir Hugh living, and able to prove their descent most clearly.

“The above extract plainly points out the amiable temper of the gentleman who wrote it. Vexed with this cruel vicissitude of fortune, and pitying the unhappy sufferer, he claims for her the compassion of his sympathizing reader. But perhaps this may not be all that his philanthropy may gain. The exertions of benevolence, although they may fail of their effect on their intended object, may happily be felt by those, who, but for Providence thus kindly directing a ray of comfort, might have perished, the pitiable victims of neglect and ingratitude. Thus, although Mr. P. may have been misinformed with respect to the above-mentioned widow, yet, perhaps, his thus calling the attention of the world to the neglected family of this truly great man may prove to be beneficial to those who are really his descendants.

“Sir Hugh Middleton had several children, but in his will mentions only three sons, then living, William, Henry, and Simon, to whom he bequeathed lega-

cies. William died without issue; Simon was created a baronet, Dec. 8, 1681; Henry, the third son, was baptized June 14, 1607, at the parish of St. Matthew*, London. From this Henry descended the present representatives of the family. Simon, the abovementioned third son of Sir Hugh, died in 1680, two years after his son; and, in his will, bequeaths his share in the waterworks, charged with a fee-farm rent to the Crown, and with 100*l. per annum*, to Henry Middleton and his heirs†.

“ Henry, the son of the first Henry, and grandson to Sir Hugh, was bound apprentice to Robert Andrews, surgeon, in Crutched Friars, on Jan. 17, 1676, and afterwards became an inhabitant of that parish, and practised surgery there‡.

“ Henry, son of the above, and great grandson of Sir Hugh§, was buried at West Ham, in Essex, on Nov. 30, 1726. He had one son, named Starkey Middleton; and a daughter, named Anna-Maria, afterwards wife of — Grandpree.

“ Starkey Middleton, son of the third Henry, and great great grandson of Sir Hugh, was born at West Ham, June 7, 1719; was married at St. Luke's, Middlesex, March 2, 1741; and died at Hoxton in September, 1769, leaving several children, of whom three are now living—gaining their support by their honest and industrious labours.

“ Beside the above-mentioned charge of 100*l. per annum*, to which it appears the above persons have an undeniable claim, report says, that there are other considerable sums, the property of these deserving and unfortunate persons, but which, for want of information, may be entirely lost to them.

“ Yours, &c. Z. A.”

This subject was afterwards repeatedly and humanely discussed in the Magazine, till at length one of the above-mentioned representatives was emboldened to apply to the Corporation of London, where an appeal which has charity and equity for its basis, was never made in vain; and the female descendant of Sir Hugh Middleton to this moment enjoys by their bounty an annuity of 30*l.*

Robert Mylne, Esq. Surveyor to the New River Company, has erected a pedestal and urn on a beautiful little island situated at the base of Amwell-hill which is surrounded by the New River, the retired situation, the serenity reign-

“ * Where he was buried is not known.”

“ † Qu. What became of this charge of 100*l. per annum*, as it is not now received by any of the family?”

“ ‡ Where he was born and buried is at present an object of enquiry.”

“ § The register of the birth of this Henry has not been yet found.”

ing,

ing, and the river flowing gently towards the metropolis, suggested that this would be the most eligible place for a tribute to the memory of Sir Hugh Middleton, the great benefactor of his countrymen. To render the island a retreat for quiescent regret, two large weeping willows were planted, which drop their graceful boughs into the stream, and a circle of foliage shades the funereal vase.

The pedestal contains the following lines: To the South, "Sacred to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart. whose successful care, assisted by the patronage of his King, conveyed this stream to London. An immortal work. Since men cannot more nearly imitate the Deity than in bestowing health."

To the West. To Chadwell. "From the spring of Chadwell two miles West; and from this source of Amwell, the aqueduct meanders for the space of XC miles, conveying health, pleasure, and convenience, to the metropolis of Great Britain."

North side. Cross the vale of the Lea. "M. S. Hugonis. Myddelton. Baronetti. qui. aquas. hanc. feliciter. adspirante. favore. Regio. in. urbem. perducendas. curavit. Opus. immortale. Homines. enim. ad. Deos. nullâ. re. propius. accedunt. quam. Salutem. dando."

East. Towards London. "This humble tribute to the genius, talents, and elevation of mind, which conceived and executed this important aqueduct, is dedicated by Robert Mylne, Architect, Engineer, &c. A. D. 1800."

Other marriages celebrated at St. Matthew's were,

1606, Dec. 17, Sir Francis Castleton, Knight, and Mrs. Alice Masham, widow.

1613, Dec. 2, Greffam Parkins and Lady Dorothy Forth.

BURIAL.

1579, June 22, Alderman Anthony Gamage.

ST. MATTHEW'S.

Baptisms, 1539, -- 10, 1801, -- 8.

Buried -- -- 15, -- -- 4.

1603, -- -- 17.

1625, -- -- 21.

1665, -- -- 14.

ST. PETER'S.

Baptized, 1663, -- 21, Buried 20.

1665, -- -- 51.

1802, -- -- 6.

ST.

ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW, OR
BASING'S-HALL WARD.

BASSISHAW is supposed to be a corruption of Basing's *baugh*, or the residence of the noble family of Basing, one of whom received the advowson of St. Michael's from Henry III. in 1247, after he had served the office of Sheriff of London. The mansion alluded to is farther supposed to have stood where Blackwell hall is now situated, South-east of Guildhall, and certainly went to a person named Bakwelle in the reign of Edward III. who conveyed it by licence of Richard II. to the Corporation of London, after which they converted it into a market for the sale of woollen cloth; that has long been discontinued and the present Blackwell-hall consists of two dirty and ruinous quadrangles of brick but little used, except one part of it fitted up for the use of the Commissioners of Land-tax, the rest being principally passages; I have often wondered, indeed, that the ground is not converted to a more beneficial and profitable purpose.

The number of houses in this district was 146 in 1732; in 1800, 122, inhabited by 356 males, and 391 females.

The only *street* in this parish is called Basinghall, which is not remarkably spacious, nor very narrow.

The courts and alleys contain many respectable houses.

The patronage of the living belonged originally to the Bishops of London; then to the Basing's; and finally went to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with whom it remains.

RECTORS.

1701, Nov. 29. Edward Smith, clerk, *viz* Richard Roderick, S. T. P.

1730, Nov. 4. George Lavington *, clerk, chaplain in ordinary to the King, prebendary of Weldland in St. Paul's Cathedral 1731, Bishop of Exeter 1746, died 1762.

* Preached a sermon on the Nature and Use of a Type, 1724, 1 Cor. v. 7, 8vo.; Influence of Church Music, Eph. v. 18—20, 1725, 8vo.; Affize 1 Pet. ii. 17, 1726, 8vo.; the Anniversary Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's Feb. 13, 1734, 4to. 1 Theff. v. 13, 4to; on the Rebellion 1745, Deut. xxix. 9. 8vo.; Anniversary Meeting of Charity Schools 1746, Jer. v. 45; before the Lord Mayor Pf. xlvii. 4to.; on the Fast on the Earthquake, 1756, Pf. xlvi. 8vo.

1742,

1742, April 24. William Brackenridge*, M. A. afterwards D. D. F. R. and A. S.; librarian of Sion college; on whose decease,

1762, Nov. 17. Thomas Marriott, M. A. afterwards D. D.; prebendary of Westminster; died 1781.

1781, Oct. 19. John Moore†, LL. B. minor canon of St. Paul's, and one of the priests of his Majesty's Chapels Royal.

Tonstall mentions the church as follows:

Sir Simon Robinson, rector; benefice 17l.; goods nulla; fined 4l. 5s.

Sir Thomas Homington; stipend 6l. 13s. 4d.; goods 10l.; fined 1l. 12s.

Sir Robert Whetley; stipend 3l. 6s. 8d.; goods 11l. 8s. 11d.; fined 1l. 6s. 8d.

Edward Law, parish-clerk, 1732, states the living to have then been worth 132l. 11s. *per annum*.

CHANTRIES.

"John Asche, by will, gave to the support of a priest, a messuage called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish, *per annum* 3 l. 6 s. 8 d.

"The Lady Yardeforde, according to the will of Sir James Yardeforde, Knight, her husband, findeth within the church two chaplains, to sing for the soul of Sir James for ever, viz. During the life of Lady Yardeforde, and afterwards by the assignment of the Mercers. After her death the said Mercers shall have the same lands for the support of the priests, according to the will of Sir James, which priests have at this day for their salaries 16l."

This Sir James Yardeforde was son of William Yardeforde, of Kedwelly in Wales, Lord Mayor of London 1519.

The exterior walls of this building are of brick, and far from handsome; but the interior amply compensates the visitor; perhaps there is not a church in England more truly proportioned, or which can be pronounced more *beautifully plain*, and yet it is highly ornamented. Six Composite pillars, and four three-quarter columns, support the arches of the nave and a rich complete entablature, the vault from which resembles that of St. Peter's at Rome, and has, in imitation of

* A volume of 17 Sermons was published after his decease 1764, 8vo. He also wrote a letter in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLIX. art. 45. on the Population of England.

† He published in 1801, being then president of Sion College, an illustration of Daniel's 70 Weeks, in a Latin Sermon before the Clergy at St. Alphage; and in 1802, "Case respecting the Maintenance of the London Clergy."

that,

that, windows intermixed with the ornamental pannels. The side walls are quite plain; and the cielings of the ailes; but behind the organ, which is inclosed in a very mean case, there is a representation of the Royal arms in high relief.

The altar-piece, under an arcade terminating in a semicircular window, is of the Ionic order, with the usual inscriptions; but there is nothing either in the design or execution to make one regret that the pulpit stands directly before it.

MONUMENTS.

A neat tablet on the East wall is inscribed to Thomas Wharton, who died in 1650, a physician who philanthropically risked his own existence by staying in London during the continuance of a plague, to administer relief to the visited.

A second near it, records the decease of Mrs. ——— Smith, wife of Robert Smith, born June 18th, 1749; died Nov. 3, 1804.

The third and last, in the same angle, is to the memories of Edward, John, and Elizabeth Heylyn, children of Edward Heylyn, Esq. by Elizabeth his first wife; Susannah his second wife, 1791, aged 64; Edward Heylyn, 1796, aged 76; and John son of Edward and Susanna, 1797, aged 37.

The gifts recorded in the church are very numerous; the most remarkable and recent are:

1770. P. Delahaize, Esq. 100l.

1794. Thomas Swanson, 200l.

1797. Edward Heylyn, 52l. 10s.

The items on the tablets conclude with the following information: "Laid out in pursuance of their respective wills, in the purchase of 304l. 3s. 6d. and 101l. 18s. 10d. Consolidated Bank Annuities at 3 *per cent.*; the interest to be distributed weekly in bread."

GIRDLETS HALL,

situated near the North end of Basinghall-street, was built in 1681, and contains a neat screen of the Ionic order. The Company to which it belongs is now of little importance, though they were incorporated by Henry VI. in 1449, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth 1568: but before the former period, and in the third year of Henry V. it was enacted by Parliament, "that the wardens of the mystery of Girdlers in London shall have the search from time to time of all that belong

belong to the said mystery within the said city and liberty ; and the Mayor and Aldermen shall have the punishment of the same by the presentment of the same wardens."

Girdlers made belts and other accoutrements of leather for the army.

COOPERS HALL,

on the West side of Basinghall-street, is a handsome brick building, with the usual decorations of a screen and ornamental wainscot. The Company possess two portraits, of Sir John Fleet, Mayor 1693, and Henry Stroud, who gave them, by will, 6500 l. to build and endow a free-school and alms-house at Egham. The latter gentleman died in 1704, when Master of the Company, which is termed the 36th, and was incorporated 1501 ; besides which Henry VIII. authorised them, in the 20th year of his reign, to gauge all vessels intended for the reception of beer, ale, and soap.

The Coopers business may be divided into three branches ; those who make casks for the packing of dry goods, others who make casks for containing liquids, and the wine-cooper ; but the latter is the most important pursuit, and many professors of it are considerable dealers in that favourite beverage.

The State Lottery has for a few years been drawn in this hall.

MASONS HALL,

is situated in Masons-alley, Basinghall-street. The Company was known as a Society in the reign of Henry IV. but their incorporation did not take place till 1677. Whether the secret brotherhood of *free-masons* derive their mysteries from the *stone masons* I cannot pretend to say, but it is very certain that the latter pick away the external roughnesses of blocks for walls, make pavements, and tombstones, while the former *erect Solomon's temple* with marble prepared for them, and *knock it down again* ; in short one is the builder of houses and churches for real use, and a plain humble man ; and the other may be the greatest nobleman of the realm, who *works in secret* for his own amusement, and that of his *professed brethren only*.

WEAVERS HALL.

8 Hen. IV. the Weavers of London prayed the King, that their charter granted by Henry, son of Maud the Empress, for 20 marks 2s. of fee farm, may be confirmed, so as the Weavers strangers may be under their governance. They were referred to the Council.

By the above extract from Cotton's Records of Parliament, it will appear that this very antient society held their charter in fee farm from the Crown, which, it is probable, most of the companies originally did.

The rent of the *Telarii*, as they were termed in the reign of Henry I. was 16l. Henry II. confirmed their privileges, but fixed the payment at Michaelmas, under a penalty of 10l. They afterwards paid King John 12l. when the Corporation of London offered that Monarch 60 marks to dissolve the Society, which had occasioned many contentions in the Metropolis through their litigious and turbulent conduct. He refused, but raised the rent to the sum paid in the reign of Henry IV. and Henry I. An Act of Parliament, passed 7 Henry IV. placed the Company under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, which seems to have been absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the mischiefs attending their constant jealousy of the introduction of foreign productions in their art. The last century teemed with Spital-fields riots, and the most unwarrantable violences shewn to persons wearing articles prohibited by vote of the Weavers. However, to prove that the Master Weavers endeavoured to suppress the turbulence of their workmen, I shall insert an address issued to them from Weavers Hall, by a Court of Assistants, held May 6, 1720.

“Whereas the application that has been made to the Parliament and to the Government, in behalf of the manufacturers of this Kingdom, against the mischiefs arising to them from the wearing and use of calicoes, has been so successful, that although, for reasons of state, they have not obtained an immediate redress according to their hopes, and as the necessity of the poor required; yet since it hath been publicly declared, not only in their Lordships address to his Majesty but in his Majesty's most gracious answer thereto, that their complaints are just, and that their grievances ought to be redressed; there appear much greater hopes than ever that the manufacturers will receive effectual relief the very next session of Parliament.

“It

“It is therefore the hearty request of this Court, and we earnestly recommeud it to our brethren, members of our company, and masters of our trade, that they would satisfy themselves with the said declarations of redress (though their deliverance is a little delayed), depending upon the justice of their cause, and the honour and credit of Parliament, that they shall be very speedily and effectually relieved, and the wearing and use of printed callicoes, &c. be effectually prevented.

“We farther earnestly recommend it to you, that in compassion to the poor you would exert your utmost ability to keep them in work as much as possible, to prevent the distresses and miseries they must otherwise be reduced to.

“And above all we recommend to you to use your authority with your servants, and your interest among your workmen, to prevail with them to bear patiently the delay of their deliverance, and at least to behave themselves peaceably and dutifully to his Majesty, and to the just Government they live under (from whom they have so much reason to expect effectual relief), that they may not render themselves unworthy of his Majesty's concern for them, or put themselves out of his royal favour and protection; and especially that they may give no advantage to their enemies to represent them as people unworthy of the good that is intended for them.

“CASE SHEWELL, Cl.”

Campbell says, “the weaving business is very extensive, and divided into many branches; as many as there are different fabricks of wrought goods. They may be divided into the narrow and broad weavers; and again into silk, cloth, and linen weavers; and each of these into as many branches as there are different sorts of commodities made of these materials. The narrow weavers are such as are employed in weaving livery-laces for beds, ribbands, plain, flowered and brocaded, tapes, incles, &c. &c.

There are engine looms for making some of these narrow goods, wherein ten or a dozen pieces can be made at once; but goods made on those looms are not so good as those made by hand; the reason is, it is impossible to find thread of any sort, every way equal. These engines bestow an equal pressure upon all threads alike, whereas the workman, when weaving by hand, increases or diminishes the strength of his pull, according to the coarseness or fineness of the thread; and by that means conceals all difference in the waft or warp.

“The whole tribe of narrow weavers make but poor bread, and less in proportion to the coarseness of the materials they use. The common run of them may

earn about nine shillings a week; the classes most employed in London are the livery-lace weavers, and the riband weaver. The greatest number employed in the other articles work in the country, and send up their goods to the London market, at a much cheaper rate than they can be afforded to be manufactured here.

“As to those in the broad way, the silk weaver is most employed in London; stuffs, broad-cloths, and woollen goods, are chiefly made in the cloathing counties of England; and the linen is the manufacture of Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany. The Spital-fields weavers, who all work in the silk manufacture, are a numerous body. The plain silk weaver requires but little ingenuity; but the weavers of flowered silks, damasks, brocades, and velvets, are very ingenious tradesmen. These ought to learn drawing to design their own patterns; the want of which gives the French workmen the greatest advantage over us. Were our weavers as expert at designing as their rivals, the weavers in Spital-fields need not be obliged to send to Paris for new patterns. A man acute with his pen in drawing, could strike out new fancies as well as the Frenchman; for I cannot apprehend there can be any general natural difference between workmen, if they have equal advantages of education and experience in their business.

“As to the construction of a loom for these rich manufactures, it is the same with that designed for coarser goods; all looms have some principles common to them; but it is impossible to give the reader an idea of that which constitutes the difference among them without a plate or model.

“The journeyman weaver in most branches in the silk way may earn a guinea, or 18s. a week, if constantly employed; it requires moderate strength. A boy may be bound about eleven or twelve years of age. They are employed younger, but more for the advantage of the master than any thing they can learn of their trade in such infant years.

“The silkman buys raw silk from the importer, and sometimes imports it himself, and sells it to the manufacturer.

“The silk throwster, by a mill calculated for that purpose, throws the silk, and prepares it for the various uses of the weaver. He employs mostly women, to whom he gives but small wages; it is a very profitable business for the master, and requires but a small share of ingenuity. Spinning the hard silk, and winding it, employs a great number of female hands, who may make good bread of it, if they refrain from the common vice of drinking and sopping away their time and senses.”

The

The Hall is situated on the East side of Basinghall-street; but, as the reader cannot but be satisfied with the *minute descriptions* I have already given of these buildings, I shall merely say, this and all to be mentioned hereafter have a general resemblance in the fashion of their skreens, door, and window cases, and stuccoed cielings. The portraits too are almost universally uninteresting except to the parties immediately concerned, and almost in every instance badly painted as a picture can well be.

ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL WARD,

THIS parish, containing 98 houses, inhabited by 348 males, and 343 females, is situated in the best quarter of London, and composed of the best of houses; but part of the Royal Exchange is the only public building within it, which has been already noticed in Vol. II. p. 441.

The patronage of the Church belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Evesham previous to 1133, and continued with them till 1503, when they conveyed it to the Company of Drapers, who still hold it.

RECTORS.

Samuel Baker, D.D. 1705. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M. A. 1693; prebendary of St. Paul's 1723; B. and D.D. 1728; and rector of Barnes, Surrey; died Sept. 2, 1749. This gentleman gave the portrait of Dr. Gibson, his patron, by Vanderbank, to Sion College, in 1736. There is a capital whole-length of him in his clerical habit, probably by the same artist, at his great nephew's William Baker, Esq. Knight of the Shire for Hertford, at his seat at Bayford. His left hand was disfigured from his birth, but so well concealed by his dress that none but his own family knew it.

1749,

1749, Oct. 28. Arnold King*, B. C. L. of St. John's college, Oxford; died 1771.

1771, July, Robert-Pool Finch†, D. D. resigned 1784.

1784, July 3, Arthur Dawes, B. A. died Sept. 3, 1793.

1792, Nov. 8, Thomas-Robert Wrench, of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A.

CHANTRIES.

Will. Rus founded a chantry, and gave by his will all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 27 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Andrew Smith founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 12 l.

Simon Mordoune founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 9 l.

John Langhorne gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 10 l. 8 s.

Thomas Baker gave for the augmentation of W. B's ‡ chantry, and to find one obit, divers rents, *per annum* 58 s. 8 d.

Robert Croke gave for finding of an obit, and keeping of a mass of St. Ursula, and the Paschal light, divers tenements, *per annum* 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Dame Ursula Lile gave for keeping an obit for her soul divers tenements, *per annum* 8 l. 13 s. 4 d.

This tenement was Sir Thomas Lodge his house.

The annual rent paid by the Company of the Drapers to the parson and churchwardens for to maintain a priest to sing for the soul of William Comerton, going out of all their lands, appertaining to their corporation, *per annum* 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. Test. 12 H. IV.

One tenement in Gracious-street, in the tenure of William Gurley, *per annum* 7 l. 6 s. 8 d.; one other tenement there, in the tenure of William Miffley, 6 l. 6 s. 8 d.; one other tenement in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate,

* He published a sermon before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1748, Luke ix. 54—56, 4to; Thanksgiving for Peace 1749, before the same, Pf. cxxii. 7, 4to.; at the Election of a Lord Mayor, 1749, Ex. xviii. 21. 4to; before the Sons of the Clergy 1751, 2 Kings iv. 1, 4to; at the Funeral of Dr. Hay 1753, Heb. ix. 27, 4to; on the Fast for the Earthquake at Lisbon, 1756, Pf. cxxvii. 2.

† Of Peter-house B. A. 1743; M. A. 1747; S. T. P. 1772; prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St. John the Evangelist; where in p. 170, his name should be inserted before that of Dr. Vincent, who succeeded him. He died 1803, aged 80.

‡ A chantry founded by Walter Bullingham.

in the tenure of James Sweger, 26 s. 8 d.; and 4 tenements in the church-yard of St. Michael, in the tenure of Sir William Leekes, 29 s. 4 d. In all, *per annum* 16l. 9 s. 3 d. These last-recited premises were given to the maintenance of the fraternity of St. Michael, founded in this church.

This is a beautiful little church, with an exquisitely-proportioned interior of the Tuscan order; six pillars and four semi-pillars compose a body and two ailes; the roof of the middle consists of intersected arches, separated by ornamented bands, which spring from elegant brackets; over each arch are circular clerestory windows; small pilasters face the pillars on the North and South walls; and from those arches intersect, and centre flowers have pendant chains for lustres.

The Sacrarium is fronted by two pilasters, whose capitals are gilt, and a rich gilt cornice passes from them to the East wall. The intercolumniations have two niches, and the wall is painted with scrolls and emblems. The ceiling has a gilt nimbus surrounded by cherubim; and the East wall a large circular window filled by painted glass, in circles and other ornaments, bright but not glaring.

The altar-piece is bounded by two Composite pillars, with gilt capitals, and the cornice and divided pediment is of white and gold; the centre contains a large pelican of gold. The intercolumniation has four tablets; two, and those the outward, are arched, and have paintings of Moses and Aaron; the others have pointed arches, with the Commandments; the ornaments uniformly gilt. The table is elevated three steps above the chancel, and that one above the nave: an iron railing incloses the inner, which is most exquisitely carved.

The pulpit is remarkably neat in the workmanship, but is an absolute goblet; the inlaid work and carving on which deserves every commendation. The font is very plain; the organ very handsome. The poor-box is an antique pedestal on clawed feet, fluted, and drapery fastened to the upper part, inscribed, "The poor cannot recompense thee, but thou shalt be recompensed at the Resurrection of the Just;" the vase for the money is supported by two dolphins.

A pretty tablet on the North wall informs the reader, "This church was completely repaired and beautified, with the following alterations and improvements, A. D. 1790: the roof was entirely covered with new copper, the organ considerably enlarged with several new stops, a new circular pulpit and reading desk, two new stoves and chimneys, a new stained window over the altar, four new circular windows on the South side, new iron railing to the altar, twelve new brass branches, pillars, &c. and the whole of the velvet and cloth furniture entirely new."

Under

MONUMENTS.

Under a dull painted window of the Drapers arms, a plain tablet, "In memory of Peter Michell, Esq. late Secretary to the honourable East India Company. By his unwearied diligence, faithful conduct, and affable deportment, during 52 years devoted to that service, he acquired the esteem and respect of all with whom he was connected. A tender husband, and good parent, in liberality diffusive, in friendship sincere, full of years, and of good works, he departed this life April 26, 1790, aged 75. His remains were deposited in the great vault of this aisle."

Near it, one "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Perriman, of Cornhill, 1803, aged 57."

On a pillar of the sacrarium, "Arnold King, LL.B. rector of this parish, died 17 June, 1771, aged 59 years. The parishioners, as the last token of their esteem, which he deserved and enjoyed for 21 years, have caused this monument to be erected to his memory."

On the South wall of the sacrarium a tablet to "Benjamin Howell, late of this parish, goldsmith, descended from the antient family of that name at Lethermoel, in the county of Caermarthen, of which Thomas, formerly Lord Bishop of Bristol, and his brother James Howell, Esq. the Historian, were famous branches. He also has added to the good characters of his family that of a citizen, eminent for integrity and skill in his business, by which he gained an estate and reputation great for the term of his life, who died in the 38th year of his age, April 25, 1715."

Facing it is a bust, under a circular pediment, "To the pious memory of Mr. John Vernon, late a worthy member of the worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, who by his will, 1615, gave many large legacies toward the annual relief of several poor of that and other companies of this City, amounting nearly to 200 l. All which charities are duly paid, as his will directs, by the said Company, who, in gratitude to that great benefactor, erected this monument at their charge, in the place where one was ruined by the fire *anno* 1666."

On a pillar, a tablet to John Young, who died 1670, aged 43.

Near it another, "In memory of William Tenant, Esq. who died Feb. 12, 1786, aged 73 years; and Sarah his wife, who died Dec. 25, 1761, aged 42.

Also

Also her father William Chase, Esq. of this parish, and Ann his wife, the daughter of Richard Wingfield, Esq. He died Oct. 11, 1752, aged 60. She died March 24, 1780, aged 82. William Tennant, Esq. of Shenstone, in the county of Stafford, from filial respect, hath caused this monument to be erected."

On the North wall, one to Luke Nourse, 1673, &c.

Francis and Henry Mosse, 1657, aged 86, and 1676, aged 62.

On the West wall, a pretty little tablet, with a boy seated near a mantle suspended on an arrow, to the memories of John Platt, Esq. 1787, aged 70; and his wife Mrs. Ann Platt, 1802, aged 77.

On the same wall, a neat tablet and vase, inscribed, "In the cloister of this Church lies interred the body of Sir William Cowper, of Ratling court, in the county of Kent, Baronet of Great Britain, as also of Nova Scotia. He was buried Dec. 2, 1706. This monument is erected to his memory in the year of our Lord 1759, pursuant to the last will and testament of his eldest son William, the late Earl Cowper, twice Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain."

The tower, which is of the Pointed style, and very tall, and perhaps rather handsome, was built in 1720. A window over the door in St. Michael's alley has a painting in glass of the Royal arms, dull for want of light.

The last stone of the tower was laid Aug. 29, 1721. A few days afterwards, during the operation of hoisting the four iron spindles for the vanes, weighing 1200lbs. they slipped out of the rope, and fell to the base of the steeple, through all the scaffolds. A man who sat on the spindles to guide them had just stepped from them.

The dreadful conflagration in Exchange alley 1748 was stopped by the tower of this church.

ST. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE, CANDLEWICK WARD.

This is one of the numerous parishes of which little more can be said than that it contains 92 houses, the residence of 298 males, and 320 females; and to repeat that the streets are narrow and dark.

The patronage of the church belonged at first to the Prior and Convent of Christ-church, Canterbury, and afterwards to the Archbishops of that see, who still retain it as one of their 13 peculiars in this city.

RECTORS.

James Gardiner *, M. A. *circa* 1708.

Richard Mayo, M. A. chaplain to Lady Torrington. This gentleman published a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor Nov. 17, 1723, on the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's Accession, Micah vi. 4. intitled †, "A grateful Remembrance of the Reformation of the Church of England recommended;" and died May 1727. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M. A. 1712; B. and D. D. 1724.

Succeeded by Henry Parker, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Mayor ‡; who died in April, 1733.

James King §, D. D. July 5, 1733, afterwards of Cheam.

Thomas Kemp ||, D. D. Dec. 1, 1747.

William Earle ¶, M. A. died 1772.

Theophilus Lane, M. A. 1772, of Brazennoze college, M. A. 1763.

* Newcourt improperly omits the *d* and *i* in his name. He was probably son of the Bishop of Lincoln. He published a sermon on the Thanksgiving, April 16, 1696, 2 Tim. iii. 1—4; another June 27, 1706, Ps. lxxvi. 10; at the Funeral of the Duke of Gloucester, Zech. xi. 2; Concio ad Clerum, Lond. 1713, 2 Cor. ii. 16. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B. A. 1699, of Jesus college M. A. 1702.

† Another at the Consecration of Bishop Clavering, to Landaff, 1724, Heb. iv. 14; and a third before the Society for Reformation of Manners, 1700, Prov. xxix. 1.

‡ Before whom he preached a sermon, Jan. 30, 1726; another Sept. 2. 1727, Amos iii. 6; a third, Sept. 29, 1727, 1 Cor. iv. 5; and a fourth at a school feast, 1727, 1 Pet. iii. 8.

§ Preached a sermon before the Lord Mayor on the fast 1743, Luke iii. 7. 4to.; on the colony of Georgia, same year, Ps. cvii. 39—41.

|| Q. of St. John's college, Oxford, M. A. 1727; B. D. 1732; D. D. 1736.

¶ William Benson Earle, of Merton, M. A. 1764, vicar of Hendon, chaplain and nephew to Abp. Secker, died Sept. 6, 1772.

The church of St. Michael is really so plain as to be indescribable. The altarpiece, of the Corinthian order, consists of four pillars and a divided pediment, and the usual tablets. There is no organ; and but three tablets:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir John Thompson, Bart. Alderman of this City for above 24 years. He was Lord Mayor A.D. 1737. He maintained every station of life with dignity; the remarkable serenity he always enjoyed proved the purity of his mind. He died, full of years, and father of the City, in the 79th year of his age, A.D. 1750. To perpetuate the memory of so worthy an example, and to emulate others to follow it, Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. of Scampton in the county of York, who married Rebecca his only daughter by his first wife, caused this monument to be erected."

"In a vault of the chancel near this spot are deposited the remains of George Cooper, Esq. many years Deputy of Bridge Ward, who died July 26, 1798, aged 83."

The third is to Mary Williams, who died 1801, aged 41.

CHANTRIES.

"William Walworth gave to the priest and wardens of the church there, to find five meet chaplains, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 20 l. 13 s. 4 d.

This was the celebrated Sir William Walworth, who so gallantly attacked and killed Wat Tyler when dictating terms to his Sovereign. Sir William had lived as apprentice with, or was employed by, John Looken stockfishmonger, four times Mayor, who rebuilt this church, and was buried in it *circa* 1366; and when in the same business, either through good fortune, or prudence, or perhaps both, he realized a fortune sufficient to recommend him to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, who at length placed him in the Civic chair. Fortunately for Walworth's fame, the rebellion alluded to occurred during his mayoralty, which procured him the honour of Knighthood, 100 l. *per annum* from the King, saved by his intrepidity and immortal honour. Sir William died in 1385, and was buried in St. Michael's.

"John Bothing gave towards the finding of a chaplain, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 6 l. (Spent towards the finding of Walworth's five chaplains.)

"Walter Warden, gave towards the finding of one chaplain, all his tenement called the *Boar's head in East Cheap*."

The reader will immediately recollect that this is the very house immortalized by Shakspeare, which was situated on the South side of Great Eastcheap, not far from

Fifth-street-hill, where the site is still marked by a boar's head inserted in the wall of the house that now occupies it.

Mrs. Quickly the hostess of the Boar's head, exclaims in the second part of Henry IV. to the Chief Justice against Falstaff, "O my most worshipful Lord, an't please your grace, I am a poor widow of East Cheap, and he is arrested at my suit."

Ch. Just. For what sum?

Hostess. It is more than for some, my Lord, it is for all—all I have; he hath eat me out of house and home, he hath put all my substance into that fat belly of his."

A tablet in the church-yard behind the Boar's head tavern, Eastcheap, is said in the Universal Spectator to have recorded the death of a successor of Francis Anon, Anon, fir:

"Here lieth the body of Robert Preston, late drawer at the Boar's head tavern in Great Eastcheap, who departed this life March 16, A.D. 1730, aged 27 years.

"Bacchus, to give the toping world surprise,

Produc'd one sober son, and here he lies;

Tho' nurs'd amongst full hogheads he defied

The charms of wine, as well as others pride.

Oh! reader, if to justice thou'rt inclin'd,

Keep honest Preston daily in thy mind.

He drew good wine, took care to fill his pots;

Had sundry virtues that outweigh'd his spots.

You that on Bacchus have the like dependance,

Pray copy Bob, in measure and attendance."

"William de Burgo gave, to the intent that divine service should be said here, and to pray for his soul for ever, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 6l. 13s. 4d.

Roger Sterre gave, to find a priest, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 8l. 8s. (Spent towards the finding of Walworth's chaplains.)

William Jordan gave, to find a priest, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 5l. 16s. 8d. (Spent for the above-mentioned use.)

John Abell gave, to the finding of a morrow-mass priest, for ever, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 53s. 4d. (Spent as above.)

John

John Atlee gave, towards the finding of a priest there, all his annual rents from St. Leonard's Eastcheap, 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. All his annual rents from the church of Allhallows the More, 26 s. 8 d. And all that his annual rent from one tenement in Distaff-lane, belonging to the late house of Crowched-friers, 40 s. In all 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. (Used for finding Walworth's chaplains.)

Robert Spotbrough gave, towards the augmentation of a priest's living and keeping an obit there, an annual rent, from several tenements in London, 6 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The said Robert gave one messuage, one quay, and 40 s. rent with divers other things, as by licence 15 Ric. II. *p. prima* appeareth.

Robert Brockett gave, to find a priest and keep an obit, certain tenements in St. Michael's, 7 l."

FISHMONGERS HALL

is situated on the South side of Thames-street, not far from London Bridge, with the principal front on the Thames, whence there is a very pleasing view Westward of Blackfriars Bridge.

The great room and hall is on that side, and contains the usual accompaniments of a screen of Grecian architecture, and emblazoned arms of the Company and benefactors, and a statue of Sir William Walworth, said by Mr. Walpole to have been sculptured by Pierce.

The rooms for business are on the West side of an oblong paved court, and those for courts and withdrawing at entertainments on the East, which are ornamented with many rich decorations and paintings of vast varieties of fish that cannot easily be described.

The business of a fishmonger must ever have been very profitable. In early times large supplies were necessary for the numerous religions, and meagre days and fasts came in rapid succession; since the Reformation, the good Citizens of London have required fish as a luxury, and it must be acknowledged the present prices make it such to thousands who cannot obtain flesh.

It will be perceived from the following extract that forestalling was known and practised in the reign of Richard II.:

"The

“The print touching retailing of fish, and forestalling of fish; those bills were brought in by the Mayor and Commonalty of London, upon the exhibition of the last bills, by the Mayor and Aldermen of London; and most of the fishmongers were at the reading of the same bill in the Parliament; at what time one Nicholas Exton, who spake for the fishmongers, prayed the King to receive him and his Company into his protection, so as no corporal hurt come to them. Thereupon, it was commanded to either parties that they should keep the peace, the one towards the other, on pain of losing all that they had. This done, one Walter Sibell, a fishmonger, started up, and required audience, which granted, *he began to crow* that those devices were not exhibited for any good zeal to the Commonwealth, but for mere malice borne to the fishmongers; for that the chief exhibitors being in the time of King Edward III. condemned to prison for sundry their misdemeanors, were so imprisoned by certain of the fishmongers, then being chief officers in London, for which cause malice was to that time.

“To that one John Moore, a mercer, answered, that the citizens of London meant to keep the peace towards them, unless they went about to let into the said City the rebels of Kent, and Essex, as the said Walter and others did lately. Walter took advantage of these words, and desired the Lords to bear witness. Moore explained, saying, it was so reported, and begged that the matter might be inquired into, which was granted.

“It was enacted, in the 7th year of Richard II. that the fishmongers and other victuallers should be under the rule of the Mayor and Aldermen.

“In the 8th year of Richard II. the above Walter Sibell was convicted, and fined 500 marks for slandering Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford*.

The salt-fishmongers were originally a distinct company, and incorporated in 1433; the stock-fishmongers were incorporated in 1509, and united with the former in 1536; at one time they were so numerous as to have three halls for each fraternity, and are now one of the twelve companies of which the Lord Mayor must be free.

Campbell says, “The fishmonger is a tradesman calculated for the great and wealthy; *his profits are without any bounds*, and bear no proportion to his out-layings. His knowledge consists in finding out the cheapest market, and selling at the greatest price. This, and the properties of the goods he deals in, may be learned in less than 7 years without any notable genius.”

* Cotton's Edition of the Records, p. 286.

ST. MICHAEL, QUEENHITHE, QUEENHITHE WARD.

The parish of St. Michael in 1800 contained 92 houses, 404 male and 423 female inhabitants; and Trinity parish 68 houses, 277 males and 281 females. They were united subsequent to 1666; but as they are situated on the Thames, and near it, there is nothing to describe or enlarge upon within them.

The patronage of the livings are possessed by the Deans and Chapters of St. Paul's and Canterbury; the former presenting for St. Michael's, the latter for Trinity.

RECTORS.

Thomas Nixon, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, died 1712. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1672; M. A. 1676; D. D. 1690.

1712. Sampson Estwick. Q. of Christ church, M. A. 1680; B. D. 1692.

Middlemore Griffiths, M. A.

1746, Dec. 26. Ferdinando Warner, LL. D. died 1768*.

1768, Dec. 9. James Trebeck, M. A. of Christ church 1753.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

Sir Nicholas Dyer, rector, benefice 20 l.; goods nulla; fined 5 l.

Sir Thomas Hebbe, curate, stipend 8 l.; goods 6 l.; fined 28 s.

Mr. Thomas Richmond, chanter, 8 l.; goods 7 l.; fined 30 s.

* He published two sermons before the Lord Mayor on Jan. 30, 1748, Eph. v. 7; and 1749 on the Fast, Jonah, iii. 8.; A System of Divinity, extracted from various authors, 4 vols. 8vo. third edition 1767, to which are added some occasional sermons.

CHANTRIES.

Stephen Spillman gave, to find two priests, all those his lands in the parish of St. Michael's, 11 l. 16 s. 8 d.

Robert Parres, Thomas Eyre, and John Clarke, gave to the same, to find two priests, all their lands in the parish of St. Michael, one annual rent from certain void ground in St. Lawrence's-lane, and one tenement in the said parish, in the tenure of Oliver Danbney. In all 7 l. 14 s. 4 d.

William Iverye gave, to find two priests, all those his tenements, *per annum* 6 l. 6 s. 8 d.

John Bromesburye gave to the same, to find a priest, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 73 s. 4 d.

Rob. Brickhurst, alias Bromesburye, gave to the same, towards the maintenance of the priest's living there, 3 shops in the said parish, *per annum* 70 s.

Margery Bodyn gave to the same, to find a priest, all those her tenements and rents within the parish, *per annum* 10 l. 8 s.

The officers of this church returned Sir James Thornhill public thanks for his liberality in repairing and improving the painting which adorned their altar in 1721; which with the church are so like others already described, that the reader will doubtlessly forgive my not taking any farther notice of it.

There are many sugar houses in this neighbourhood.

The art of refining sugar, says Dr. Moseley, in his *Treatise on Sugar*, p. 72, was first practised in 1544. "The adventurers in this business were Cornelius Buffine, Ferdinando Points, ——— Mounfie, John Gardiner, and Sir William Chester. These persons were the proprietors of two sugar-houses, all that were at that time in England. The profits arising from this concern were at first but very inconsiderable, as the sugar-bakers at Antwerp supplied the London market at a cheaper rate than what the English sugar-bakers could. After the intercourse between England and Antwerp was stopped, these two sugar-houses supplied all England for the space of twenty years, and greatly enriched the proprietors. This success induced many others to embark in the same trade; a number of sugar houses were established, and many persons failed, and became bankrupts. In 1596, Sir Thomas Mildmay, on the pretext that frauds were practised in refining sugars,

sugar, petitioned Queen Elizabeth, for a licence for an exclusive right to refine sugars for a term of years, for which monopoly he offered to pay an annual sum. His petition however was rejected; and England, which formerly had been supplied with refined sugar from Antwerp, the chief commercial city then in Europe, now not only supplied itself, but exported great quantities to other countries. Sugar was taxed by name in England 2 Jac. II. cap. 4.; prior to that time it paid twelve pence in the pound, or 5 *per cent* poundage, as then was the case with all other imported goods." The sugar-house uniformly consists of an enormously tall building, square, or nearly so, with six or more rows of port-hole windows. The inhabitants of their vicinity need be under no apprehension from other exhalations; those of the sugar-house admit of no rival.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, VINTRY WARD.

The parishes of St. Michael and St. Martin's were united in consequence of the conflagration of 1666. They contained 200 houses in 1732. In 1800 St. Michael's contained 35 houses, 177 male and 130 female inhabitants; and St. Martin's 54 houses, 287 males, and 256 females.

Their situation precludes every thing pleasant and desirable without the houses which cover them, however comfortable or convenient the former may be within.

The first mention of the church of St. Michael extant is the appointment of Hugh de Derby to the living by the Prior and Convent of Christ-church, Canterbury, in 1285, who nominated the rector from the recommendation of the Company of Mercers, after Richard Whittington had founded his college; since the Suppression it has been one of the thirteen peculiars held by the Archbishops of Canterbury.

The patronage of St. Martin's Vintry (so termed from an antient edifice probably used for the general reception of wine imported by the Merchants of London, situated near the church, and at the corner of Three Cranes-street, Thames-street, in which Henry Picard, Lord Mayor 1357, entertained the Kings of England, Scotland, France, and Cyprus) now belongs to the Bishops of Worcester, who received it from Edward VI.

RECTORS.

Montague Wood, *circa* 1708. Q. of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1681; M. A. 1685?

1741, Aug. 17. The Rev. Stephen Light Mott, M. A. was enabled by dispensation to hold the rectory of Newington, deanery of Croydon, and the peculiar and immediate jurisdiction of the cathedral at Canterbury, together with the rectories of St. Michael Royal, St. Martin's Vintry, and Dean of the Arches, and jurisdiction of Canterbury. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M. A. 1730.

1753, March 8, John Young, M. A. resigned September 1775. Q. of Magdalen college, Oxford, M. A. 1739; B. D. 1749?

1776, Jan. John Fenton, died July 1780.

1780, Dec. John Benson, D. D. resigned 1790.

1790, Jan. 11. George Frederic Louisa Nicolay, M. A.; married Miss Hayes, daughter of Mr. Hayes, rector of St. Oswald, Durham, and niece to the late Daniel Prince, the respectable bookseller of Oxford.

ST. MARTIN'S.

"Sir William Johnson, curate, stipend 8l.; goods 6l.; fined 1l. 8s."

CHANTRY.

"William Clovile, John Cornwallis, and Gilbert Aemshes, gave, to find a priest and one obit, two tenements, *per annum* 8l."

The celebrated Sir Richard Whittington, at four different periods Lord Mayor of London, rebuilt the church of St. Michael, in which he founded a College, consisting of four Fellows, Masters of Arts, Clerks, Conducts, and Choristers, who were governed by a Master, on whom he bestowed the rights and profits of the church,

in

in addition to a salary of ten marks; to the chaplains he gave eleven marks each; the first clerk eight; the second seven and a half; and the choristers five *per annum* each.

The Lord Mayor and Commonalty granted him a piece of ground for the site of a college and hospital in 1411; but Whittington unfortunately died before the full completion of his pious and charitable intentions, which he transferred to his executors, who are thus mentioned in "Petitiones Parliamenti:" "10 Henry VI. 1432, at the petition of the executors of Richard Whittington, citizen and mercer of London, all the conveyances touching the erection of Whittington college, founded by the said Richard, are by common consent to be confirmed *."

Strype says, "There are extant in the custody of the Mercers the original ordinances of Richard Whittington's charity, made by his executors Coventry, Carpenter, and Grove, fairly written; where, on the first page, is curiously illumined the said Whittington lying on his death-bed, a very lean consumed meagre body; and his three executors, and a priest, and divers others, standing by his bed-side†." The ordinances begin thus: To alle, &c. the letter T is adorned with the arms of Whittington. The other figures mentioned by Strype are, a physician holding an urinal, and a groupe of thirteen figures, the front one of which is doubtless Robert Chesterton, the first tutor of the alms-house; his hair is distinguished from the rest, being grey, and his twelve almsmen attending him. The head-piece of the ordinances, which Strype says is curiously illumined, is really a drawing, with a fine pointed pen; the ink by time is changed to a brown, and the faces and hands are tinted with red, heightened with white, and the hair with brown; the emaciated figure of Whittington is tinted with a fallow pale brown. The names of Carpenter, Coventre, and Grove, are written on the figures intended for them.

The clerk of Mercers Company has in his apartment at Mercers hall a portrait on canvas 10 inches and a half broad and 12 inches high, of a man of about 60 years of age, in a fur livery gown and black cap, of the time of Henry VIII. such as the Yeomen of the Guard now wear. The figure reaches about half the length of the arms from the shoulders; on the left hand of the figure is a black and white cat, whose right ear reaches up to the band or

Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 392.

† See the Plate, the drawing of which was kindly lent me by Richard Gough, Esq.

broad turning down of the shirt of the figure. On the left hand upper corner of the canvas is painted in Roman characters, R. WHITTINGTON, 1536. The size of the canvas of this portrait has for some reason been altered; and the inscription has evidently been painted since the alteration, yet it is hardly to be supposed it was then invented, and if not, it carries the vulgar opinion of some connection between Whittington and a cat as far back as 1536.

The Mercers afterwards composed rules for the governance of the members of the College, who were required to pray for the souls of Richard II. Thomas Duke of Gloucester, their comforts, and those of Sir Richard, his wife Alice, and their parents. Sir Richard also founded an alms-house in the same neighbourhood, for thirteen poor persons, who were allowed fourteen pence per week, and one of their number, as *tutor* or governor, sixteen pence; but these men were allowed 3s. 10d. per week in 1732.

The Book of Chantries says, "The Company of Mercers pay yearly to the use of the said College the sum of 63 l.

"The mansion-house belonging to the said College is rented yearly at 4 l. 6s. 8d.

"Certain tenements and quit-rents, given to the Master and Fellows of the said College to keep obits there, to the yearly value of 13 l."

Sir Richard was interred in the church of St. Michael, and had a splendid monument erected to his memory by his executors. Thomas Mountain held the rectory with the mastership when the college was dissolved; and possessed by an ungovernable spirit of avarice and folly, imagined that immense treasures were deposited with the body, which he determined to convert to his own use. With this sacrilegious intent he opened the tomb, where he found nothing but the corpse wrapped in lead. Vexed at his disappointment he stripped the lead from the bones; and the worthy Mayor was thus raised, and buried a *second time* by those who valued his memory.

THE CHURCH.

There is nothing remarkable within this church, as the decorations are principally confined to the ceiling, which is intersected by pannels of rich stucco. The altar-piece consists of a basement, four Corinthian columns, their entablature, a pediment, and the usual tablets, interspersed with carvings of fruit, flowers, ears of wheat, &c. &c. There were no monuments in the church when the "New View of London" was compiled, which I was compelled to consult for this brief notice of the building.

On

On a grey and white marble monument on the South wall is inscribed :

“ S. M.

Sarah Kelham, the beloved and virtuous wife of

Robert Kelham, of Hatton garden, Esq.

This monument is erected by him, as the last office of love.

She died Sept. 28th, 1774, aged 53 years.

Love is strong as Death, Sol. chap. viii. verse 6.

Also in memory of

Mary, John, Peter, and Thomas, four of the seven

Children of the said Robert and Sarah Kelham,

who all died infants.

Likewise of

John Kelham, sometime past of Christ-church

College, Oxford, who died of the small pox.

Dec. 20th, 1736, aged 38 years ;

And of Richard Kelham, who died April 26, 1747,

aged 25 years; brothers of the said Robert Kelham.

And also of Peter and Joanna Grey,

Father and mother of the said Sarah Kelham.

So teach us to number our days, that we may

apply our hearts unto wisdom.”

Arms at bottom : in an antique shield, Barry, three covered cups Or ; impaling Or, on two bars Gules, on a canton Sable.

This lady was wife of Robert Kelham, Esq. of Staple inn, son of Mr. Kelham, vicar of Billingborough, Threkingham, and Walcot, co. Lincoln, upward of 50 years, who died April 23, 1752. His son still survives in his 90th year; author of *Britton*, containing the antient pleas of the Crown, translated 1762; a *Dictionary of the Norman or old French language*, 1779, 8vo. ; and *Domesday Book* illustrated 1788, 8vo.

VINTNERS HALL.

The Vintners were termed *Merchant Vintners* in the public records of the reign of Edward II. and were incorporated as *Wine tunners* in 1327 by Edward III. The Vintners is one of the twelve companies of which the Lord Mayors of London are usually free.

An original MS. now in the British Museum contains the following information :

“ 1637, September. Divers Vintners being served with process to hear judgment
in.

in Star-chamber, in a cause which had been there presented by Mr. Attorney-General, some of them desired an assistance to get their pardon: I got his Majesty moved therein; and, being to attend at Hampton Court, his Majesty was pleased to declare, that he had received information of many abuses committed by the Vintners, Wine Merchants, and Coopers, in selling their wines both in gross and retail, above the set prices; and that his Majesty would, for reformation of that abuse, have all the rest of the Vintners questioned in the Star-chamber; and his Majesty commanded me to signify so much to the Master and Company of Vintners, and to give an account thereof to my Lord Marquis Hamilton. Alderman Abell being their Master, I attended him, and made known to him what I had in command from his Majesty, that his Majesty had declared his further pleasure to the Lord Marquis.

“ Mr. Alderman told me, that he would call his Company together, and acquaint them with what I had said; and then would wait on my Lord Marquis; and in November following, by consent of the whole Company of Vintners, they presented a petition to his Majesty, wherein they voluntarily and unanimously offered to pay his Majesty 40s. upon every tun of wine retailed and vended. His Majesty then granted them such privileges and benefits as were mentioned in the schedule annexed; one of which was, that his Majesty would permit them to sell a penny in a quart above the rates set; another, that they may dress meat, and sell beer and sugar.

“ His Majesty granting their desires, and referring it to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington to call on the Attorney General to settle it; and hereupon, after many hearings and several long debates between the Merchants and Vintners, the contract between his Majesty and them was concluded and settled.

“ In all this Kilvert did the command of his Majesty only, and carried himself faithfully to the King and honestly to the Vintners, who afterwards sent for him, and gave him thanks, and of their own accord freely, and without any motion or expectation of Kilvert's, they told him that they had intended to give him 1000l. as a token of their love, and the love of St. Martin (as they termed it); and about a year after they sent him the money. As for the pension of 500 l. a-year given to Kilvert for eight years, it was given in reward of his faithful service done to his late Majesty and the Commonwealth; first, by command of this high and most honourable Court, and afterwards by express command of King James, of blessed memory, wherein he Kilvert was farmer of the duties.”

Such

Such were the difficulties the Vintners subjected themselves to in the Star-chamber of the reign of Charles I. in consequence of their exactions, and the advantages made of them in return by the government; to which Mr. Campbell's account "of the Wine Cooper and Vintner" of 1757, will be a very proper addition.

That gentleman observes, "The trade of a wine-cooper (*was*) all a mystery; his original business was to take care of the wine-cellar; to mix wines of different growths, to answer the flavour and taste required by the different palates of his customers; to refine them down, purge them from their lees, and render them fit for drinking; to cure the several diseases to which wines are liable, to recover them when pricked, and to preserve them when on the fret; to renew their flavour and colour when lost by age or any accident. He tastes the wine at the quays, knows the products of different countries and the special qualities of particular vineyards. This is the honest part of his business, and requires a nice palate, and great labour and experience to become fully master of. But of late years he has gone a step farther; he is not contented with compounding wine with wine to produce different flavour, taste, and body; to cure the common faults of real wine, and prepare them for use; but he attempts to perform the miracle of turning water into wine, he converts cyder and several more noxious materials to a resemblance of port, sack, canary, and other real products of the vine; and is become so alert at deceiving, that few people know when they drink the true juice of the grape, or some sophisticated stuff brewed by the wine-cooper.

"As to the honesty of this trade, according to the present time (1757,) I believe few will be an advocate for it: but the profits arising from the knowledge and practice of these mysteries are so large, that it is in vain for conscience to interpose or persuade the dealers to leave it off, or others not to learn the pernicious art.

"A lad designed for a wine cooper, must have naturally a nice distinguishing palate; if he has naturally a taste, experience teaches him the peculiar properties and flavour of wine, but without it all the experience on earth cannot make a wine-cooper of him. He may be bound about 14 or 15, having only the common education of a middling tradesman. A wine-cooper in the employ of a wine merchant has generally a guinea a week besides perquisites, which are very large.

"The Vintner every body knows, if he deals honestly, buys neat wines, and his profits arise from the difference between buying and selling; but few of them

(were)

(*were*) contented with that reasonable profit. They for the most part dabble at the business of the wine-cooper, and re-brew in their cellars what has been before brewed in the wine-vaults.

“The trade of the master, by the general bad repute he has brought upon wine, is neither so large nor so certain as formerly. Tradesmen are now got more into the taste of malt-liquor, and we find our taverns either shut up or converted into alehouses.”

Mr. Nichols has been so obliging as to favour me with the following particulars.

“On the 2d of August, 1780, Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Major, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Nichols went to Vintners hall, a handsome building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The room called the hall is paved with marble, the walls richly waincoted, and ornamented with the arms of many respectable members of that company. The screen at the East end, where the aperture into the hall, is adorned with two columns, their entablature, and pitched pediments, and on the acroters are placed the figures of Bacchus between several Fames, and these between two panthers. In two niches at the entrance of the hall, on the right hand stands a great statue of St. Martin, the patron of this company, in lead, having his drawn sword in his right hand, and on the left that of his cripple well executed, with a begging box before him, a wooden leg, and himself supported on his left side by a crutch. At the West end of the hall are the King's arms curiously carved in wood, and on each side a cumbent female figure, each supporting a wreath of laurel. On the South side of the hall is a large picture, representing St. Martin cutting his cloak in two, and presenting it to the cripple (painted by Mr. George Robertson). On the North window over the bar of this hall, are the King's arms and sun-dial, with a fly upon it, painted curiously in glass; and on the South windows are the arms of the Vintners company. Adjoining to the hall is an elegant room, called the court-room, in which are fine portraits of King Charles II. King James II. and Mary his Queen, and Prince George of Denmark, &c. Over the chimney-piece is another curious painting of St. Martin and the beggar.

“In the court-room window are the arms of the Company very well painted, with the following names at each corner. Thomas Benson, master, 1672; George Carter, first warden, 1672; John Tanner, second warden, 1672; Richard Ailey, third warden 1672; and in the centre, underneath, are these words following, painted on the window, “This parlour was finished in the year of our Lord 1672.”

“In this court-room is a curious drawing of the Company's arms, and underneath a fine piece of penmanship, placed in a very handsome gilt frame of which the following

lowing is a copy ; “ This honourable Company are very antient, and very eminent ; they have in old times been called Merchant Vintners of Gascony, many of them have been mayors of this honourable City ; it is particularly dignified with the memory of that heroic gentleman, Henry Pickard, who in his mayoralty 30 Edward III. 1356, in one day feasted four Kings, viz. of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus. Also of John Strodie, who in the year 1357 bestowed the ground to them, on which their mansion-hall now stands. It hath been ennobled with King, Prince, Earl, Duke, Lord, and Lord Mayors, which have esteemed themselves honoured by being admitted freemen thereof. In the reign of Edward III. they were incorporated by the name of Wine-tunners, and confirmed 15 Henry VI. 1436, Sir John Michael, Lord Mayor, Thomas Morefeed and William Gregory, Sheriffs; their arms first granted by Clarencieux 6 Henry VI. 1427.” In this court-room are also two elegant large leather screens, with St. Martin and the Cripple painted thereon.

“Over the court-room are the state rooms, where the Lord Mayors of this company usually did their business before the Mansion House was built ; all the panels of the wainscot are curiously painted with perspective views, &c. ; and in a press are the arms of the Company, a Bacchus, the arms of the City of London, of the King, and St. Martin and the Cripple, most elegantly painted on silk and in high preservation ; these are generally made use of when the Company’s barge is ordered out for the entertainment and amusement of the gentlemen of the Company, and their ladies, &c.

“ Saint Martin was born in the castle of Sabaria, in the town of Panony * in Hungary : his first education was at Ticinum or Pavie in Italy, under his parents, who were Pagans. From his infancy he discovered an inclination for the Christian religion ; which his father perceiving, and being himself a military man, he sent him into the wars, first under Constantius, and then into France under Julian. The Emperor Maximus commanded his attendance upon him at 15 years of age, when he was knighted. St. Martin passing by the gates of Amiens (the capital of Picardy) on a cold winter’s day, is said to have met a poor man almost naked, and Martin having nothing about him but the cloak that he wore, (for he had bestowed the rest to the like charitable uses) he drew his sword, cut off one half of his cloak, and gave it to the poor man, and reserved the other half for his own use. St. Martin was afterwards baptised, and going to St. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, he abode

Upper Pannonia.

awhile with him, being first made an exorcist, or, as others say, a reader. He publicly opposed the Arians, whereupon he was openly scourged, and driven out of the City of Illyricum. He returned again into France, and fixed his place of residence near Poitiers, the capital of Poitou, a territory in France, situate in the Orleannois, remarkable for its excellent wines: but he being greatly beloved, was forced from his monastery there, in order to his being elected Bishop of Tours, anno Christi 376, where he had terrible conflicts with the Arians, not without peril of his life and fortune. St. Martin led an austere solitary life; and, notwithstanding his elevation to this dignity in the church, he continued the same way of life, being humble in all his actions, plain in his dress, the furniture of his house, and extensively charitable to the poor. He built the celebrated monastery called Marmoutier in the suburbs of Tours, (now supposed to be the most antient abbey in France). Having governed the church of Tours 26 years (others say 36) he fell sick of a fever in the 81st year of his age, Arcadius and Honorius being Emperors; and died at Candes on the 8th or 11th of November 399, others say in the year 404.

“ Thus far the legend. How he came to be a patron of the Vintners Company is not known, unless it was for having lived near the capital of the province famed for its excellent wines, or because they first fixed their residence in this parish, whose church was dedicated to him; be that as it may, the Company's regard for St. Martin is such, that besides the two pictures above mentioned, and other paintings of him, they have preserved a history of that Saint on a piece of tapestry (now perhaps the oldest in this Kingdom) bearing date in the year 1466.

“ This fine piece of tapestry, preserved in a frame, is five feet and a half in height, and three feet and a half in breadth, and hangs up in the passage going into the hall. The picture is divided into two equal parts, the right hand side represents the inside of a church, &c. Martin officiating at the high altar, attended by a priest holding the cross, and an attentive congregation; the other side represents him meeting the Cripple without the gates of a town, and giving him the half of his cloak; at a distance is the view of a church and some houses.

“ At the bottom of this tapestry is the following inscription:

Orate pro animab' Joh'is Bate, et Joh'e uroris sue, ville de Warr', et pro Domino Waltero Hertford filio eorund', monacho huj' eccl'ie.

which makes it not improbable that the church represented in this tapestry was that of the priory at Warwick, of which Walter Hertford might be a monk.

“ This

"This tapestry was engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIII. p. 459; and a painting of the Saint and the Beggar in glass in vol. LIV. p. 568.

Once on a time a man there was,
A Saint whose name was Martin;

Concerning whom Severus says,

Satan came to him darting;

As lightning quick and bright array'd,

"I am thy Saviour dear, he said,

Me thou wilt surely worship."

Martin looks straight toward his fide,

No fide hole met his vision;

Let me, said he, in peace abide,

Thou hast no fide's incision.

Thou art the Devil, my good friend!

The place where fide hole's sign does stand

Blindfold I could discover*.

"The festival of St. Martin (instituted by Pope Martin I. on or about the year 655) was yearly celebrated on the 11th of November, commonly called Martinmas day, and is to this day still observed for the payments of rent in divers parts of this Kingdom.

"This Saint seems to have been in high veneration in the City of London, before and at the time of the Conquest †; the five following churches being dedicated to him, St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, Ludgate, Orgars, Outwich, Vintry, in that city; besides the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, and St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster ‡."

* Moravian Hymns, Gent. Mag. vol. XX. p. 503.

† Newcourt informs us, that the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, was built in the year 677; and that of St. Martin Vintry was built about the time of William the Conqueror. Repertory, vol. I. 413, 420.

‡ From Dr. Ducarel's MSS.

ST. MICHAEL, WOOD-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE WARD WITHIN.

THE united parishes of St. Michael and St. Mary Staining afford neither streets, courts, or alleys, worth particular notice; which are, like others in the crowded part of London, generally well built, but narrow and dark. The number of houses in St. Michael's are 78, inhabited by 256 males and 318 females; in St. Mary's 40 houses, inhabited by 112 males, and 127 females.

The patronage of the church of the former belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban's. After the suppression of the religious houses, Henry VIII. sold it to William Burwell, who re-sold it to certain persons in trust for the parish.

That of St. Mary's went from the Priores and Convent of St. James, Clerkenwell, to the Crown, with which it still continues.

RECTORS.

William Thomas, died 1716.

Anthony Smith, March 9, 1717. This gentleman gave a handsome entertainment to his friends and opponents at the Three Tuns tavern, Wood-street, after his induction; and died in 1721. Succeeded by
—— Ellis, who resigned in 1724.

1724, John Abbot, died 1743-4.

1743-4, Feb. Thomas Birch, M. A. This valuable historian and biographical writer was born 1705, of Quaker parents, in Clerkenwell; and by serving as usher in several schools acquired a fund of knowledge, which qualified him for orders about the year 1728, and recommended him to the notice of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, then attorney general, to whom he was indebted for all his preferments: the living of Ulting, Essex; a sinecure in Pembroke-shire; and the rectory of Siddington, co. Gloucester, 1744; St. Michael, Wood-street, and St. Mary Staining annexed; St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, 1745; Fellow and Director of the Society of Antiquaries 1735; Secretary to the Royal Society from 1752 till 1765; D. D. of Aberdeen 1753; rector of Depden, Essex, 1761. He was killed Jan. 9, 1766, by his horse being frightened by some boys firing at birds in the City road, or by an apoplexy, he having been advised to ride for health; and buried in St. Margaret Pattens church. He bequeathed to the British Museum,

Museum, of which he had been a Trustee, his books and MSS. and the interest of 500 l. to augment the salary of three librarians. The various works with which he enriched the Republic of Letters * are enumerated in his life in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, vol. II. p. 319.

1745, March 24, John Downes, M. A. He died Nov. 25, 1759.

1759, Dec. 13. Edward Woodcock, D. C. L. died 1792. He was of Bene't college, M. A. *per literas regias* 1762; L. L. D. 1771.

1792, June 30. Robert Cooper, M. A.

Tonstall notices the church of St. Michael only: Sir William Danfon, rector, benefice 35 l.; goods *nulla*; fined 8 l. 15 s.

And the official list of chantries contains nothing relating to either of the churches, except that William de Bafinstoke gave, to find two priests, all his tenements in St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, *per annum* 13 l. 2 s. 8 d.

Henry Bane gave, to find a priest, one tenement in Wood-street, 4 l. 1 s. 4 d.

Robert Bright gave to find a priest, one tenement in the parish, *per annum* 3 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The church is but little ornamented; neither is the altar-piece remarkable, which is composed of the tablets, an entablature, two pediments, and the Royal arms. The pulpit is more richly adorned with carving than many others, and the cieling of the church has handsome pannels of stucco. There are two old monuments; one to the memory of William Harvey, Deputy of Cripplegate ward, 1597, aged 68, and his eldest son Robert, Comptroller of the Customs; and the other records the death of William, son of Robert and Sarah Harvey.

There has been a slight controversy between the British and Scotch historians respecting the head of James IV. of Scotland, said by the former to have been deposited in the church of St. Michael, long after his death at the battle of Flodden field, Sept. 9, 1513, which they account for in the following manner: the King

* The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical, 8vo. 10 vols. 1734—41; Thurloe's State Papers 7 vols. fol. 1742; Life of Mr. Boyle, 1744, 8vo.; Lives of Illustrious Persons prefixed to Houbraken's Portraits of them, 2 vols. fol. 1747, 1752; Inquiry into the share which Charles I. had in the transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan 1747, 8vo. 2d edition, 1756; Sir Walter Raleigh's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1748; Sir Thomas Edmondes's Negotiations, 1742, 8vo.; Mrs. Cockburne's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1751; Life of Abp. Tillotson, 1752, 8vo. 2d ed. 1753; Milton's Prose Works, 2 vols. folio, 1754; Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, 2 vols. 4to. 1755; History of the Royal Society, 4 vols. 4to. 1756—7; Life of Henry Prince of Wales, 1760, 8vo.; Letters, &c. of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, 8vo. 1763; A Sermon before the College of the Physicians 1749, Ps. cxxxix. vi. 14.

was embalmed, and placed in the monastery at Sheen, where the body remained till the dissolution of religious houses, when that of Sheen incurred dilapidation, and sacrilege raged through the ailes, and exposed James to the rude attacks of the lower classes of people, a glazier, of St. Michael's, seized the head because the cavities emitted a sweet scent from the materials used in embalming, conveyed it home, and when he became disgusted with the strange object of his impiety, caused it to be buried in his parish church. The advocates for the above statement assert, that a book belonging to the monastery of Whalley, Lancashire, contained an account of the King's interment at the Carthusian Priory of Sheen, related by a witness of the ceremony, or at least one who saw his tomb there within a year after that event.

The Bishop of Ross (Lesley) averred, on the contrary, that James escaped, and died at Jerusalem, and that the head in dispute belonged to the Laird Bonhard; but Jonston, in his Historical Inscriptions, pronounces his burial-place uncertain.

“Acta Regia,” page 368, speaking of the Scotch observes: “It was a fundamental maxim of the policy of that nation to adhere constantly to the interests of France; therefore, notwithstanding all the care which the Kings of England took to have it inserted in the treaties of peace, that it should not be lawful for either of the two Kings to give assistance to the enemies of the other, it seems that the Scots pretended that France was naturally out of the question. At least, they did not think that when the King of England was the aggressor, they were hindered by this clause from assisting their antient ally the Kingdom of France.

“For this reason, the design which Henry VIII. had formed in 1512, to make war against France was no sooner divulged, than James IV. made a league with Louis XII.; of which Henry being informed, gave orders to the Earl of Surrey, before he left England, to oppose the invasion which he had reason to expect from the North. He was no sooner gone, but the King of Scotland sent a herald to him, with a challenge, dated July 16, 1513, wherein he declared war against him, if he did not desist from that which he had undertaken against France. Henry received this letter while he lay before Terouenne; and being not very quick in his answer, James entered England at the head of an army, and made himself master of Norham. Not many days after, the Earl of Surrey coming up with him, they met at Flodden-field, where, on the 9th of September, they joined battle, in which the Scots army was defeated, and the King of Scotland killed. The English said they found the corpse, *and sent it to London*, but the

Scots

Scots asserted *it was not the corpse of their King*, and yet they could not say what became of it, *because it was never seen afterwards*. Henry wanted the Pope's permission to inter it in St. Paul's church, because the deceased had been excommunicated by Cardinal Bambridge, Archbishop of York, in pursuance of a bull of Julius II. which excommunicated all the adherents of France."

Lord Herbert says, that most of the nobility that attended the King in the field, with one Archbishop, two Bishops, and four Abbots, and about 10,000 others, were killed on the side of the Scots. "On our side," says Polydore Vergil, "there died above 5000." Bishop Godwin says, that of the Scots nobility there fell twelve Earls and seventeen Barons, and of the common soldiers 8000; and by the good diligence of the Queen, with the policy and manhood of the Earl of Surrey, that the number of those taken prisoners was much the same, besides the loss of all their ordnance, and almost all their ensigns; but the Scots, there were but 500 killed on each side."

Stowe's account of this battle, in his *Chronicles of England*, p. 901, edition 1580, is as follows: "In this mean time James King of Scots, notwithstanding he was sworn to keep the peace, invaded this land with a mighty army, but by Surrey, the King's Lieutenant, he himself was slain at Bramstone, upon Piperd hill, with three Bishops, two Abbots, twelve Earls, seventeen Lords, besides Knights and gentlemen, and *seventeen thousand* Scots, and all the ordnance and stuff taken, the ninth of September. There were slain of the Englishmen about 5000."

"The dead body of the King of Scots was brought up to London, and so conveyed to Sheen, *where I have seen the same lapped in lead lie in an old house unburied*."

In his *Survey of London*, edition 1603, he adds, "There is also (but without any outward monument) the head of James, the fourth King of Scots of that name, slain at Flodden field, and buried here by this occasion. After the battle the body of the said King being found, was closed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and so to the monastery of Sheen in Surrey, where it remained for a time, *in what order I am not certain*. But since the dissolution of that house, in the reign of Edward VI. Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, being lodged, and keeping house there, I have been shewed the same body, so lapped in lead close to the head and body, thrown into a waste room amongst the old timber, lead, and other rubble. Since the which time workmen there, for their foolish pleasure, *hewed off his head*; and Launcelot Young, master glazier to his

Majesty,

Majesty, *feeling* a sweet savour to come from thence, and seeing the same dried from all moisture, and yet the form remaining with the hair of the head, and beard red, brought it to London, to his house in Wood-street, where for a time he kept it for the sweetness, but in the end caused the sexton of that church, St. Michael's, to bury it amongst other bones taken out of their charnel."

The reader will perceive that Stowe has given us no reason why he supposed the body wrapped in lead to be that of James IV. Admitting the conveyance to Sheen, he confessed *his* uncertainty as to the manner in which it was received there; or what became of it before the dissolution of the monastery. Was it *never buried* in consequence of the excommunication pronounced against the living King? If so, the historian of the Lancashire abbey could not have seen his sepulchre the year after his interment.

These are difficulties not easily reconciled, nor shall I attempt more than to offer one conjecture.

The bodies of the dead, after battle, are generally stripped by the attendants of the conquering army, through the selfish and inhuman motives of avarice; those most splendidly habited must necessarily become the primary objects of plunder; therefore the King was probably soon left naked, or nearly so, with his slain subjects. When the Earl of Surrey had leisure to examine into the effects of the action, he may have endeavoured to find the body of the Monarch, but uncertain from the causes mentioned, policy cannot but have suggested to him to *assert it had been discovered*, in order to raise the value of his victory with the jealous Henry: a *soldier* wrapped in lead would answer the purpose; nor was it by any means necessary that the King of England should raise doubts in the minds of the people, that he had not James IV. in safe keeping at Sheen, either buried or unburied. From these considerations it seems possible that James IV. may now lie in Flodden-field, or at least that the body wrapped in lead and thrown into the old house, might have been that of some other person, while James was otherwise disposed of with the numerous dead interred in the monastery.

HABERDASHERS HALL

is situated in the North side of Maiden-lane, near Wood-street. The building is of brick, and neatly ornamented, with a screen of the Corinthian order.

The Haberdashers were incorporated as a brotherhood in 1447, and petitioned Parliament in 1690 for an act to enable them to build and endow an hospital
for

for the maintenance of twenty freemen and twenty freemen's sons, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq. who left them 20,000 l. in trust for that purpose*.

COACH-MAKERS HALL,

in this parish, has long been used for temporary purposes, and was once rented by a *Dé debating* society. It contains nothing worth notice.

WOOD-STREET COMPTER,

for the reception of miserable petty offenders, was but too many years the subject of repeated complaints to the legislature. It was rebuilt in Giltspur-street in the parish of St. Sepulchre's.

ST. MILDRED, BREAD-STREET, BREAD-STREET WARD.

THIS district was originally two parishes, termed St. Mildred, and St. Margaret Mofes.

St. Mildred's now contains 42 houses, inhabited by 116 males and 165 females. St Margaret's contains 38 houses, inhabited by 138 males, and 129 females.

Bread-street, the principal in the parish, is tolerably wide and well built; and the others, and their subordinate courts and alleys, are not worse than those of the adjoining parishes near the Thames.

The patronage of St. Mildred's belonged for many years to the family of Crisp; and that of St. Margaret is held by the Crown, to which it came through the suppression of the priory of St. Faith at Horsham, in Norfolk.

* This noble foundation, which is situated at Hoxton, is accurately described in Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 136.

RECTORS.

Circa 1708. William Durham, of Christ's college, M. A. 1676; chaplain to the Duke of Monmouth, and rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks. He preached a Sermon before the Artillery Company, 1671, 4to., 1 Cor. xvi. 13; before the Lord Mayor, 1675, 4to., Prov. xxxix. 1.; at a Commemoration, 1679, Heb. xiii. 16.; Affize, James v. 9. 4to. 16....

John Hains, D. D. This gentleman was severely persecuted by his lecturer Charles Humphreys, LL. D. of Baliol college, who appears to have been a violent Jacobite; and published a pamphlet, intituled, "The Picture of a High Flying Clergyman," intended for that of Dr. Hains.

John Harris, D. D. died Sept. 1719. Dr. Harris was a fellow of the Royal Society, an expert Mathematician, and author of the "Lexicon Technicum, 1710," 2 vols. folio, and several other works.

1719, Dec. Thomas Mangey, D. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, M. A. 1711; LL. D. 1719; S. T. P. 1725; Chaplain to the Bishop of London and printed a Sermon on Charity Schools, 1716, Luke xvi. 9. 8vo.; Practical Discourses on the Lords' prayer, 1717, 8vo.; at the Consecration of a Church, 1719, Pf. xciii. 5. 4to.; at a Visitation 1719, Heb. xiii. 8, 8vo.; On Christmas day, 1719, Math. i. 23. 8vo; before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1720, Isa. lvii. 1. 4to.; at the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, 1726, Math. xi. 5, 8vo; a Sermon preached at Hutchins's Lecture on the Excellency of the Liturgy, 1729; at Bow church under the title of "The Duty and Method of Honouring God, as contained in the Common Prayer of the Church of England, Pf. xxix. 2. 8vo."; Spital, 1731, Ecclef. xi. 1, 2. 8vo.; before the Sons of the Clergy, 1733, Mal. ii. 7. 4to. When prebendary of Durham in 1734, Dr. Mangey published a sermon, "On the Usefulness and Authority of the Christian Clergy's Instruction, preached at St. Paul's, Feb. 21, 1724. He also published an Edition of Philo Judæus, fol. 1742.

1747. ——— Wright.

1761, Nov. 3. James Crowther, M. A.

ST. MILDRED.

"Sir Thomas Lafyngby, rector, benefice 12 l.; goods 11 l.; fined 3 l."

St.

ST. MARGARET.

"Mr. Richard Brooke, rector, benefice 16l.; goods 8l.; fined 4l.

"Sir Thomas Hart, stipend 6l. 13 s. 4 d.; goods 8l.; fined 1 l. 8 s."

CHANTRIES, ST. MILDRED.

"Stephen Bugge willed, for the maintenance of a priest and an obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 6l. 6 s. 8 d.

"John Frary gave, for a priest and an obit, *per annum* 6l. 16 s. 8 d.

"Margaret de Wybourne gave, for a priest, lands and tenements, *per annum* 4l.

"William Palmer gave, for a priest, lands and tenements, *per annum* 10l. 16 s. 8 d.

"William Aldern gave, for a priest, an annual rent from certain lands and tenements, *per annum* 3l. 10 s.

"William Aldern by his deed gave, towards the augmentation of a priest's salary a quit rent of 16l."

ST. MARGARET.

Nicholas Braye gave to the priest and churchwardens, to find a priest, all those his lands and tenements in Friday-street, *per annum* 8l. 16 s. 8 d.

Gerard Daniel gave to the same, to find a priest, one tenement in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch in the tenure of William Gunne 4 l.; and one annuity from the late monastery of the Graces nigh the Tower 4 l.; total 8 l.

John Fenne gave to the same, to find a priest, all his lands and tenements in Friday-street 9l. 10 s.

The church of St. Mildred only was rebuilt after the fire of 1666, which has a beautiful dome in the centre richly ornamented, as are the arches around it. The altar-piece consists of two Corinthian pillars, and the same number of pilasters which support an entablature and circular pediment, with various carvings; the usual tablets fill the intercolumniations. The pulpit is highly decorated with cherubim, festoons, shields, &c. &c.

The family of Crisp are buried in this church, where Captain Nicholas Crisp caused a vault to be made in 1628.

A monument on the North side of the chancel was erected to the memory of Thomas Ball of Maidstone, 1686.

Another is to the memory of Sarah wife of John Coxon, 1683.

A neat tablet is thus inscribed: "The parishioners of St. Mildred, Bread-street for the preserving of the memory of their noble benefactors, have in gratitude caused these inscriptions to be here affixed, A. D. 1684.

"The Lord Trenchaunt of St. Alban's, Knight, who was supposed to be the new builder of this church, or best benefactor to the work, about 1300.

"Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, sometime Lord Mayor of London, who gave to this church a parsonage house, vestry, and church yard, in the year 1430, was buried in a vault in this chancel.

"Mr. Copinger, whose monument stood in this place before the late dreadful fire.

"Mr. Thomas Langham a good benefactor to this parish in the year 1575."

The Company of Cordwainers have a very magnificent modern hall in this district, which I lament the not having been permitted to describe.

ST. MILDRED THE VIRGIN IN THE POULTRY, CHEAP WARD.

THIS parish was united in the reign of Charles II. to that of St. Mary Colechurch: the two were said to contain 230 houses in 1732; and at the recent enumeration, St. Mildred's contained 54 houses, inhabited by 296 males and 208 females; St Mary's 44 houses, inhabited by 161 males and 143 females.

The streets within these parishes are of the most respectable description, which will be admitted without doubt, after naming Cheapside, the Poultry, King-street, the Old Jewry, and Bucklersbury; the remainder consists of two courts and three alleys.

The church of St. Mildred originally belonged to the Chapel of Corpus Christi and St. Mary, situated at the end of Grocer's alley, Cheapside, and afterwards to the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overy, with whom the advowson remained till the suppression, when it went to the Crown, which still presents alternately with the Company of Mercers, who probably received the curacy of St. Mary Colechurch from Henry VIII. as part of the possessions of the Hospital of St. Thomas Martyris de Acon, now their hall.

RECTORS.

George Martin, M. A. died 1722. (See p. 536.)

Dr. Britton had been presented previous to 1723 by the Lord Chancellor, whose appointment was disputed by the Mercers, but confirmed by a legal decision. Breton, or Britton, resigned in 1726, when the Chancellor presented Edward Lewen, M. A. The Company resisted this second presentation, and appointed William Wallis, M. A. The matter was referred to the Court of King's Bench; and in February 1732, Lord Chief-Justice Raymond and his brethren gave

gave their opinion on an especial verdict of the preceding term, that Dr. Wallis was duly presented.—Q. Was he chaplain to Guy's hospital, and preached an Af-fize Sermon, 1730?

1748, March 30. Benjamin Newcome, D.D. died July 22, 1775.

1775, Aug. Robert-Anthony Bromley*, B.D.; died 1806.

Bishop Tonstall omits the church of St. Mildred; but notices St. Mary's thus: "Magister John Barber, curate, stipend 7l. 13s. 4d.; goods 13l. 6s. 8d.; fined 40s."

The latter stood, it is said, on the North-west corner of the Poultry and Old Jewry.

CHANTRIES, ST. MARY'S.

Cal. Rot. Pat. "1 Hen. IV. Pro fraternitate St. Kath' in ecclesiâ Beatæ Mariæ de Colechurch juxta mag. aquaductum, London', in cujus quidem ecclesiæ fonte Sanctus Edwardus de Bury Rex ac impius Thoma Becket Pseudo-Martyr baptizati fuer'."

"John Tenterden and others obtained of King Henry VI. letters patent, by which they established the guild or fraternity of St. Katharine, and gave lands to the same for the maintenance of a priest, *per annum* 9l."

The compilers of the official book have in this instance evidently mistaken an *augmentation* for the foundation.

"Agnes Fenne gave, by will dated March 28, 1541, 140l. for a priest to celebrate for her 20 years."

The following extract from the Journals of the House of Commons will explain *the intentions* of the Company of Mercers subsequent to the conflagration of 1666:

"Whereas the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers of the City of London at the time of the said fire were seised in fee of the rectory

* He was also lecturer of St. John's Hackney. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; S. T. B. 1784; had been preacher to the Foundling hospital; and published a Sermon on frequent communion, Psa. xxxiv. 8, 1770; at the Foundling hospital, Job xxix. 30, 1770; another sermon there, 1774, Ecclesi. iv. 10; at opening a church and organ, 1771, Psa. cxxii. 1; before the Humane Society, 1782, Luke viii. 52.

and

and parish church impropriate of St. Mary Colechurch (the said church being an upper room about 10 feet higher than the street: and lying over certain rooms and arched vaults or cellars of the said wardens and commonalty), upon the site of which church they have designed to build a free-school and other buildings, conformable to the rules of the former act, and to remove the dead bodies and bones of such as have been buried upon the arches, and to cause them to be decently reposed within the body of their chapel called Mercers' chapel."

CHANTRIES, ST. MILDRED.

"Solomon Panfare gave, by will, to John Lancaster, a tenement in this parish, now divided into four tenements, to the intent that with the rents of the same should be provided two chaplains to celebrate in the church for his soul, with a clause of distress made to the churchwardens for the non-payment of 7 l. Test. 5 Edw. II.

"Hugh Game, Test. 14 Hen. VI. pewterer, gave, for finding a priest and one obit, three tenements, *per annum* 10 l. 13 s. 4 d.

"John Mymmes, 23 Edw. III. was licensed by Richard II. to give lands to this church, and founded there a brotherhood called the fraternity of Corpus Christi, with lands thereunto granted, amounting to *per annum* 10 l. 8 s. 8 d.

"Whereof to John Wotton, chantry priest, 7 l.

"At the obit, &c. 6 s. 6 d.

"To the Lady Leigh, in quit rent, 2 s. 6 d.

"To the King's Majesty, for quit rent, 23 s. 4 d. Remains clear, 34 s. 4 d.

The South side of this church and the East end are of tolerable architecture; but the interior is most strangely and unaccountably imperfect. Three of the walls are plain; but the fourth, or Western, has a centre arch, and two square entablatures, on which it rests; that in the North-west corner *without* support, but the other on which the steeple is founded has two rich Ionick pilasters, and one beautiful pillar of the same order. The cieling is ornamented with a large square of husks, and a circle composed of fruit and flowers within it. The organ cannot be plainer.

The altar-piece is of the Composite order, in imitation of variegated marble, with pillars of Lapis Lazuli. There is a great deal of carving and gilding, but no elegance.

MONUMENTS.

On the East wall, a tablet, "Under the Communion table, in the Rector's vault, is deposited the body of John Lorimer, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was the only son of John Lorimer, of Aldnaboyle, in the parish of Mortlach, Banffshire, North Britain, educated at the Marischall college of Aberdeen, and afterwards in the University of Edinburgh. In 1758, he was appointed an army surgeon; in 1763, he was chief surgeon to the British forces in the island of Belleisle, on the coast of France, and after that peace, was appointed hospital surgeon in West Florida; he then took his degree of M. D. In 1783 he was inspector of all the regimental hospitals for the British forces in North America; and the 5 Jan. 1791 was appointed Physician to the hon. United East India Company. In every successive station he gained additional credit; and at last it may truly be said, that he died in his duty, the 13 day of July, 1795, aged 62 years."

Another, on the same wall, is inscribed, "P. M. S. reverendi viri Georgii Martin, A. M. Johanni Baroni de Somers, summo Angliæ Cancellario à sacris domesticis, ecclesiarum cathedralium Norovicensiset Lincolnienfis præbendarii, et hujus per annos viginti quinque fidissimi et dilectissimi pastoris. Ob. Jan. 3; ann. ætatis 74, Dom. 1722. Optimo patri unica filia Maria Talbot hoc monumentum posuit."

On the South wall: "P. M. S. reverendi viri Gulielmi Johnson, A. M. qui fuit Stradfordiæ Connecticutensium in Novâ Angliâ natus, et in Coll. Yalensi Novi Portus in eadem Provinciâ educatus, literisque Latinis, Græcis, et Hebraicis, atque Philosophiâ et Theologiâ, pro ætate, non mediocriter doctus; postea vero Coll. Reg. Nov. Eboraci socius fidissimus; vir integrâ pietate, probitate insigni, ac pari modestiâ; apud nos, à societate de promovendo Evangelio benignè acceptus, et ad Sacros ordines, atque ad magistratûs in artibus gradum, et Oxon. et Cant. provectus, concionator optimus adiit. At tandem! omine infausto variolis correptus, lætâ beatæ immortalitatis spe denuo decessit Junii die 20^{mo}, A. D. 1756, ætatis 26. Hoc monumentum, fratris charissimi G. Samuelis Johnson, A. M. et J. C'ti impensis, pater ejus, vir admodum reverendus, S. Johnson, S. T. P. atque Coll. Reg. Novi Eboraci Præses, poni curavit."

A sarcophagus and bust with a very long and flattering inscription, to Ann Simpson, 1785, aged 49. Ann Simpson her daughter, 1779, aged 20. James her son died at sea, in which he was deposited 1785, aged 22. And Mr. James Simpson, husband and father of the above persons, 1794, aged 66.

POULTRY

POULTRY COMPTER.

This prison was represented to be a most miserable receptacle of human wretchedness in 1709; when it contained 110 prisoners, 100 of whom were compelled to occupy one apartment, in which they sat up all night, or lay upon the bare floor, at their option; 9 died in the month of April, and 50 in the space of 30 days. In the year 1785, the Wood-street and Poultry Compters were declared, by surveyors, to be dangerous and ruinous; in consequence of which, the Corporation of London obtained leave to purchase the site, and buildings on it, of the present Giltspur-street Compter.

MERCERS HALL.

This Company ranks as the first in consequence. They were incorporated 1393.

Campbell asserts, in the third edition of "The London Tradesman," 1757, that "the Mercer is the twin brother of the Woollen draper; only the Woollen draper deals chiefly with the men, and is the graver animal of the two; and the Mercer trafficks most with the ladies, and has a small dash of their effeminacy in his constitution.

"The Mercer deals in silks, velvets, brocades, and an innumerable train of expensive trifles, for the ornament of the fair sex. He must be a very polite man, and skilled in all the punctilios of City good breeding. He must dress neatly, and affect a court air, however far he may live from St. James's: he ought to keep close intelligence with the fashion-shops of Paris, and supply himself with the newest patterns from that changeable people. Nothing that is mere English goes down with our modern ladies; from their shift to their top-knots they must be equipped from *dear Paris*.

"The business of a Mercer requires a very considerable stock. 10,000 l. without a great deal of prudent management, makes but a small figure in their way; nor will the profits, though reasonable, admit of the expence of a nobleman. A city and country house, a pack of hounds in the country, and a doxy in a corner of the town, coaches, horses, gaming, and other polite vices, cannot be afforded out of

the profits of filk and velvet. The wife ought not to be ashamed of her counter, nor affect the airs, drefs, and equipage of a lady of quality. Oeconomy and living within bounds are the only methods to make a tradesman thrive; and whenever he, or his wife, are pleased to be any thing else than the mere tradesman, ruin and destruction are not far off."

The Hall was originally the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, founded in the reign of Henry II. for a master and brethren, by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, in honour of Thomas à Becket, brother of Agnes, wife of De Heili, and endowed with the lands of Gilbert à Becket, father of the Archbishop. After the suppression, the Company of Mercers purchased it from Henry VIII.

The following statement was made by John Niel, master, in a petition to the Commons 1444, 23 Hen. VI. "That where oon Thomas the son of Thebald of Helles, and Agnes his wife, sifter of the said Saint Thomas, gafe and graunted to the maister and brethren at that tyme beyng of the Hospitall of St. Thomas the Marter of Caunterbury of Acres, alle the londe, with the appurtenautes, that some tyme was Gilbert Bekkitte's, father of the said Thomas the Marter, Archiebifhop of Caunterbury, yn the which londe the said Marter was born, to make a chirche in the worshipp of God Almyghty, and the bliffed Virgin Mary, and of the said glorius Marter, which londes be yn the paryfh of St. Mary of Colchirch yn London, to have and to hold to thayme, and thaire fucceffours, yn free, pure, and perpetuall almes for evermore. And afterward, the noble prince Kyng Henry the third, progenitour of oure foveraigne Lord that now is, the lii yere of his regne, by his letters patentes graunted to the Maiftur and Brethern of the faide Houf or Hospitall at that tyme beyng, and to theire fucceffours, by name of Maiftur and Brethern of the Hospitall of Saint Thomas the Martir of Acres, yn the citee of London, yn largeing of thaire said ground, the mefis, and the place, with the appurtenaunce, yn the citie aforefaid, lieng betwene the chirche of Saint Olove and the place where Saint Thomas was born, to have and to hold to thayme, and theire fucceffours for evermore, yn pure and perpetuall almes; and how that ther hath ben yn the faide Houf or Hospitall alway fythyn a Maiftur and Brethern profeffid yn the rule of Seynt Auftyn, after the statutes and ordenances of the said Houfe or Hospitall, and preftys and clerkys there doyng divine fervice, in the worship and pleaser of God, and of oure Ladye, and of ye feid glorius Martir, and at this tyme bien, to the noumbre of xii or mor; and howe that, by infortune and myfgovernance, the faid Houfe or Hospitall hath be yn old tyme despoilled, and gret part of theire evidinces loft and deftroied, to the full gret hurte of the said Houfe or Hospitall
and

and like to be disheritaunce thereof hereafter, withoute graciouse remedie hadde yn this behalf." After this sketch of the situation of their affairs the Master and Brethren pray that they may be made a body corporate, to receive gifts, or make purchases, to elect a Master amongst themselves, without applying for the King's licence, to be inducted by the Archdeacon of London, and that they be released from pensions and corrodiess; and this they pray, "for the love of God and in the way of charitice *." They were incorporated accordingly.

"Rex omnibus fratribus et tenentibus de domo Sancti Thomæ de Acon, in Angliâ, salutem. Sciatis quod cum certis de causis domum prædictam, quæ est de elemosinia progenitorum nostrorum regum Angliæ, et nostra fundata, in manum nostram ceperimus, nos eandem domum, cum omnibus ad eam spectantibus, commissimus dilecto Clerico nostro Magistro Edmundo de Londonia, sustodiendam quamdiu nobis placuerit; ista quod exitus inde provenientes poni faciat in exonerationem debitorum ejusdem domûs, et inveniatur rationabilem sustentationem eorundem fratrum, capellanorum, et familiæ necessariam, ejusdem domûs per compotum inde inter ipsum Edmundum et fratres illos annuatim faciendum. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eidem Edmundo tamquam custodi, et in hiis quæ ad custodiam pertinent intendentes sitis et respondentes, &c. In cujus, &c. Teste Thesaurario XIII^o die Novembris, Anno XXXI^o; per eundem Thesaurarium nunciante I. de Kirk, quia Henricus de Dunolin, qui habuit custodiam prædictæ domûs ex parte Regis per consimilem commissionem, sicut continetur in memorandis de termino Sanctæ Trinitatis anno XXIIII^o, jam obiit ut dicitur†."

1472, James Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond possessed the manor and advowson of Hukcote and a croft called the Little Mill Ham, in the county of Bucks, of the gift of his father James Earl of Ormond. The Earl of Wiltshire, in reverence of our blessed Lord Christ Jesus, and of his Blessed Mother our Lady St. Mary, and in worship of St. Thomas à Becket from whose blood the Earl was descended, and for the veneration that his father had of the place where that Saint first drew his breath; and that his mother was buried within the church of St. Thomas of Acon; resolved to give to John Neill, then master of the Hospital, the above manor, &c. and to his successors, on condition that they provided and maintained for ever two priests to pray daily for the King, Queen, and himself, and after their deaths, for their souls and for those of the Earl's father, mother, Lady Dame Johane Beauchamp, late Lady of Bergavenny, his grandmother, all his ancestors and for all

* Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 75.

† Mich. Commissiones 31 32 Ed. I. Rot. 3, b.

Christian souls; and this he begs he may do of the full wyfe and discrete comons, for the love of God, and in wey of charite. *Soit fait come il est desire* *.

Tonstall, St. Thomas of Acon. "Archdeacon of London, master of St. Thomas Hospital 242 l.; pays for the same, per lit. Reg. 40 l.

"Sir William Gwynne, serving 7 l.; goods 16 l. 13 s. 4 d.; fined 46 s. 8 d.

"Sir Lawrence Bull, serving 7 l.; goods 8 l.; fined 30 s."

April 21, 33 Hen. VIII. The King granted to the Company of Mercers the church of the College of Acon, the parsonages of St. Mary Colechurch, and sundry premises there, and in the parishes of St. Olave in the Old Jewry, St. Stephen Walbrook, St. Martin's Ironmonger's-lane, and St. Stephen Coleman-street, late parcel of the College of St. Thomas of Acon.

For the following valuable communication I am indebted to a gentleman whose materials are derived from the most authentic sources, and on whose accuracy the most confident reliance may be placed.

"The Rev. William Afsheton, D. D. rector of Beckenham in Kent, and chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, having contrived a scheme for the benefit of widows, first and principally of the clergy, and after them of all other persons (except sailors or soldiers), who should subscribe 100 l. or more during the joint lives of themselves and their wives, to allow the widows after the rate of 30 l. *per cent.* for life, the money subscribed being forfeited if they should die before their husbands, and the sum to be subscribed being limited to 100,000 l. applied in the first place to the Governors of the Charity for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen, and next to the Bank of England; but both those Societies declaring their inability to accept his proposal, on Nov. 11, 1698, he laid it before a general court of the Mercers Company, which company at a subsequent court, held Feb. 8 following, accepted it, engaging to receive subscriptions from March 1, 1698-9, agreeably to the Doctor's scheme, or for the use of any other person during the life of the widow. In this way the Company went on for 18 years, till at length, beginning probably to feel the improvidence of the Doctor's calculations, and pleading that Parliament had *lowered* the rate of interest from 6 l. *per cent.* (and on public securities even more) to 5 l. *per cent.* they resolved at a general court held 5 March, 1716-17 to reduce their interest in future from 30 l. to 25 l. *per cent.*, and further, that no person above 50 years of age should be admitted to subscribe. Again, at a subsequent General Court, held 5 April, 1723, the Com-

* Rot. Parl. 1472. vol. VI. p. 62.

pany resolved, considering that the common interest of money was then at 4l. *per cent.* on good securities, to pay no interest exceeding 20 l. *per cent.* to any person subscribing after Midsummer then next ensuing, and that no Vintner, Victualler, or Distiller should be admitted to subscribe. Further, at a General Court held 4 July, 1740, they resolved in future to take in subscriptions at the rate of 15 l. *per cent.* and no more, and their subscribers were laid under some further restrictions. And once more, by an indenture inrolled in Chancery, dated July 23, 1742, the Company again engaged to grant annuities at 20l. *per cent.* (This account of the Company's proceedings is extracted from papers issued by themselves: but they must have made some alterations in their original plan, which those papers do not explain; if in no other respects, yet in not causing the money subscribed to be forfeited if the wife die before the husband, and in granting annuities to other persons besides wives surviving their husbands, or their nominees.) All these manœuvres and contrivances, however, proved to be only the expiring efforts of a bankrupt company, the true state of whose finances must have been very unfairly and illiberally concealed from the knowledge of the publick, who were still encouraged to lend their money, which the Company persisted in receiving till 3 Oct. 1745; and on 8 November following came to a full stop, having involved themselves in a bond debt amounting to 84,700l. together with interest thereon to Michaelmas 1745 due and unpaid, amounting to the additional sum of 1075 l. 5 s. 3 d.; debts to workmen, &c. amounting to 515 l. 6 s. 6 d. and an obligation to the annual payment of 548 l. 1 s. in consequence of legacies left for charitable purposes. The man who had the integrity and magnanimity to put an end to this imposition upon the publick was Mr. William Dunster, Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Office, and a respectable Turkey Merchant in Mincing lane, who insisted that the Company should cease from granting any more annuities, and bring their affairs to a crisis: but when this was accomplished, and it appeared that an impartial publick approved of the proceeding, other members of the Company were very desirous of sharing with him the merit of the discovery, of some of whom it was well known that, so far from assisting in it, they had suffered their own relations to lend their money but a short time before: in this miserable situation the first effort made by the Company to relieve themselves and their creditors seems to have been by obtaining a clause to be inserted in an Act for the further relief of the orphans and other creditors of the City of London, passed 21 Geo. II. imposing a duty of 6d. on every chaldron or ton of coals, im-
ported

ported into the Port of London for 35 years from Michaelmas 1750, requiring the Chamberlain of London to pay to the Company the yearly sum of 3000*l.* out of the produce of the said imposition. In the same session, 1747 or 1748, another act was passed for the express purpose of relieving their annuitants; the preamble of which, after reciting the fore-mentioned circumstances, goes on to state, that the present clear yearly income of their estates does not exceed 4150*l.* that the annuities due from them amount to upwards of 7500*l.* and that the arrears of such annuities owing at Michaelmas 1747 amounted 9628*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The Act therefore restrains the Company from granting any more annuities, and directs them to make out a general account of all the sums that will be due to their annuitants on the said Michaelmas day 1750, which sums shall be deemed principal sums, and bear 3*l.* *per cent.* interest till they shall be paid; then from their incomes to discharge, 1st, their annuities; 2^{dly}, the interest on the said principal sums; and 3^{dly}, as often as their income will enable them, to pay off 10*l.* *per cent.* of the said sums in equal proportions. There is also a clause which stamps a mark of special honour on Peter Shaw, M. D. (a bond creditor to the amount of 3500*l.*) reciting that he had put himself to considerable expence in presenting a petition to the House of Commons in the last Parliament, and laying before them the state of the Company's affairs, and therefore directing the Court of Exchequer, upon his petition, to decree to him such a sum upon account thereof as they shall think reasonable, to be paid out of the first monies arising from the duty on coals.

“Thus matters continued till Michaelmas 1763, by which time, the rents and profits of the Company's estates having increased, a brighter prospect began to dawn upon their creditors. On 13 Jn. 1764, the principal bond creditors, or their representatives, had a conference with the Company at their Hall, when they appointed Richard Warren, M. D. of Sackville-street, Piccadilly, (son-in-law and heir of Dr. Shaw above-mentioned) the Rev. Thomas Wilson, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, Samuel Smith, Esq. of Aldermanbury, James Brown, Esq. of Stoke Newington, Mr. William Addington, of Cross lane, and Mr. William Ruffell, of King-street, a Committee to assist the Company in applying to Parliament for a new Act to regulate their affairs; which was obtained; and of which the preamble recites, that the Company had paid all their annuities and arrears, except some small sums not yet demanded; and that there was remaining in their hands, subject to the said undemanded sums, a surplus of 4640*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* that the arrears of rent due to them amounted to 6000*l.* and that their
present

present annual income was considerably more than sufficient to pay their annuities. The Act then directs that the Company should first pay the arrears of the charity legacies, amounting to 10,056l. 16s. 3d.; and that for the future those legacies should be paid annually; that they should also pay the simple contract debts before mentioned; and that the principal and interest of the bond debt, (the latter, reckoned at 4l. *per cent.* for the preceding 18 years, amounting to 60,912l.) making together 146,687l. 5s. 3d. should be consolidated into one sum, and bear an interest of 3l. *per cent. per annum*, to commence from Michaelmas 1763; that they should issue new bonds, under their seal, of not more than 100l. each, to be numbered progressively, payable to Mr. William Cawne their clerk; and that when there is a surplus of 1000l. or more, the same is to be applied to pay off their bonds by way of lottery, to be drawn at their Hall, giving 21 days previous notice thereof in the London Gazette, and after the lots are so drawn, giving like notice thereof, specifying the numbers and sums. At Michaelmas 1763 the number of widows entitled to receive annuities was 126, and their annuities amounted to 4382l. 10s. At Midsummer 1794 their number was reduced to 10, and their annuities to 230l. In May 1800 the only annuitant left was Anne Tilson, of Eynsford in Kent, said to be 92 years of age, and her annuity 20l. She was still living about a year after. The Company have gone on for many years drawing their lottery about a week before Christmas, and announcing it in the Gazette: of late years their affairs have come into so flourishing a state, that since the year 1796 they have annually paid off bonds amounting to the sum of 7000l. or more.

The writer of this communication is happy to bear testimony, from his own knowledge, to the integrity and accuracy with which the concerns of the Company have been transacted ever since the revival of their affairs in 1764, till Midsummer 1803, when his connection with them ceased. And he has no doubt from information received of their late Clerk some years ago, that they are now in the receipt of a clear yearly income of 8000l."

The front of the hall is most lavishly and most absurdly loaded with carved or sculptured ornaments.

Of the interior I regret that I can only say, it contains a noble suite of lofty and elegant apartments; in which not only the ordinary business of the Company is transacted; but the meetings of the Gresham Committee are also regularly held. This Committee, to whom the important trusts attendant on the magnificent
bounties

bounties of Sir Thomas Gresham are delegated, consists of four Aldermen (of whom the Lord Mayor for the time being is constantly one), and eight other Members of the Corporation of London; with whom for this purpose are associated a select number of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Mercers.

Near the entrance into the Hall from Cheapside is the Chapel, which is open to the publick, and where divine service is constantly performed on Sundays.

GROCCERS HALL

is situated at the Northern extremity of a court, not far from the Poultry, and has recently been rebuilt of brick in a very plain manner. The old Hall was generally thought a very respectable antient building, and had served for the reception of the Bank of England many years.

The Grocers rank as the second company, were incorporated in 1345, and confirmed by Henry VI. in 1429, and Charles I. 1640, who granted them permission to inspect the goods, weights, and measures of all grocers within three miles of London.

The site of their Hall was purchased of Robert Lord Fitzwalter for 320 marks in 1411, part of whose mansion was inhabited by the beadle of the company within 50 years past, and not long before the garden of the Hall, in which it stood, served as a public walk for the citizens.

Campbell thus explains the dislike expressed by Grocers to sell sugar without tea, or other articles to a considerable amount: "I apprehend it scarce worth while to serve a seven years apprenticeship to learn the art of buying and selling the materials they furnish their shops with. They have nothing to learn but the market price of goods, and to be so cunning as not to sell for less than they buy. There is indeed one article which they must sell to their loss, sugars. A *custom* has prevailed (but why?) among the grocers to sell Sugars for the prime cost, and are out of pocket by the sale, paper, pack-thread, and their labour in breaking and weighing it out. The expence of some shops in London (1757) for the articles of paper and pack-thread for sugars amounts to 60 or 70 l. *per annum*; but this they lay upon the other articles. The customer had much better allow him a profit upon his sugars, than pay extravagant prices for tea and other commodities."

ST. NICHOLAS COLD ABBEY, QUEENHITHE WARD.

STOWE derives *Cold* abbey from an inlet or bay exposed to the weather on the shore of the Thames within this parish.

I have but little to say in favour of the streets which compose the united parishes of St. Nicholas, and St. Nicholas Olave, except that Old Fish-street is very respectable. The church of the former, rebuilt after 1666, is of stone; and, though plain, has a good effect on the South side of Bread-street.

The number of houses and inhabitants in St. Nicholas Cold Abbey are, 31 houses, 131 males, 126 females. In St. Nicholas Olave 45 houses, inhabited by 174 males, 150 females.

The advowson of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Martin-le-grand, and went with that college to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, in consequence of the grant of Henry VII. After the dissolution of St. Peter's the Crown obtained it, with which it continued till Queen Elizabeth conveyed it to Thomas Reeve and George Evelyn, from whom it went to the family of Hacker. Colonel Francis Hacker commanded the guard which led King Charles I. to and from his trial, and afterwards to execution; and was executed for those treasonable acts after the Restoration, when this advowson devolved to the Crown, with which it now remains*.

Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, gave the church of St. Nicholas Olave to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's circa 1172, who still hold the patronage.

RECTORS.

Walter Wells, died April 1720.

May 2, 1720, Joseph Roper, S. T. P. 1718, Fellow of St. John's college, Cam-

* See p. 458.

bridge. He published a Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy 1725, 1 Cor. ix. 11; at the Commencement 1728, John vii. 17; a Spital Sermon, 1734, Prov. xi. 25; a Concio ad clerum, 1737, 1 Cor. ix. 16.

John Jeffreys*, D.D. 1746, May 14; resigned 1792.

Henry Meen, B.D. April 30, 1792. He is the author of a valuable "Essay on Lycophron's Cassandra."

ST. NICHOLAS COLD ABBEY.

Mr. Roger Tochet, benefice 13l. 6s. 8d.; goods 20l.; fined 3l. 6s. 8d.

Sir Robert Han, serving 7l. 6s. 8d.; goods 6l.; fined 1l. 6s. 8d.†

CHANTRIES.

John Sywarde and Thomas Blode gave unto the priest and churchwardens, to the finding of a priest, all their lands and tenements. John Sywarde, test. 23 Ed. III. Thomas Blode, test. 45 Ed. III. 6l. *per annum*.

John Tripley gave unto the same, to find a priest and an obit, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 12l. 8s. 4d.

Thomas Barnarde, John Saundershe, and William Cogshale, gave, unto the said priest and churchwardens, all their lands and tenements in Distaff-lane, *per annum* 7l. 6s. 8d.

The inside of this church is plain; but, as the proportions are good, that defect is the less observable. Pedestals, with pilasters of the Composite order, adorn the walls, and support a complete entablature, on which is a horizontal ceiling divided into many large and plain pannels. The arched windows of the intercolumniations are correctly proportioned, and accord with the whole effect.

* One of the Canon Residentiaries of St. Paul's, and rector of Great Berkhamstead, Herts. He died in his 81st year, Nov. 20, 1798.

† Tonstall 14 Hen. VIII.

The West end has three arches, open, except the lower parts, and those contain Ionic pilasters with arched doors between them, surrounded by very rich carvings of festoons, &c. There is no organ at present. The font stands in a pew facing the gallery, and is of black and white marble, with a handsome cover.

The pulpit stands against the North wall.

The altar-piece is small, and consists of two Composite pillars, with an entablature and gilt pannel, inscribed "Jehovah," and divided pediment containing the Royal arms. The Commandments occupy the centre, and two enriched gilt tablets without the pillars are inscribed with the Creed and Paternoster.

The monuments are confined to the South wall. A very plain one has the following lines: "Gulielmo Bedford, M.D. Coll. Med. Soc. et Registr. R. S. S. et in Orphanotrophio Æd. Christi Med.; viro probitate, prudentiâ, et modestissimis moribus conspicuo: cui etiam id maximè tribuendum est laudis, quod tanta esset mentis solertia, ut rebus gerendis natus ingenio tam amabili, ut ad amicitiae et humanitatis officia ornanda proprio quodam naturæ munere factus videretur: qui cum multâ linguarum ac rerum scientiâ, et assiduo virtutum socialium studio, suam pariter artem nomenque cohonestâset. Anno ætatis 42, febre correptus, uxori, consanguineis, amicis desideratissimus, obiit die x Julii, A. D. 1747. Elizabetha conjux mœstissima P."

The second is like it; and inscribed, "Elizabethæ Bedford, quæ viro suo Gulielmo Bedford, M. D. 43 ann. viduata superstitit, Elizabetha filia et hæres matri incomparabili et desideratissimæ P. C. Vixit ann. 87. M. II. D. 13. Obiit 29 die Septembris, A. D. 1790. Reliquiæ prædict' Gulielmi et Elizabethæ conjugis ejus, condita sunt in cœmeterio ecclesiæ S. Nicholai Olavii proprio."

A pretty tablet adjoining, is "Sacred to the memory of George Nelson, Esq. late Lord Mayor of London, whose public and private virtues gained him the most honourable testimonies of applause from his fellow citizens, the warmest affections of his family, and universal esteem of all who knew him. He died Nov. 23, 1766, aged 57. Also the body of Mary Nelson, his second wife. His only son George Nelson caused this monument to be erected."

A fourth is of variegated marble, with a tablet of white, and is dedicated to the memory of Thomas Langley, Esq. wine merchant, who died 1787, aged 77; and Mrs. Hannah Langley his wife, 1761, aged 64.

The gifts since 1700 are, Mr. Thomas Hedger's, for bread, 1l. 17s. 5d. *per annum*.

Budgett and Co. window lights into the church yard, 10s. *per annum*.

1754. Mr. Henry Spencer, *per annum* 1l. 5s.

1757. Mr. William Humfrys, 5s. *per annum*.

} both for windows.

"This church was rebuilt after the fire of London 1666, by act of Parliament. Sir Christopher Wren, architect. The expence of the building was 5500l."

My worthy friend Mr. Meen having kindly lent me an antient parish book, the first date in which is 1529, I am enabled to present the reader with the following extracts.

Total receipts of the parish of St. Nicholas Olave in 1529, 27l. 5s. 9d.; payments 23l. 19s.

"Paid to Sir William for the bead-roll for Mr. parson Sarow 4d."

The morrow-mass priest's wages were then 6l. *per annum*.

Bricks sold in 1532 at 7s. 10d. *per* thousand. Timber at 6d. *per* foot; and a day labourer received 3s. and 4d. for eight days work; but some other timber, purchased for a new cross for the steeple, cost only 2d. *per* foot.

The morrow-mass priest's salary was augmented 15s. in 1534.

A quarter of coals sold for 6d.; but the chanters received two shillings for their ale, bread, and wine on the anniversary of St. Nicholas.

However incredible it may appear to an organist of the present time, the performer at the church of St. Nicholas Olave received but 3s. 4d. for six months exertions at the organ in 1535.

"1543, Paid to Mr. Reynolds and his company for their pains in the Lent season for anthems, 2s.

"1544, Paid to Mr. Ayloff, gentleman, for the rent of the tenement which we have by lease, late belonging to the dissolved monastery of Christ's-church, for a whole year, 11l. 6s. 8d."

In the year 1544, William How, organist, received forty shillings *per annum*, a most rapid advance indeed in the value of music, compared with the six and eight-pence of 1535.

"Paid

“ Paid unto Chrif’s-hospital by Francis Laylande and Richard Sandes, Collectors of the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, in the ward of Queenhithe, and by them gathered towards the relief of the poor for one whole year, viz. from the 25th of August 1588, and ended the 24th of the same month 1589, 8l. 2s. 4d.”

The parish receipts were 23l. 19s. 2d. an increase of 2d. only in 60 years.

“ At a vestry held on the 5th day of November 1683, agreed and ordered as followeth.

“ Whereas the parish church of St. Nicholas Olave was burnt down and consumed in the late dreadful fire which happened in London in the month of September A. D. 1666 :

“ And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the 22d year of his now Majesty’s reign, intituled, “ An additional Act for rebuilding of the city of London, uniting of parishes, and rebuilding of the cathedral and parochial churches within the said city :” amongst other things therein contained, it is enacted, that the parishes of St. Nicholas Coleabbey and St. Nicholas Olave’s should be united into one parish, and the church heretofore belonging to the said parish of St. Nicholas Coleabbey should be the parish church of the said parishes so united :

“ And whereas in the rebuilding and finishing of the parish church of the said parishes so united, divers great and considerable sums of money have been laid out and expended by the churchwardens for the time being of the said respective parishes so united, over and besides what hath been paid towards the same out of the monies provided for such purposes by the several acts of Parliament made for rebuilding the said city of London and the churches in the said city :

“ And whereas it was always pretended by the parishioners of the said united parishes that the moneys so expended by the said churchwardens should be satisfied and reimbursed unto them out of the rents and profits of the messuages and tenements which were formerly given for the reparation and supportation of the said parish church of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, *alias* Golden Abbey, and by such fine or fines as could or might be raised upon the making or letting any lease or leases thereof :

“ And whereas, to the intent the said monies so expended by the said churchwardens may be reimbursed and satisfied, the parishioners of the said parish of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, in consideration of a surrender made by Thomas Deane,

Mer-

Merchant, of a lease now in being and vested in him, of the messuages or tenements hereinafter mentioned; and of the sum of 220l. to be paid by him the said Thomas Deane as a fine; have agreed that a new lease shall be made unto him of the same messuages or tenements for the term of 76 years, which is all the rest and residue of his term of years in the said lease now in being yet to come and unexpired, at the rent of a pepper-corn for the first 41 years of the said term, and of 16l. *per annum* for the residue of the said term:

“It is therefore at and by this present vestry agreed and ordered, and this present vestry and all the parishioners of the said parish of St. Nicholas Olave’s, whose names are hereunder subscribed, do and doth as much as in them lies, hereby agree, consent, approve, direct, order, and appoint, Edward Baker, &c. &c. &c. all citizens of London, and inhabitants of the parish of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, in the city of London, who are now jointly seised in fee simple, of the tofts, soil, ground, messuages, or tenements, hereunder mentioned, in trust to and for the common benefit, use, and profit, of the said parish church of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, for the supportation and maintenance of the works, revenues, and ornaments of the same church, shall and do forthwith, as soon as conveniently may be for the consideration aforesaid, make and execute unto the said Thomas Deane, a sufficient lease by indenture of all those tofts, soil pieces, or parcels of ground, whereupon three messuages or tenements stood before the dreadful fire which happened in London in the month of September A. D. 1666, and by the same fire were burnt down and consumed, formerly in the several occupations of William Loveing, Widow Wilson, and John Webley, or their undertenants, situate, lying, and being on or near Old Fish-street-hill, in the parishes of St. Nicholas Coleabbey and St. Mary Mounthaw, or one of them, in the said city of London, containing the several measures and dimensions hereinafter particularly mentioned and expressed: *viz.* in front from North to South towards the East, 64 feet 4 inches; and in the rear towards the West 60 feet; and in depth from East to West on the North side thereof 47 feet 6 inches, and on the South side thereof 44 feet; and also all those two brick messuages or tenements lately erected and built, and now standing upon the said tofts, soil pieces, or parcels of ground, late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Growdon, his undertenants, or assigns, and now in the several tenures or occupations of the said Thomas Deane and Richard Edes, Gentleman, together with all and singular shops, &c. &c. to the said premises belonging, for the term of 76 years, &c. &c.”

The

The proportion of expences were thus paid in 1683; 7-12ths by the parish of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, and 5-12ths by St. Nicholas Olave.

The receipts of the united parishes was 101l. in 1712, of which 82l. belonged to the poor's rate; expences 142l. 6s. 9d. deficiency 41l. 6s. 9d.

ST. OLAVE, HART STREET, TOWER WARD.

This parish contained 205 houses in 1732, and 190 in 1800, inhabited by 500 males, and 716 females.

There is not one wide or convenient street, lane, or court, within it, but there are numbers of excellent houses, many of which would do honour to Portland-place, though in a style of building now out of repute, but perhaps superior to many modern mansions; those are the residences of rich merchants and traders, whose names are equally well known abroad as in their own neighbourhood. To the credit of this district every precaution is used to keep it clean and dry, which it certainly is beyond most others.

The interesting but diminutive antient church of St. Olave is situated on the South side of Hart-street, the advowson of which is vested in five of the senior inhabitants of the parish through the bequest of Sir Andrew Riccard, Knight, 1672.

RECTORS.

... Turton, circa 1708, died 1720.

Succeeded by Edward Arrowsmith, curate of Streatham, for the Bishop of Bangor. The newspapers of the day assert that this gentleman was refused admittance to the pulpit by the churchwardens, who entered a caveat against his election at Doctors Commons, but for what reason, or how it terminated, is not men-

mentioned: he is however said by the Parish clerks to have been incumbent in 1732. He published a Sermon on May 29, 1724, Pl. cxxvi. 3; on the Accession 1735, the reasonableness and origin of Government, Rom. xiii. 1; Jan. 30, 1737, Rom. xiv. 19; Fast for the Spanish and French war, 1744, 2 Sam. x. 12; Fast 1745, Isa. xxvi. 9.

Henry Owen, M. D. F. R. S.; April 6, 1760, resigned 1794; and died 1795. He was admitted of Jesus college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1743, B. M. 1746, D. M. 1753. He was presented to the rectory of St. Olave, Hart-street, 1750, by Thomas Dineley and others, trustees of Sir Andrew Rickard, who died 1672; in 1776, to the vicarage of Edmonton, by the present Bishop of Durham, then one of the canons-residentiary of St. Paul's. Sept. 3, 1760, he married Miss Mary Butts, daughter of the Bishop of Ely of that name, by whom he had a son, Henry-Butts, elected 1791, afternoon lecturer of Allhallows Barking and successor to his father in this rectory in 1794, and four daughters, who all survive him. His learning, and its application in the illustration of the Holy Scriptures, will transmit his name to the latest posterity. His first publication was in 1748, viz. "Harmonia Trigonometrica; or, A short Treatise on Trigonometry, 8vo. Afterwards, his thoughts turning entirely to Divinity, the world is indebted to him for some excellent "Observations on Scripture Miracles, 1755," 8vo; and "Observations on the Four Gospels, 1764, 8vo; "Directions to young Students in Divinity, 1766," 8vo; "An Enquiry into the Septuagint Version, 1769," 8vo; "The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles considered and explained, in a Series of Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, at Boyle's Lectures, 2 volumes, 1773," 8vo; An accurate edition of Grabe's Collation of the celebrated Cottonian MS. of Genesis (since burnt) with the Vatican, 1778, 8vo. "Critica Sacra; or, A short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism, 1774," 8vo. A Supplement to it, in answer to some remarks on it by Mr. Raphael Baruh, a learned Jew; "Essay on Scripture Miracles, 1773;" "A brief Account, historical and critical, of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament; to which is added, A Dissertation on the comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch, 1787," 8vo. In 1785 he published the octavo edition of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," left unfinished by Dr. Edward Edwards, of Jesus college, Oxford, who had only lived to print the text and version. The last work he lived to publish, "The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and

and vindicated, 1789," 4to. was honoured with a list of subscribers so numerous and so respectable as to shew fully the sense entertained of Dr. Owen's merits by the most eminent literary characters of the age. Lesser pieces by him are, "A Collation of the Account of the Dedication of the Temple," (in the "Origin of Printing, 1776," p. 113); "Remarks on the Time employed on Cæsar's Two Expeditions into Britain." (Archæologia, II. 159.) He published the second edition of Rowland's "Mona Antiqua," 1766, corrected in language and matter, with the addition of notes by the late ingenious Lewis Morris. Most of these works were printed by Mr. Bowyer, or his successor. The former's connexion with the Doctor is properly acknowledged in the Anecdotes of his Life, p. 482; and by the legacy of 100l. and such of his Hebrew books, and critical books on the New Testament, as he pleased to take. As an instance of grateful return, the editor of the "Conjectures on the New Testament, 1782," assures us, "that he should not have presumed to venture on a task of such importance as well as difficulty, if he had not been encouraged throughout by the unremitted labour and friendship of Dr. Owen, whose regard for the memory of Mr. Bowyer, and distinguished zeal for the interests of Sacred Literature, prompted him not only to enrich the volume with a considerable number of new notes, but also kindly and attentively to superintend the correction of the whole. Of this valuable work Dr. Owen at his death possessed a copy, prepared for a new edition. In 1783, Mr. Nichols inscribed to him an excellent quarto edition of Mr. Bowyer's Greek Testament, "*ipsius auxilio concinnatam.*"

Dr. Owen was the son of a gentleman of genteel estate, whose house was situated at the foot of Mount Caddareddris, near Dolgelley, co. Merioneth, where his son Henry was born in 1716. He was brought up at Ruthin-school, in Denbighshire, and entered at Jesus college, Oxford, at the age of 19. He practised as a physician three years, when neither his feelings nor his health would suffer him to continue the profession. He was, early in life, chaplain to Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, by whom he was presented to the living of Terling, in Essex, which he resigned in 1760, upon obtaining the rectory of St. Olave, Hart-street; soon after which period he became chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, now Bishop of Durham, from whom he received, in 1775, the vicarage of Edmonton. He died Oct. 15, 1795, leaving one son, to whom he had resigned the living of St. Olave's in April, 1794, and five daughters.—A posthumous volume of Dr. Owen's Sermons was published 1797 for the emolument of his daughters, which was so liberally patronised, both by the friends of the deceased and the publick at large, as to produce about 1000l.

Henry-Butts Owen (son of the former), B. D. April 23, 1794; curate to Dr. Lettice, at Peasmarsh, Suffex.

“Mr. George Wellset, Rector, benefice 17l. goods *nulla*, fined 5l.” by Bishop Tonstall.

This church is omitted in the official return of Chantries, temp. Edw. VI.

It is one of the few remnants of piety left by the fire of 1666; and faces London-street, built 1759. The walls, pointed windows, and graceful door, proclaim its title to antiquity, though cart and waggons which continually deface them with soil and dirt from the gutters. The inside contains two tremendous galleries, the weight of which, without their contents during the time of divine service, seem sufficient to force the slender clustered columns from their place: those are four in number, which, with six arches in the pointed style, compose a nave and side aisles, or more properly a choir, as the chancel is not visibly separated from the body of the church. Six clerestory windows of two mullions and cinquefoil arches light the upper part of the walls; and others of the same description, but larger, the lower.

The cielings of the aisles are of oak, divided by beams set with stars into panels, each intersection forming a flower; that of the nave is nearly similar, except that the intersections have small shields, with the arms of London, &c. and that the brackets of the groins rest on the North side upon angels bearing shields, and on the South upon brackets with shields attached to them.

The altar-piece under a large plain window of three divisions, is small, and of the Composite order, highly enriched with gilding, but the pulpit and desk are placed so as to hide it.

The organ is large, and almost fills the recess at the West end: under it is a very correct and excellent imitation of a semi-hexagon canopy of trefoil arches, and a frieze of running foliage bounded on the sides by small buttresses, which projects over a statue on the pedestal, on which is the following inscription: “Sacred be the statue here raised by gratitude and respect to eternize the memory of Sir Andrew Riccard, Knt. citizen and opulent merchant of London; whose active piety, inflexible integrity, and extensive abilities, alike distinguished and exalted him in the opinion of the wise and good. Adverse to his wish he was frequently chosen Chairman of the Honourable East India Company, and filled with equal credit for 18 successive years the same eminent station in the Turkey Company. Among many instances of his love to God, and liberal spirit towards man, one, as it demands peculiar praise, deserves to be distinctly recorded. He nobly left the perpetual advowson of this parish in trust to five of its senior inhabitants.

habitants. He died the 6th of September, in the year of our Lord 1672, of his age 68. *Manet post funera virtus.*"

The figure is tolerably executed, the right hand raised holding a scroll, and the left, supporting his robe, rests upon the hip.

MONUMENTS.

Between two arches, a neat tablet, "Sacred to the memory of John Watts, Esq. formerly President of the Council at New York in North America, when that country was subject to the British Government. He died Aug. 15, 1789, aged 75."

Farther East, a bust and drapery to Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Gore, 1698.

Opposite, another to the memory of "Sir William Ogborne, Knt. who died October 13, 1734. He was Master Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance 35 years, Sheriff of this City, Colonel of the Militia, an Elder Brother of the Trinity-House, and one of his Majesty's Justices, &c. &c. Also the Lady Joyce, relict of Sir William Ogborne, Knt. 1744."

In the Chancel a very small tablet, "Sacred to the memory of William Mills, of Clapham, in the county of Surrey, Esq. 1790, aged 73; and Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, 1772, aged 45."

On the North wall a Corinthian tablet, with busts of the deceased, "To the memory of Tobias Wall, Esq. who died July 5, 1744, aged 58; and of Mary his wife, who died March 25, 1729, aged 30."

On the East wall another dedicated to Thomas Debuque, Esq. Commander of a ship in the Honourable East India Company's service, 1770, aged 55.

There are many antient monuments; but, as they have been repeatedly described, I shall omit their inscriptions.

BENEFACTIONS.

1732, Charles Sergison, Esq. gave to the poor of this parish 100l. to be disposed of as the ministers and churchwardens think fit.

William Andrews, Esq. gave to this parish 100l. 50l. of which to 10 decayed housekeepers, and the other 50 to put out 10 boys into the world.

1742, Mr. Richard Evans left to this parish 20l.

1780, Mr. John Williamson, Gent. gave to this parish 60l.

1788, Joseph Solomons 25l. Solomon Norden 20l. and Naphthali Hart Myers 25l.

THE CORN MARKET,

now situated in Mark-lane, was originally held at Bear-quay on the Thames, but several artful persons wishing to improve their property by a rapid increase, entered into a subscription some years past, and with the produce erected the present market, which they termed a Corn Exchange, thus intending to hold it as private property. The dealers, invited by the convenience of the building, would have frequented it as a market, but the proprietors insisted upon their leaving the premises, and even sent a person whom they called a beadle to beat the samples of corn from their hands: this conduct induced certain dealers to petition the Legislature for redress, when Mr. Scholey, Corn-factor, declared in evidence that he had seen the beadle turn people off the Exchange, and that there were 28 or 30 leases granted of so many parts of the building which did not descend to the heirs of the holders but expired with them, nor could any possessor under those leases who became bankrupt, or compounded with his creditors, ever be admitted to sell there again.

The present improved regulations of the Market, where stands for the display of samples may be procured without artifice, were the result of the above application.

There are ten corn-meters or measurers of corn, whose offices are to see justice done to the purchaser; those are sold to the highest bidder, and have produced the following prices:

1757, one Corn-meter's place 2600l.

1762, _____ 2900l.

1765, _____ 3095l.

1768, _____ 3300l.

And for still greater sums subsequently, and in proportion to the almost annual depreciation of money.

The original market is on the East side of Mark-lane, and consists of a handsome colonnade of eight Doric pillars, which support a plain façade: those are secured by rails and gates. The centre of the building contains an area surrounded by the three remaining sides of the colonnade, surmounted by a balustrade, from which sashes project, to light the dealers, and to prevent the wetting of their samples by rain, which are exhibited to the purchasers at little desks with the names of the possessor inscribed on each.

A neat addition has recently been made to the Market on the West side of Mark-lane, with allegorical reliefs inserted in the walls.

TRINITY-

TRINITY-HOUSE.

Sir William Russell, Alderman of London, was seised of the ground rent and reversion in fee of the site in Water-lane, after the expiration of an additional term of 40 years, decreed to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the Trinity-house, which term expired at Michaelmas 1725. Sir William bequeathed his interest to his son William Russell, Esq. and his eldest son with other remainders.

This building was burnt by an accidental fire, with Bakers'-hall and near 100 houses, Jan. 13, 1714-15, when many persons lost their lives, by the fall of walls and the blowing up of houses, to stop the progress of the flames; it began at the Bear-key near the Custom-house, and almost realized the horrors of 1666. The Corporation removed their business on this occasion to the Mitre-tavern, Fenchurch-street; and Sam's Coffee-house was destroyed, to save the Custom-house. This calamity is said to have originated from the preparation of fire-works by Mr. Whiston's engineer, which exploding killed all the inhabitants of the house, and two persons passing it. The Trinity-house was insured for 1500l.

The Company thought proper to remove from their old hall circa 1792, and procured an exceedingly advantageous situation for that purpose on the North side of Tower-hill, which they levelled and converted into a beautiful shrubbery with gravelled walks and an oval railing. Near this they have erected a magnificent structure of Portland stone, consisting of a basement and one story of the Ionic order, ornamented with tablets of allegorical reliefs and spacious windows.

The following words are inscribed on the first stone deposited in the foundation by Mr. Pitt, Master, attended by the elder brethren, Sept. 12, 1793.

“ In usum Societatis sacrosanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis optimis dicatæ auspiciis; ut neque navigantibus deesset incolumitas; nec lumen inter tenebras errantibus; nec emeritis in senectute perfugium; nec viduis in paupertate solatium; has ædes excitari voluit, Fratribus uno ore consentientibus, Gulielmus Pitt, Præses; vir omni præconio major; hujusce Sodalitii rebus acriter invigilans, et Imperii Britannici gubernaculum validâ manu tenens: Patriæ suæ, rebus in prosperis, dulce decus; in arduis, columnen ac præsidium: Die Septembris xii, Anno Georgii III. Regis xxxiii. Æra Christianæ 1793.”

Thomas Spert, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy in the reign of Henry VIII. founded the Society of the Trinity-house, was first Master, and died 1541. Perhaps this fraternity is one of the most important within the circuit of London,
and

and has for its object the double preservation of the lives of seamen both at sea and on shore. They appoint pilots, place buoys and sea-marks, and intimate their removal by storms and restoration by the most rapid communications; besides these they have privileges calculated for the interest of decayed seamen, numbers of whom are maintained by pensions, and in their three admirable hospitals at Deptford and Mile End.

Sir Thomas Spert was buried in the chancel of St. Dunstan's church, Stepney, where the Company erected a monument to his memory eighty-one years after his death, and thus quaintly excuse their long neglect :

“ Not that he needed monument of stone
For his well-gotten fame to rest upon ;
But this was rear'd to testify that he
Lives in their loves, that yet surviving be ;
For unto Virtue, who first rais'd his name
He left the preservation of the fame ;
And to posterity remain it shall,
When brass and marble monuments do fall.
Learn to die while thou hast breath,
So shalt thou live after thy death.”

Hart-street contained the remains of an old building which has long been termed Whittington's Palace, and according to a communication in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVI. p. 545, it is so called in the leases of the premises. The site may have been originally that of his dwelling, but the present building certainly never witnessed the days of the worthy Mayor : in short it is evidently of the ridiculous style prevailing since the time of Henry VIII. a stupid mixture of heterogeneous ornaments ; the shields on a sort of frieze between the ground and first floors are separated by brackets with distorted caryatides, and contain the arms of several companies ; and the attempts at *pilasters* exhibit fronts full as unintelligible as Egyptian hieroglyphics : besides, the windows are of the true Elizabethan angular shape. The article alluded to seems to suppose that a room containing the date 1609 is more modern than the rest of the house ; but the inside ornaments are too similar to those without to admit a doubt that the house was then built.

ST. OLAVE, OLD JEWRY, COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

THE word *Jewry* is decidedly derived from the residence of Jews in this neighbourhood. Dr. Kennett asserts, in his Notes upon Daniel's History of the reign of Edward I. that the Jews came first with William of Normandy, when they were assigned certain districts, of which the *Old Jewry* was the principal.

Henry III. appears to have been the first Monarch upon record who acted with severity to this persecuted nation. He had borrowed 5000 marks of his brother, and *paid him* thus: "To all persons the King sendeth greeting: know all men, that we have borrowed 5000 marks sterling, of our trusty and well-beloved brother Richard Earl of Cornwall; for the payment whereof we have made over and delivered to him *all our Jews of England*. Dated at Westminster, 1255."

It will not require much penetration to imagine the use made of the *Earl's property*; but two years afterwards they contrived to render him some essential service, in consequence of which he prevailed upon Henry to release them from taxes for a slight fine, *for five years* *.

The editor of *Acta Regia* says, that being always hated by the people for their extortion and usury, they were rather tolerated than loved by our Kings, because they now and then fleeced them. But now (in the 18th of Edward I. 1290,) they were grown so intolerable by their *witchcraft*, poisoning, clipping of money, counterfeiting hands and seals, crucifying of children privately, and cruel usury, that nothing would satisfy the people but the utter extirpating them out of the Kingdom; to which Edward did not very unwillingly consent, *because they were allowed to carry nothing away with them*, except some small matter to bear their charges, and so left him a vast treasure.

They went most of them into Italy and Germany. Dr. Howel says, "297 Jews were executed at London at one time, for defacing the King's coin."

* "Ad quorum solutionem assignavimus et tradidimus ei omnes Judæos nostros Angliæ;" but as it follows that they were bound to the said earl for the payment of 3000 marks due *from them to the King*, to pay talliage to the said earl, it is most probable the former was a repayment in money also. Madox's Exchequer, p. 156.

When

When the Israelites of the present day reflect upon the monstrous barbarity practised against their ancestors, and compare it with their situation now, they cannot but feel grateful to Providence, which has prompted the Monarch and his subjects to consider them as countrymen in every particular, except religion.

The *original* synagogue of London is said to have stood at the corner of the Old Jewry and Lothbury, and was converted into a monastery by Henry III. who gave it to an order of monks then just established, under the denomination of *Fratres de Sacca**, who, being condemned in this kingdom 1307, and every where by the Council of Vienne 1311, obtained the royal licence to assign it to Robert Fitzwalter, to whose mansion-house it adjoined, afterwards Grocer's Hall, and from him to others, and at length became a tavern, where the mayoralties were kept.

Stowe mentions the Palace in the Old Jewry in the following words: "From this parish church of St. Olave, to the North end of the Old Jewry, and from thence West to the North end of Ironmonger's-lane, and from the said corner into Ironmonger's-lane, almost to the parish church of St. Martin, was of old time one large building of stone, very antient, *made in place of Jews' houses*; but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was builded, or for what use, I have not learned more than that King Henry VI. in the 16th year of his reign, gave the office of being porter or keeper thereof, unto John Stent, for term of his life, by the name of his principal palace in the Old Jewry.

"This was in my youth called the Old Wardrobe: but of later time the outward stone wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair houses builded thereupon even round about."

The grant alluded to by Stowe is preserved in Madox's Collections, N^o 4527.

"De Johanne Stent, et Roberto Savage, Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilectus nobis Johannes Stent, habens ex concessione Regis Henrici Quarti, avi nostri, officium Janitoris infra palatium principatus in antiquo Judaismo infra Civitatem nostram Londoniæ, durante vitâ ejusdem Johannis, cum vadiis, feodis, regardis, et proficuis eidem officio ab antiquo debitis et consuetis, prout in literis ipsius avi nostri patentibus inde confectis plenius continetur, in voluntate existat literas illas restituendi in cancellariam nostram ibidem cancellandas, ad intentionem quod nos sibi ac dilecto servitori nostro Roberto Savage dictum officium pro termino vitæ eorum concedere dignaremur, nos consideratione bonorum servitiorum quæ prædicti Johannes et Robertus nobis impenderunt et

* Of this order see a full account by Dr. Pegge, *Archæologia*, vol. II. p. 125.

impudent in futurum, ac pro eo quod idem Johannes literas prædictas nobis in cancellariam nostram prædictam, ad intentionem prædictam, restituit cancellandas, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus eis dictum officium Janitoris infra palatium principatûs in antiquo Judaismo infra civitatem nostram Londoniæ, habendum et occupandum per se vel per suos sufficientes deputatos durante vitâ eorum et alterius eorum qui supervixerit, cum vadiis duorum denariorum per diem solvendorum per manus receptoris nostri Cornubiæ pro tempore existentis, cum feodis, regardis, et proficuis, eidem officio ab antiquo debitis et consuetis. Ita quod dicta vadia duorum denariorum dicto officio extiterint consueta, eo quod expressa mencio de aliis concessionibus per nos vel progenitores nostros præfatis Johanni et Roberto perantea factis in præsentibus facta non existet non obstante. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud castrum suum de Ledys, xxvii die Martii, per breve de privato figillo *."

The parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger's-lane, has been united to that of St. Olave since 1666; and St. Martin's now contains 30 houses, inhabited by 98 males and 94 females; St. Olave's 55 houses, inhabited by 135 males and 166 females. The principal streets are the Old Jewry, composed of many excellent houses, and parts of Lothbury, Cateaton, Basinghall, and Coleman streets, all of which are very respectable.

The patronage of the living of St. Olave belonged in remote times to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; which they granted, with two thirds of St. Stephen's chapel, now the parish church of St. Stephen Coleman-street, to the Prior and Convent of Butley, Suffolk, for a rent of 4s.; but Stephen Bishop of London wholly appropriated the church of St. Olave to the above convent in 1322, with which it remained till the Dissolution, when it went to the Crown. The living of St. Martin's belonged to the Priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, and went to the Crown through the same cause.

RECTORS.

— Green, D. D. prebendary of Salisbury, died Feb. 1720.

— Bernard.

1724, Anthony Ellys, D. D. domestick chaplain to the Lord Chancellor; and afterwards Bishop of St. David's; of whom see the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 364.

* Pat. 16 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 6. intus.

1761, March 18. James Altham, M. A. died Feb. 15, 1787.

1787, March 9. Joseph-Holden Pott, M. A. ; resigned 1797*.

1797, Nov. 29. Robert Hamilton, LL. D.

Tonstall doth not give the value of either of the livings ; but Samuel Andrews, parish clerk 1732, says, "the united parishes are valued at 120l. *per annum*."

CHANTRIES, ST. OLAVE.

Sir John Brian, priest, late parson of the said church, by will, gave to Sir Reynolds Brian, chaplain, to erect and maintain a perpetual chantry in the church, lands and tenements, *per annum* 13l. 16s.

ST. MARTIN.

Henry at Rothe and Robert Brocket gave, to find a priest and a torch, an annual rent of 4l. 3s. 4d. from the Swan inn at Bishopsgate, and an annual rent of 2l. 16s. 8d. from part of the lands late Robert Brocket's, and paid by the white bakers in 7l.

The ensuing article is from the Evening Post of Feb. 26, 1713:

"On Monday last came on the hearing of a cause before a delegacy at Sergeants Inn, in Chancery-lane, between the Rev. Mr. Trapp and the Rev. Mr. Finley, upon an appeal from the Court of Arches (it having been before determined for the former in the Bishop of London's Court, and for the latter in the Court of Arches), concerning the lecturers of the united parishes of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane. The only question was, whether Dissenters have a right to vote in such elections ? and the cause being fully argued, both by common and civil lawyers, the delegates determined, that Mr. Trapp was duly elected, which he could not have been if Dissenters had any right to vote." He does not however appear to have occupied the living.

The church of St. Olave is situated on the West side of the Old Jewry ; and at the Eastern extremity of an inconsiderable church-yard. It has a very hand-

* Archdeacon of St. Alban's, 1790 ; preached before the Humane Society, 1790, 2 Pet. i. 16 ; another Matth. xvi. 24, Whitfunday, 1792 ; and another before the Sons of the Clergy same year.

some front or East end, ornamented by pilasters, an entablature and pediment, with an excellent Venetian window. The rest of the building is plain; and the inside remarkably so; indeed, the only ornaments are a cornice with cherubim, festoons, and brackets over the arch of each side window; but, strange as it appears, the architect has left the apertures of the Venetian window without a single projection. The cieling is horizontal, and a perfect plane.

The altar-piece, the pulpit against the North wall, and the font, have nothing remarkable to attract notice; and the only gallery in the church at the West end is without an organ.

When the author of the "New View of London" compiled his work, the three following pictures were in the chancel: Charles I. at prayer, with allegorical representations similar to those in the picture minutely described in Vol. I. p. 340; Queen Elizabeth's tomb copied, and, I believe, very accurately, from the original at Westminster; and Time on the wing, flying from a pedestal, at the base of which is a skeleton extended on a mat, and infants reclining, inscribed, from Proverbs xxvii. ver. 1. Job. xvii. ver. 11. and Deuteronomy xxxii. ver. 29. These pictures, still in good preservation, hang on the West, North, and South walls above the gallery.

MONUMENTS.

A tablet on the South wall is to the memory of Sir Nathaniel Herne, Knt. 1769, aged 50.

Another, Ephraim Skinner, 1678, aged 41.

On the North wall, one to John Olmuis, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, 1731, aged 53.

On the same side, "Near this place are deposited the remains of William Barnsley, late of this parish, Esq. who died the 20th day of October, 1730, and of Jane his beloved wife, daughter of Giles Suffex, of London, merchant, by whom he had eleven children, two sons and nine daughters. William his eldest son died in the year 1703, aged 25; Giles, Margaret, Margaret, Jane, and Elizabeth, died young. All lie buried with him in the same place. His five daughters, who survived the last mentioned, were married into the respective

families following: Mary his eldest daughter to Roger Pocock, of Turville-court, in the county of Bucks, Esq.; Jane his second daughter to John Vannam, of this parish, gent; Elizabeth his third daughter to Weedon Perry, of Turville-heath, in the county of Bucks, Esq.; Catharine his fourth daughter to William Kingscote, of Kingscote in the county of Gloucester, Esq.; and Martha his youngest daughter to Richard Owen, of Little Brampton, in the county of Hereford, Esq. which Mary Pocock, Weedon Perry, and Elizabeth his wife, are interred also in the same place. In grateful remembrance of the said William Barnsley and his wife, and of those their children who lie interred with them, the present survivors of his family have erected this monument, An. Dom. 1733. *Mark the perfect man; and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace; Psalm xxxvii. ver. 37.*"

Dr. Hamilton informs me, that the following entry of a brief occurs in the parish books: "Feb. 8, 1606, collected for Catharine Randall, *once wife of Thomas Cranmer*, 5s. 11d." This cannot be the Archbishop of Canterbury; for his second wife was Anne, niece of Osiander's wife, whom he married in Germany, when he was embassador there. In the reign of Henry VIII. he kept his marriage secret; but on the passing of the act of the six articles 1539, he sent her away into Germany. In the reign of Edward VI. when the marriage of the Clergy was allowed, he brought her forth, and lived openly with her, and his children by her surviving were restored in blood 1562. His wife lived toward the end of Archbishop Parker's time, who died 1575, and enjoyed a grant out of Welbeck abbey, particularly settled on the Archbishop without his privity by Henry VIII.

ST. PAUL, SHADWELL.

THIS parish, though situated beyond the limits of my work, requires a brief notice. It originated from the great increase of population on the Eastern extremity of London, and was separated from the vast district of Stebenheath, or Stepney, by act of Parliament 1666, when the chapel erected by Thomas Neale, Esq. lessee of the hamlet in 1656, was converted into a church, and the patronage given to the Dean of St. Paul's. The rector is allowed all oblations and church duties usually paid to the incumbent of Stepney; 120l. *per annum* in lieu of tithes, and has a considerable glebe; but some alteration has, I believe, taken place by composition, relating to the oblations and Easter dues.

RECTORS.

Nathaniel Resbury, *circa* 1708; D. D. and Chaplain in Ordinary; published a Sermon at the funeral of Sir Alan Broderick 1681, Isa. lvii. 1.; at a school feast 1681, Mat. xxv. 40; before the Lord Mayor 1689, Mat. vi. 16; before the Queen 1691, Job xxxvi. 26; also, 1692, Job xxxiii. 22—24; and 1693, Mat. vi. 6; and one before the Sons of the Clergy 1703, Rev. i. 1.

1711. William Higden, D. D.; and Prebendary of Canterbury. This gentleman was author of "A View of the English Constitution;" which was said to have procured him this benefice without solicitation. Dr. Higden died in June 1715*, and was succeeded by

Benjamin Abbot, M. A. who published a Sermon in 1720, preached Sept. 29, before the Lord Mayor, intitled, "The Nature and Extent of the Office of the Civil Magistrate." He was treasurer of the church at Wells, lecturer of St. James's, prebendary of Westminster, fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, chaplain in ordinary to the King, and chaplain to Archbishop Tenison. Dr. Abbot died in April 1725.

—— Vernon, of West Ham, Essex.

1736, —— Nash.

1741. Joseph Butler, M. A.

The church of St. Paul is situated on the South side of Ratcliff-highway in the midst of a very large burial ground, but is a most disgraceful building of brick totally unworthy of description. Some fatality has seemed to attend me when en-

* Having preached a sermon before the Queen, 1710, on Luke xxiii. 28.

deavouring

deavouring to enter it to copy inscriptions, which I have never been able to accomplish through the accidental absence of the sexton. Mr. Lysons affords none more interesting within than without the church.

The name of Shad-well is derived from a copious spring of water that issues through the base of the church-yard wall on the South side, which is used freely by the inhabitants near it, and pronounced *fine water*. Such I should readily admit it to be, were it not for one trifling circumstance, *its course beneath hundreds of decaying bodies*. Whether it was dedicated to St. Chad must be determined by others.

An anonymous author mentions another spring in Sun Tavern fields in this parish, which is said to have been impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, iron, and antimony; and that many cures were performed by the use of it, in almost all cutaneous disorders. It was celebrated by Dr. D. W. Linden 1742, but of late has been principally used for extracting salts.

The author of "A new and complete Survey of London," 1742, thus describes the discovery of two antient depositaries: "In the North-east part of this parish (at present denominated Sun Tavern fields), where formerly gravel was dug for ballasting ships, a Roman cemetery was discovered about the year 1615, wherein were found two coffins; one whereof, being of stone, contained the bones of a man, and the other, of lead, beautifully embellished with escallop shells and a crostifer border, contained those of a woman, at whose head and feet were placed two urns of the height of three feet each; and at the sides divers beautiful red earthen bottles, with a number of lachrymatories of hexagon and octagon forms; and on each side of the inhumed bones were deposited two ivory sceptres, of the length of eighteen inches each; and upon the breast, the figure of a small Cupid, curiously wrought, as were likewise two pieces of jet, resembling nails, of the length of three inches.

The person here interred (according to the opinion of that judicious antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who made the discovery) must have been the consort of some Prince or Roman Prætor, by the decorations of the coffin, and things therein contained.

In this place were likewise discovered divers urns, with a Roman coin, which on one side had this inscription: IMP. CAES. PVPIENVS MAXIMVS.

P. F.

And on the reverse: PATRES. SENATVS.

Pupienus was associated with Balbinus against Maximus, whom he defeated; but, both being slain in a sedition of their own soldiers, the empire devolved on the younger Gordian A. D. 237.

Such

Such were, and perhaps are, the hidden curiosities of the parish of St. Paul; but we search in vain on the surface for antiquity or modern objects of interest. Thousands of useful tradesmen, artizans, and mechanicks, and numerous watermen inhabit it, but their houses and workshops will not bear description; nor are the streets, courts, lanes, and alleys, by any means inviting.

The number of residences in 1800 were 1550; the population 3622 males and 5206 females.

The water-works in this parish were first established, 1669, by Thomas Neale, Esq. lessee of the Dean of St. Paul's; and 1691 the proprietors were made a body corporate. In 1750, the water, raised before by horses, was raised by a steam-engine; and 1774, one erected on the plan of Bolton and Watt, serving a district of near 8000 houses. These works were purchased in 1800 by the London Dock Company for 50,000l.

ST. PETER LE POOR, BROAD STREET WARD.

THE parish of St. Peter contains parts of Broad-street, Throgmorton-street, Great and Little Winchester-streets, Austin-friers, and several respectable courts. The number of houses were 140 in 1732, and 130 in 1800, inhabited by 413 males and 454 females.

There are few districts within the city of London so rich, or where more excellent houses may be found; and I believe the parish to be almost destitute of poor persons.

The patronage of the living of St. Peter's has always belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

RECTORS.

1704, Sept. 9. Benjamin Hoadly, M. A. This gentleman (who was afterwards the celebrated Bishop of Bangor, and finally of Winchester,) published the following Sermons: one preached before the Lord Mayor Sept. 29, 1705; a succession Sermon, preached March 8, 1705-6; another on the unhappiness of absolute Monarchy, St. Paul's behaviour towards Christ, and the present delusion of many Protestants considered. Besides these he was the author of an infinite number of valuable publications, which were afterwards collected into three handsome volumes folio.

1720,

1720, July 26. Ralph Skerret, D. D. on the resignation of the Bishop of Bangor*. He was also vicar of Greenwich.

1751, June 19. Daniel Burton, D. D. died April 23, 1775.

1775, June 21. Luke Heslop, of Bene't College, Cambridge, M. A. 1767; B. D. 1775; afterwards D. D. resigned; chaplain to Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln; rector of Adstock, Bucks, 1776; prebendary of Lincoln 1778. He married daughter of Dr. Reeve 1782.

1792, May 8. James Simpkenfon, B. A.

Tonstall has not noticed this church.

CHANTRIES.

William Barnard, gave, by will, a quit rent, from a tenement in the parish, for a priest's stipend, *per annum* 4 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Walter Kente gave, by will, to find a priest, lands and tenements, *per annum* 7 l. 4 s.

The present church was erected about 1788, on the site of the old one, of which the East and West front may be seen in Gent. Mag. LIX. 300, 410. It is situated on the West side of Broad-street; the East front is in the Grecian style, and correctly proportioned, with a pretty, but diminutive steeple.

The interior, in imitation of most modern places of worship, is very neat, very clean, and rather resembles an assembly-room than the grand and awful sublimity of an antient church. The monuments removed from the old church on the repair, to the house of the vestry clerk Mr. Lewis, lay a long time in his yard as probably unfit furniture to a modern building of a different style. The brass plates were sold to a plumber in the Minories.

The Committee of City Lands let 107 houses in Petty France, Bishopsgate, in 170... to a Mr. Bois, for 61 years, on a building lease, for a fine of 4000 l. and 300 l. *per annum*. This person obtained permission to break through the City wall facing Broad-street, and intended to have erected a square.

Feb. 27, 1800, a trial between this parish and that of Allhallows London Wall, about the boundaries in the White Hart inn yard, where the former had encroached, was determined against them in the court of King's Bench.

Arms in the old church. In the East window of the North aisle, and in a North window; Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a cross between four leopard's faces Gules;

* He published Sermons on the following occasions: 1715, Thanksgiving, Jan. 30; On the Rebellion, Pf. ix. 10; before the Lord Mayor, Jan. 30, Rom. xiii. 1. Affize, 1716, 3 Gal. v. 1.; and same year, Eph. iv. 25; a third, Rom. xiv. 19; Thanksgiving for suppressing the Rebellion, Pf. cv. 45; Election of Lord Mayor, James iii. 17; on swearing him in, Rom. xiii. 4.; 1717, 29 May, before the Lord Mayor, Pf. cxviii. 23, 24; Affize, Deut. xxxii. 29. 1720, Affize, Rom. xiv. 19. 1723, A Spital Sermon, intituled, Almsgiving without Charity unprofitable, 1 Cor. xiii. 5. 1739, on Whit-Sunday, John iii. 5.

2 and 3, Barry f six Gules and Argent, on the Argent 6 mascles voided of the field, a canton Or. In another North window, the first coat; impaling, Argent, on a cross Sable, a leopard's face Or. The arms of the City of London.

DRAPERS HALL,

Near Throgmorton-street, is a quadrangle, surrounded by a fine piazza of arches, supported by columns with rich ornaments in the angles. The garden attached improves the building greatly, which might readily be supposed the mansion of a man of high rank; and the Hall contains a skreen decorated with pillars and pilasters, arches and carvings, disposed in the manner already frequently described. It was erected on the site of the mansion of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, destroyed in the great fire which stopped here to the Northward. It had a very narrow escape in 1774, from a fire which consumed a number of houses on the West side of Austin Friars.

In the hall, a very elegant room, is a half-length portrait of Fitz Alwin, the first Lord Mayor, said to be a likeness. At one end of the room, a large picture, ascribed to Zuccherò, of a lady in a laced ruff and rich close black habit; her hair light-coloured, contrary to the colour usually represented, which is dark, laying her right hand on a little boy in a rich vest. These are accounted original portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and her son James I. whom, by the bye, she never saw after he was a year old. They have however been thought worthy to be engraved by Bartolozzi 1798. Mr. Boydell bought the plates, and reduced the price two-thirds. See the merit of this picture discussed in *Gent. Mag.* XLVIII. 585, 643; XLIX. 188, 231. It was cleaned and copied by Spiridione Roma, who took off a mask of dirt from it. Here are also portraits of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor 1677, by Gerard Soest; and Sir Robert Clayton by Kneller 1680, seated in a chair, a great benefactor to Christ's Hospital, and to that of St. Thomas in Southwark; three-quarters. Of two benefactors; Sir William Boreman, an officer of the board of Green Cloth in the reign of Charles I. and II. who endowed a freeschool at Greenwich; and Henry Dixon, of Enfield, who left land in that parish for apprenticing boys of that parish, and giving a sum to such as were bound to freemen of London at the end of their apprenticeship.

This most respectable Company was incorporated in 1438, and ranks as the third among those of which the Lord Mayor in general is free.

Mr. Campbell says of the Woollen-draper, "This tradesman buys his goods from Blackwell-hall (1757) factory, or from the clothiers in the West of England.

They buy their cloths of one colour, white, from the hall, in long or short pieces, and have them dressed and dyed in town; but mixed colours, or such blues as are dyed in the wool, they buy ready dressed. They not only serve the taylor here in London by retail, but the country shops wholesale.

“A woollen-draper ought to be a man of good natural sense, a good accountant, and should be able to pen a letter in a mercantile style; that is, plain and concise, without any flourishes of rhetoric, or any needless compliments. When I speak of mercantile style, I mean plain natural sense, but not that silly affected method of leaving out all copulatives, and speaking their sentiments in so laconic a manner as to render them obscure. The difference between a letter passing between two men of business, and that between two gentlemen, is only this: the man of business, without any introduction, falls immediately to the matter in hand, and does not write one word but what relates to the order received or given, and delivers himself in plain English, in the same phrase he would speak if his correspondent was really present; but the gentleman or friend is not tied down to the rules of business; he may pass from serious matter to the most jocose, and may give himself liberty to launch out into a witty thought or expression of raillery; he writes as he would speak, but may vary or enlarge upon his subject as much as he pleases.

“The art of writing a letter genteelly is a necessary and ornamental qualification to a tradesman, as much as to any man else; nay it is more useful than to many gentlemen, because their correspondence is larger, and their ignorance more exposed, if they happen to be lame. I often wonder to see a man who can write his name to a note of 10,000 pounds, yet cannot dictate a common letter of business with any kind of propriety of language, or write one line free from false grammar or bad spelling. The want of a Latin education is the common excuse for this unpardonable ignorance; but I hope I have made it plain that a youth may speak and write English grammatically, and spell justly, who never read one single line of Virgil or Horace, except in his mother-tongue.

“This business yields reasonable profits; but a considerable stock of ready money and credit is necessary to set up in it. In this branch of trade, as in all others where the mystery consists of buying and selling, a youth gains no other advantage by serving an apprenticeship but the freedom of the City. The knowledge of the commodity the woollen-draper deals in, and all the art of his trade, may be learned in a few months, at least in a much shorter time than seven years. It is impossible there should be such a mystery in the choice of a piece of broad cloth, or such ingenuity in

in measuring out a yard of drugget to a taylor, that seven years should be spent in acquiring it. Whatever reasons may induce a parent to give 2 or 300 l. to bind his son to this trade, who has 5 or 6000 l. to give him to set up with, there can be none sufficient to oblige such as have no fund to give them when they are out of their time, to follow so ridiculous a practice. A youth who has a large stock of ready money and friends, cannot perhaps employ his time better from 14 to 21 than among those goods he proposes to make a livelihood by; but the youth who has no such prospect, may be much more beneficially employed; for when he has served his time, he must expect only to be employed as a book-keeper, in which station he can expect but from 12 to 20 l. a year, which he may have, if he knows no more of cloth than of wainscot, if he is but expert in merchants' accounts, and writes a good hand."

ST. PETER'S, CORNHILL WARD.

ROBERT Hart, clerk of this parish, 1732, gave the number of houses as 171. At the late enumeration there were 128, inhabited by 560 males and 443 females.

Those parts of the district situated on Cornhill, Gracechurch, Leadenhall, and Bishopsgate streets, the East ends of which in 1765 were all on fire at once, are of most respectable appearance, and formed by shops richly furnished. The houses are high, well built, and filled by opulent inhabitants. The remainder of the parish is composed of courts and alleys, retired, clean, *and dark*.

The church, surmounted by an inelegant tower and spire, stands within an inclosure of houses on the North or Cornhill side; but the East end, with many pilasters and windows, ornamented in the Grecian style, fronts on the West side of Gracechurch-street.

The interior of this church is decorated with square pillars fronted by pilasters of the Corinthian order, entablatures, and an arched roof with ornaments in stucco. Contrary to custom, the chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome screen of small fluted pillars with their members, intervening arches, and pediments over each of the side ailes.

The altar-piece is of the Ionic order; and the pilasters, &c. which compose it

inclose the tablets of the Commandments, &c. The pulpit and font are neat.

A monument in the North-west angle of the church was erected to the memory of Dr. James Buck, rector of this parish, who died in 1685.

The South wall supports an oval tablet of white marble, shaded by festooned curtains, under which are seven Cherubim in a Glory, which was erected in consequence of a dreadful occurrence in this parish, explained by the following inscription:

“ James, born 20 June, 1773.

“ Mary, 28 of Aug. 1774.

“ Charles, 17 of Feb. 1776.

“ Harriet, 10 March, 1777.

“ George, 30 Jan. 1778.

“ John and Elizabeth, twins, 22 March, 1779.

“ The whole offspring of James and Mary Woodmason, in the same awful moment, on the 18th of January 1782, translated by sudden and irresistible flames in the late mansion of their forrowing parents, from the sleep of innocence to eternal bliss. Their remains collected from the ruins are here combined.

“ A sympathizing friend of the bereaved parents, their companion through the night of the 18th of January in a scene of distress beyond the power of language, perhaps of imagination, devotes this spontaneous tribute of the feelings of his mind to the memory of Innocence. J. H. C.”

On the North wall a tablet to Charles Chauncy 1759.

The advowson of this rectory, like that of St. Margaret Pattens, descended from the Neviles through various hands to Richard Whittington, from whom the Corporation of London received it.

An attempt was made about the time of Henry VI. (by an inscription placed in the church) to prove that the original church of St. Peter had been erected in the year 179, by Lucius first Christian King of Britain; but the fallacy of the assertion appeared so clearly demonstrated, even by the words of the inscription, that it has been rejected with the common consent of Antiquaries.

The claim to antiquity is not however altogether unfounded, as William Kingston presented the church of St. Peter his tenement in *Grass-street*, termed the Horse Mill, in 1298.

RECTORS.

John Waugh, D. D. previous to 1708. This Divine was chaplain to Lord Guilford; and published a Sermon on opening the church, after a repair, Oct. 18,

18, 1713, "Publick Worship set forth and recommended, Pf. lxxxiv. 10*." Dr. Waugh was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle 1723, when he obtained licence to hold this living in commendam for one year; but died rector of St. Peter's in 1734, aged 78, and was buried in the rector's vault.

1734, Nov. John Middleton, D. D. fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and lecturer of St. Bride's. Dr. Middleton was appointed by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, when the value of the living was estimated at 300 l. *per annum*; for the reception of which, he returned thanks in the following words:

"My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,

"I am glad of the opportunity of returning you my sincere and humble thanks, in this public manner, for the signal favour you have done me this day, in nominating me to the rectory of St. Peter's in Cornhill; a preferment very acceptable to me on many accounts; but most of all so, as being conveyed to me by such hands as confer honour wherever they bestow a gift.

"Your forming so effectual an interest for me unsolicited, when I was providentially detained at a distance unable to solicit, has doubled the kindness on your part and the obligation on mine. And here I cannot but reflect on my late calamity (illness) both with grief and with pleasure; with grief, because it prevented my personal address in due time to all and each of you, a service which inclination called for as well as duty; with pleasure, because, instead of turning to my prejudice, through your generous goodness, it has turned to my glory.

"Gentlemen, words cannot express the sentiments of my heart; permit me therefore to refer you to a more solid proof of my gratitude and respect; I mean my future conduct, the whole tendency of which shall be (by the grace of God) to promote, as far as in me lies, in my spiritual capacity, the pure and undefiled religion of Jesus Christ, through whom alone we can be saved; in my civil capacity, the true interest of my King and my Country, and the peace of this renowned City; so doing (I humbly conceive) I shall best discharge my vast obligations to this honourable Court.

"Not long since, at the appointment of an eminent member of that bench (of Aldermen) good and great in every view, I was dignified with a temporary re-

* Other sermons: at the Consecration of Bishop Bull, 1705, Heb. xiii. 17; Duty of Apprentices and Servants, 1713, Pf. xxvii. 10; Before the Society for Reformation of Manners, 1713, Prov. xxiv. 25; on Spittal Wednesday, 1714, 2 Cor. ix. 6; Election of a Lord Mayor, Rom. xii. 17. 1715; Assize Sermon against Revenge, 1717, Rom. xii. 19; before the King, Nov. 5, 1717, Neh. iv. 11. 2; before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1719, Eccl. viii. 14; Propagation of the Gospel, 1 Pet. iii. 19, 20, 1722; Before the Lords, Jan. 30, 1724, 2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

ST. PETER'S, CORNHILL.

lation to this ample City (as Chaplain to Sir Francis Child when Lord Mayor); but henceforward, and from this memorable day, I shall proudly deem myself her adopted son, devoted to her for ever; and shall strive to keep pace with the warmest of her children in zeal for her liberty and welfare; beseeching Almighty God that no weapon formed against her may ever prosper."

Dr. Middleton preached at St. Peter's for the first time Dec. 22, 1734, to a congregation who crowded the pews at 9 o'clock in the morning, from Psalm lviii. verse 11, "So that a man shall say, verily there is a reward for the righteous, verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth." He printed a sermon before the Lord Mayor, May 29, 1730, Psalm cvi. 48; the duty and excellence of Thanksgiving; another at the election of a Lord Mayor, 1732, Prov. xxix. 2.

He obtained the living of Busby, Herts, 1737, worth 300*l.* *per annum*, in the patronage of Mrs. Catharine and Samuel Ibbetson, on the death of Mr. Smith, incumbent and patron, 1721.

John Thomas, D. D. March 30, 1744; vicar of Moulsey, died Jan. 19, 1796.

Thomas Roberts, M. A. June 6, 1797; rector also of Tottenham, Middlesex.

Tonstall hath not mentioned St. Peter's in his valuation; but the official return of chantries, in the reign of Edward VI. is as follows:

"William Kingston gave, to find one priest, a lamp, and obit, all his lands in the parish, 44*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

"Dame Alice Brudenell gave, towards the finding of a priest, all her lands and tenements within the parishes of St. Martin's and St. Peter's, *per annum* 12*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

"Lands, tenements, hereditaments, given by divers persons to the brotherhood of St. Giles, founded within the church, to the maintenance of two priest's livings, *per annum* 26*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

"Richard Morley gave, for a priest, all his lands in the parishes of St. Alban's and St. Peter's, *per annum* 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

LEADENHALL MARKET.

This is a most singular circumstance, at least at the present day; an almost perfect monastery a modern *market*. The sides of several passages from Grace-church street Eastward are distinguished by pointed windows and other marks of antiquity; and their bases by numerous apertures for the display of vast quantities of every description of meat and vegetables, which accumulate as we reach the centre of this *once retired* building, now constantly thronged with sellers and buyers. In short, it is the great mart of London for provisions; and unquestionably contains the best to be procured in this Country. The

The leather market held on Tuesdays, and that for hides on Fridays, occupies the Cloisters, where the great area is very convenient for the display of those articles: yet an Antiquary cannot avoid recurring to the time when less disgusting objects presented themselves within it than the fetid skins of beasts.

The East, West, and South sides are perfect, and consist of nine pointed arches in the East and West, and six in the South, each separated by buttresses reaching to the battlements, which are patched with bricks; above the arches are square windows divided by cinquefoil mullions. It will be perceived from this description that the Cloisters exhibit an air of venerable ruin, supported only by necessary and avaricious repairs, and *decorated* with sheds, posts, carts, and other appendages of the business pursued by the different tenants. Some of the arches are intirely closed with brick walls, others have windows, and others doors; but the mouldings of all have been injured and destroyed, as caprice or chance directed.

The Chapel, projecting Eastward from the Eastern cloister, is surrounded by a *box* or *case* of wooden sheds, the roofs of which reach to the bases of the windows, separated by buttresses. The former have depressed arches, and two trefoil mullions each; that at the East end is very large, and contains four cinquefoil mullions.

The modern roof and the interior will not bear description.

A few years past the North side of the Cloisters on Leadenhall-street were taken down, and an excellent range of houses erected, which are now respectably occupied by shopkeepers and tradesmen.

THE MANOR OF LEADEN HALL

belonged in 1309 to Sir Hugh Nevile, Knight, and descended, with the advowsons of St. Peter's and St. Margaret Pattens, its appurtenances, to the Corporation of London.

Simon Eyre built this *monastic granary* at his own expence about 1420, served the office of Lord Mayor 1454, and died 1459. It was his pious intention to have established a master, five secular priests, six clerks, and two singing men, at Leadenhall, who were to celebrate divine service within the chapel just described, and to have provided a teacher of grammar, a second of writing, a third for singing, and an usher, with lodgings and salaries for all; but the 3000 marks bequeathed for these purposes were disposed of in a manner more congenial to the wishes of the Drapers of London, and their coadjutors the Prior and Convent of Christ church, London, his trustees.

In

In the reign of Edward IV. William Rouse, John Risby, and Thomas Ashby, priests of the Holy Trinity, or fraternity of 60 priests, established themselves at Leadenhall, where some of the number performed the offices of religion daily, which brotherhood is thus noticed in the book of Chantries :

“ The lands and tenements belonging to this brotherhood given for the maintenance of obits, and to the relief of the poor, amounteth to 7 l. 10 s. *per annum*. ”

Besides the use of Leadenhall as a granary and a market, wool was weighed there in the reign of Edward IV.

The various precepts issued at different periods by the Lord Mayor in consequence of commands from the reigning Monarch, for providing corn, may be found in vol. II.

From this sketch of the history of the manor of Leadenhall, it will be perceived that it has been a market almost from the period of its erection to the present.

The editor of the Universal Magazine introduced a story in his 71st volume, which asserts that Simon Eyre inhabited Leadenhall-street originally, as a shoemaker ; and that a vessel laden with leather from Tripoli, having been wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, Eyre conceived he might make great advantages by purchasing it ; he accordingly collected as much money as his confined means would permit, and departed from London on foot to Penzance, where he bought the leather, returned to London, commenced dealer in that article, and in the sequel amassed a fortune sufficient to erect Leadenhall, obtain knighthood, the office of Lord Mayor, and to found a splendid ecclesiastical brotherhood.

The Standard or Conduit of Cornhill stood in the centre of the four streets in this parish, which would at this time have been torn to pieces by ten-thousand cart and coach wheels which daily whirl over the site. This very circumstance evinces the almost incredible difference in population and hurry of business between antient and modern London.

An anonymous Editor of a “ Survey of London, 1742,” 8vo, thus describes two fragments of antiquity as they then were ; “ Under the corner house of Leadenhall and Bishopsgate-streets, and two houses on the East, and one on the North side thereof, was situate a very antient church of Gothick construction, the principal part of which is still remaining under the said corner house, and the two adjoining in Leadenhall-street ; but part of the North aisle, beneath the house contiguous in Bishopsgate-street, was lately obliged to make way to enlarge the cellar.” This is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVI. February. When or by whom this old church was founded I cannot learn, it not
being

being so much as mentioned by any of our Historians. However, the inside of it appears of the length of 40 feet, and the breadth of 26, and 1 inch; the former whereof consists of four arches, and the latter of two ailes; that towards the South being of the breadth of 9 feet 3 inches, and that on the North 16 feet, which shews the small pillars to be only 10 inches in diameter.

The roof of this antient structure, which is a flat Gothic arch, is at present only 10 feet 9 inches above the present floor; wherefore I am of opinion, that this church originally was not above the height of 17 feet within; which together with 3 feet, the thickness of the arch, as lately discovered by a perforation, shews that the ground is very much raised in this neighbourhood.

The wall of this church being so much decayed and patched with brick-work, I could discover neither door nor window therein; however the entrance to the chief part thereof at present is opposite to Leadenhall-gate.

“At the distance of 12 feet from this church Northward is to be seen under the house of Mr. Mac Adams, a peruke-maker in Bishopsgate-street, a stone building of the length of 30 feet, breadth of 14, and altitude of 8 feet 6 inches above the present floor, with a door in the North side, and a window in the East end, as there was probably one in the West. It is covered with a semicircular arch, built with small pieces of chalk in the form of bricks, and ribbed with stone. What this edifice at first was appropriated to is very uncertain, though, by the manner of its construction, it seems to have been a chapel. But the ground being since raised on all sides, it was probably converted into a subterraneous repository for merchandize; for a pair of stone stairs, with a descending arch over them, seems to have been erected since the fabrick was built.”

These were in all probability small chantry chapels, or crypts of such, the founders of which are forgotten.

Jurati presentant qđ Hugo de Waltham et parochiani Sđi Petri de Cornhill, jam octo annis elapsis, edificari fecerunt quandam domum super solum regis, in quā quedam anacorita modo inhabitat, que valet per annum, &c. et qđ iidem parochiani incluserunt quandam placeam ibidem cum paliceo * super solum regis, ad nocumentum patrie; et continent dēe placie in longitudine 48 ped' & in latitudine decem ped'; et modo Johes de Oxenford tenet placiam illam, nesciunt quo warranto. Ideo preceptum est vicecomitibus qđ venire faciant eum. Postea venit pđcus Johes de O. & petit qđ possit pđcm tenementum aren-

* The Glossaries explain this *a fence of pales*. *Palatium*, *Palliciatum*, *Pallatium*, & *Palifade*, a *Paling*.

tare Dño Regi p xiiid. p ann'; et ei conceditur, eo qd testantur qd non est adnocumentum *, &c.

"This day being appointed for the annual Warwickshire Feast, the gentlemen and others here in town, who were born in that county, had a sermon preached before them at St. Peter's church in Cornhill, from whence they made a splendid procession to Stationers' Hall, where they dined; a person armed *cap-à-pie* representing Guy Earl of Warwick riding before them, holding in his hand a spear with a boar's head on the top of it. There rid also before them on a side-saddle one representing a naked woman, with her hair disheveled, hanging down her back and breasts to the saddle †."

ST. SEPULCHRE, FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

The external appearance of this church has undergone a total renovation within the last eighteen years; what it was previous to that period I cannot say. The porch projects almost like a South transept before the tower; and *has been* a venerable structure, of the appearance of which it is now, however, utterly deprived ‡. To describe it in three words, *it is modernised*; and the same description may be applied to the plain walls of the nave and chancel. The interior of the porch is in its original state: *that* the reader may still contemplate, and I am much mistaken if he doth not make unfavourable inferences to the parsimony of the present day. The parish, I am well informed, possesses a noble fund, appropriated for the express purpose of upholding and repairing this church.

The situation of St. Sepulchre is *now* admirable; it stood for ages enveloped by filth, and buried in a mass of villainous buildings; those being removed at the East end and on the South side by the liberal improvements in Giltspur-street and Snow-hill, and the previous destruction of Newgate and the Middle-row of the

* Pet. in Parl. 1324; see Printed Rolls, vol. I. p. 419.

† London Post, Dec. 4, 1702.

‡ Stowe ascribes it to the piety of one of the Pophams, temp. Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.

Old-Bailey, the church emerged from its obscurity; and shews itself on an eminence bounded by the venerable Western tower, one of the most antient in the outline in the circuit of London, and in a space healthy for air, and commodious for passage.

The inside is of vast length, and not sufficiently high. The twelve pillars which support the roof are of the Tuscan order, and the ornaments are acanthus leaves and feathers. The cieling of the chancel is horizontal, but that of the nave is arched; the latter contains clerestory windows, and is decorated with roses in stucco. The galleries are great deformities.

The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order, with the repeatedly described accompaniments; the only observable difference is, that two angels support a crown.

MONUMENTS.

In the North aisle a tablet, inscribed, "Near this place lie the bodies of Joshua Pierce and Anne his wife, late of St. Bride's parish in this city, daughter of George and Mary Langhorne, whose family lies buried in this aisle. *In pace requiescant.*"

"Here lie the remains of Mr. David Frazer, late resident commissary at Martinico; a man of integrity, and beloved by his friends. Obiit Jan. 18, 1800, aged 55."

On a pillar, a tablet to "Mr. Paul Jervis, late a worthy governor of Christ's Hospital, and a Common Council-man of Farringdon Without, 1718. In the same place lieth the body of Mrs. Dorothy Knight, relict of Mr. Paul Jervis, and late wife of James Knight, D. D. Vicar of this parish, aged 38, 17..."

In the chancel are the following inscriptions: "Here lieth the body of the Rev. James Knight, D. D. vicar of this parish 19 years, who departed this life May 26, 1735, aged 63."

"Mrs. Mary Knight, niece of the above, 1788, aged 84."

The following are the most important names on the pavement: Thomas Ketteriche, Esq. 1745. Sarah his wife and eleven children. Charles Ketteriche, Esq. 1793, aged 73.

Thomas Salter, Deputy of this ward, 1778, aged 67.

Mr. John Blagden, Surgeon, 1768, aged 69.

Peter Swinton, Doctor in Physic, 1785, aged 57.

Charles Eastland, Surgeon, 1792, aged 39.

St. Sepulchre's is a vicarage. The first authentic notice of it is dated in the reign of Henry III. June 15, 1253, when that Monarch confirmed a grant of the church to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, made by Roger Bishop of Salisbury.

The Priory possessed the advowson till the dissolution of religious houses: after that period the Crown retained possession; but James I. in 1610, sold the Vicarage in fee-farm to the parishioners, and conveyed the advowson to the President and Fellows of St. John Baptist's College, Oxford, who are now the patrons of the living; the value of which was thus estimated by Bishop Tonstall:

"Mr. John Adams, Vicar; benefice 50l.; goods 100l. 10s.; fined 12l. 10s.

"Sir Thomas Thorpe, salary 8l.; goods 10l.; fined 1l. 16s."

Dangerfield, Parish-clerk in 1732, says it was then worth 200l. This applies to that part only within the Liberties of the City (which is now worth 323l. 6s. 8d.); but the rectory is by far more valuable; extending to those parts of the parish which are without the Liberties; and the rector also being entitled to a considerable part of the great tithes. It is supposed, on the whole, to be worth 7 or 800l. a year; and is one of the best presentations in the gift of St. John's College.

VICARS.

Edward Waple, B. D. archdeacon of Taunton, who published a volume of 30 sermons on several occasions 1714 (second edition 1729); a second, containing 20, 1718, and a third, containing 20 more, 1720, 8vo.

1712, Charles Blake, D. D.; resigned April 1716. Succeeded by

James Knight, M. A.; D. D. 1719; Fellow of St. John's, Oxon; who died May 1735, aged 63. He published a Visitation sermon, Deut. xvii. 12, 1719; at the annual meeting of the Charity Schools, Ps. lxxii. 4; 1720; eight at Lady Moyer's Lectures, 1721, 8vo; one at the Election of a Lord Mayor, 1730, Dent. xvi. 18; before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, Isa. lix. 19, 1733; On the conflagration and renovation of the world, 2 Pet. iii. 10—13, 1736.

John Drye, D. D. Vice President of St. John's, and Rector of St. Giles', Oxford, June 19, 1735.

1748, Thomas Pickering, D. D. published a sermon on Jan. 30, before the Lord Mayor, 2 Sam. xxvii. 9.

Thomas Weales, D. D. Feb. 13, 1767, died April 18, 1784*.

Richard Dickson Shackleford, D. D. Oct. 15, 1784.

* Published a sermon against Slander, 1768, John viii. 7; on Good Friday 1768, John xii. 27, 28; another 1777.

The book of Chantries contains the following long list of particulars : " John Austen and others gave unto the said Master and Brethren (this perhaps alludes to the fraternity of St. Michael mentioned in the article preceding this) there, for maintaining of their brotherhood, 6 cottages at the Barbican, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, in the tenure of John Twyford, with divers other tenements, amounting in the whole to 5l. 11s. 4d.

" John Jewer gave unto the same Master and Brethren, to find a priest, and to keep an obit 13l. 10s.

" Robert Gibson gave unto the same, to keep an obit yearly, one tenement, *per annum* 3l.

William Rawlyn gave unto the same, to keep an obit, one tenement, *per annum* 1l. 6s. 8d.

" Divers lands and tenements, belonging to the said church of St. Sepulchre's, called the stipendiary lands.

" Walter Brenes gave to the parson and churchwardens there, to find a priest to sing within the chapel of our Lady within the said church, all his tenements, *per annum* 8l. 12s. 4d.

" William Andrewes gave unto the same, to find a priest, and to keep one obit there, all his tenements, *per annum* 13l. 6s. 8d.

" John Knyf gave unto the same, to find an obit, all his tenements, *per annum* 8l. 16s. 8d. One tenement in Lombard-street in the tenure of Robert Clerke, by year 8l.; one other tenement in the parish of St. Mary at Hill, lying in Love-lane, in the tenure of Henry Smith, by year 6l. 13s. 4d.; one other tenement without Bishopsgate, called the Half-moon, in the tenure of Robert Wood, by year 3l.; in all, *per annum* 17l. 13s. 4d. These last recited premises were given to the maintenance of the fraternity of St. Anne and our Lady, founded in the said church.

" Jeffery Church founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 5l. 6s. 8d.

" Thomas Whitton founded a chantry, and gave one tenement, *per annum* 5l.

" Roger Marks gave, towards the augmentation of a priest, to sing mass before the altar of our blessed Lady, two tenements, *per annum* 40s.

" William Harsham gave, towards the finding of a priest to say mass before the altar of our blessed Lady, all his tenements, *per annum* 4l. 6s. 8d.

" William Newcastle founded a chantry, and gave all his tenements, *per annum* 19l. 14s. 8d.

" Abraham

“ Abraham Appulby gave, towards the maintenance of a priest to sing within the said church, and to the reparations of the church, one tenement at Smithfield Bars, in the tenure of Thomas Parker, *per annum* 40s.

“ William Kemes gave unto the master and brotherhood of the fraternity of St. Stephen and our blessed Lady, founded within the said church of St. Sepulchre, for maintenance of their fraternity, and to keep one obit, one tenement, *per annum* 53s. 4d.

There are a considerable number of annual receipts of money for charitable purposes within this parish, of which the most remarkable is that applied for many years to the pronunciation of a solemn exhortation in the gateway of Newgate, and in St. Sepulchre's church-yard, to the criminals, previous to the hour of their execution, and for the tolling of the great bell. Part of this ceremony is now necessarily discontinued; as the sentence of the law is inflicted before the debtors' door of the above prison, and the painful procession to Tyburn, the holiday of the mob, done away.

Within this parish, the abbey of St. Mary *de Pratis* at Leicester had formerly very considerable property, including a large site of ground, on which now stands the Saracen's head inn, and some of the adjacent courts; the particulars of which the curious reader will find detailed with accuracy in Mr. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. I. Appendix, p. 73.

NEWGATE.

The most indifferent spectator of the horrid front of this human sepulchre must perceive that the size is totally inadequate to the purpose for the enormous City of London. Besides, the Keeper's apartments occupy a considerable part of the building, which is extremely narrow and confined. In short, a prison of such material consequence ought not to have been situated in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, for reasons obvious to a person of the least reflection; yet compared with the horrible dungeon whose place it occupies, the present Newgate is a palace, and the residence a paradise.

The antient gate was ruinous long before the last century; but in September 1718, a fragment of stone weighing 200 lb. part of the Royal arms, fell from the battlements with such force as to tear the stones from the street: fortunately it did no other damage. Newgate is mentioned as a prison as early as 1237; and it really is matter of astonishment to me that so many ages have elapsed, and the site *yet continued*. When that acmè of ruin had arrived, which forbid all farther remedy, a thousand inconveniences were discovered, and detailed to the Legislature by

by the agents of the Corporation of London. As they are interesting, they follow at length :

“ Mr. Ford, clerk of the gaol delivery, being examined, said, that the Gaol of Newgate is the county gaol for London and Middlesex, and may be looked upon as the gaol for the whole Kingdom, in respect to smugglers, state prisoners, and pirates, and for debtors to the Crown.

“ Mr. Akerman, keeper of Newgate, being examined, said, that there is no area or yard in the said gaol for prisoners to walk in ; that the whole is very irregularly built ; that the air has no free passage through any part except over the gateway ; that there is no room or place for water, most of the water being obliged to be pumped from a reservoir in Newgate-street ; that the consequence thereof is very bad, and produces the gaol distemper ; that there are more prisoners in proportion sick now than formerly used to be ; that the common side for debtors, and the men and women felons, is so dark, that they are obliged to use links, lamps, or candles, all the year round ; and the witness remembers, some years ago at the Old Bailey, two of the Judges, the Lord Mayor, and several of the jury, to the number of 60 persons or upwards, died of the gaol distemper ; that he has had near two sets of servants died since he has been keeper, and most of them from the gaol distemper ; that the neighbours frequently complain in warm weather of the air drawn from the said gaol by the ventilator ; and that the walls of the prison are so bad and thin, that the prisoners are not secure.

“ Mr. Mylne, being examined, said, that the said gaol is so old and ruinous, that it is not capable of any improvement, or tolerable repair ; and that the expence of rebuilding the said gaol on a more extended plan, with the necessary purchases to be made, additions to the present sessions-house, and all other incidental expences, will amount to 50,000 l.”

The statements of the above gentlemen prevailed ; and leave was given to proceed with the work under a grant of 50,000 l.

The Corporation of London had expended, in the year 1778, 52,585 l. 11 s. 11 d. upon the rebuilding of the gaol ; and they gave up to the publick, for the site of that gaol and the sessions house, a piece of freehold ground 600 feet in front on the Old Bailey and about 50 on Newgate-street, which was worth 10 s. per foot running measure ; the latter was valued at 15 s. for building on, and the rent at 300 l. *per annum*. In addition to those liberal proceedings, they expended 14,464 l. 13 s. 9 d. of their own money, in erecting the Sessions-house, and 6250 l. for the pur-

purchase of freehold houses to be taken down for making avenues to the gaol.

Mr. Dance the surveyor made the following estimate of the sums necessary above the 50,000*l.* granted by Parliament.

	£.	s.	d.
Due to Artificers at Christmas 1777 — —	6,243	19	2
Advanced by the Chamberlain, exclusive of the produce of old materials — — — — —	1,637	5	5
The sum necessary to complete the Gaol estimated at —	7,900	0	0
To build an Infirmary — — — — —	1,500	0	0
Advanced by the City for the purchase of houses in the Old Bailey for enlarging the avenues to the Gaol and Sessions house	6,250	0	0
Advanced by ditto for building the Sessions house —	14,464	13	9
Making private passage for the prisoners, paving the Sessions house-yard; Surveyor's Commission, and other incidental expences — — — — —	3,204	1	7
	£.41,200	0	0

Many unforeseen expences attended the execution of this great work; one of which was, the necessity of sinking the foundations 40 feet in depth, owing to the site being on that of the Ditch of London wall; another was, the charge of shoring neighbouring houses, to prevent their falling. The sum expended in this way amounted to 19,000*l.*

In 1779, Mr. Akerman, keeper of this gaol, related the ensuing particulars to a Committee of the House of Commons. He had previously been asked "how the convicted prisoners could subsist upon a penny *per* day each." He answered, "that they did not, most of them being supplied with money and provisions brought by their friends: and that, for those who were poor and friendless, he provided at his own expence coarse pieces of meat, and made broth; that, in the old gaol of Newgate, they used to be very sickly; but in the new one, which was far more commodious and airy, there were very few now unhealthy; that he had often observed a dejection of spirits among the prisoners in Newgate, which had the effect of disease, and many had died broken-hearted, and they were usually felons better behaved and less abandoned than the others; that the prisoners were obliged

obliged to wash themselves, but it was very difficult to compel some of them; that all the male prisoners accused of felonies or misdemeanors associated together in the day-time; the debtors were separated from the felons night and day, and the males from the females; the convicts had no employment, there being no place for them to work in, but he fancied it was meant to build one; the gaol was not yet finished; that he permitted some to work at their trades, upon their own request: that the number of the convicts were very inconvenient; and if the young and robust had not been removed to the hulks, it would have been impossible to have kept them in order; as it was, they frequently stole from strangers who came to see them, and robbed one another; when they were unruly, he locked them up, and put irons on their legs; they seemed to dread solitary confinement."

Newgate was nearly completed when the mob, influenced by the treason of Lord George Gordon, in June 1780, rendered it a mere shell, by burning every thing combustible within it, which injured the walls very considerably. Mr. Dance estimated the sum necessary for repairs at 30,000*l.*; and the House of Commons commenced the work by a vote of 10,000*l.*; subsequent applications were made by the Corporation, which enabled them to finish it as we now see it, a black dreary rustick wall, broken at intervals by niches partially filled with statues and grated windows.

The salary of the keeper of Newgate is 450*l.*; and the prisoners, or rather their friends, are compelled to pay 8*s.* 10*d.* fees, and 13*s.* 6*d.* on the masters side, or 9*s.* 6*d.* on the common side, garnish. Those unable to comply with the latter demands are under the necessity of cleansing the wards; the materials for which purpose, with coals, candles, and wood, are purchased from the garnish money.

The chaplain, or ordinary of Newgate, receives 265*l.* *per annum*; for that sum he undertakes the painful duty of reading prayers twice on Sundays, on Wednesdays and Fridays, preaching on Sunday morning, repeating private prayers with those under sentence of death on Tuesday and Thursday, and, after the report, of attending criminals twice a day, and on the morning of execution.

The Rev. Mr. C——r informed me, he once, and but once, attended a repentant culprit at his own particular request; and that the operations of horror, hope, and devotion, were so dreadfully blended in the wretched person, his spirits were agitated to so great a degree, he really believed another similar scene

would have rendered him incapable of future usual ministry ; under these circumstances I would be understood to say the *painful* duty of the Ordinary.

A surgeon at a salary of 100 l. attends daily ; the medicines used by him are paid for by the Corporation of London.

Every debtor is allowed loaves of the best bread, weighing 20 ounces each, and a pound and an half of potatoes ; the same class of unfortunates on the poor and women's side have 112 lb. of beef weekly, termed *clods* and *stickings*, provided by the sheriffs ; besides this allowance, they have donations equally divided, amounting to 51 l. 11 s. *per annum* in money.

The Company of Leatherfellers send 32 dozen of penny loaves annually.

The Armourers and Braziers 10 dozen.

The Company of Ironmongers, Mrs. Dane's gift, which consists of 258 lbs. of beef and 5 dozen penny loaves, delivered Nov. 5.

The parish of St. Dunstan in the East 280 lb. of beef, and a peck of oatmeal on Christmas eve.

The parishes of Allhallows Lombard-street, and St. Andrew Undershaft, 17 s. each *per annum*.

Mrs. Miffon 6 l. *per annum* for coals or provisions.

Mrs. Symcott every eight weeks 65 penny loaves.

Mrs. Sambach conditionally 1 l. ; and Mr. Thomas Stretchley every three years 2 l.

The philanthropic Mr. Neild says, " The part appropriated for debtors, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North-west angle of the prison, consists of 14 wards, 23 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and 11 feet high, for the men, and two wards for the women, one 36 feet by 15 feet, the other 18 feet by 15 feet. As neither bed nor bedstead is provided, those who *cannot* procure them are allowed a rug. The area for the men, well supplied with water, is 49 feet 6 inches by 31 feet 6 inches ; that for women is 49 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 9 inches ; the sexes are separated by a wall 15 feet high ; debtors are permitted to work if *they* can obtain it, but there is none provided ; 285 men and 40 women have been at once immured in Newgate for debt."

Mr. Neild deprecates the wretchedness of the convicts, who are crowded (to use his own expression) " like sheep in a pen !" That they were not victims to the most malignant diseases, he attributes to the humanity of the late Mr. Kirby, who frequently assisted their wants at his own expence. " One half the prisoners, particularly

particularly the women, are miserably poor, and covered (scarcely covered) with rags."

Two rooms are appropriated for sick felons of both sexes; and, as there is no infirmary for debtors, they are compelled to lie when ill with the worst of human beings. The chapel is plain and neat, and the most perfect order is preserved during prayers.

GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER.

This prison is separated from Newgate by the street of that name, and one corner house; the front is of stone wrought in rustick work, with tolerably large and airy windows. The Wood-street and Poultry Compters having been declared, in 1785, to be dangerous and insecure, the Corporation of London obtained leave to purchase the site of the present Giltspur-street Compter: indeed, the former was represented, in 1709, as being a most miserable receptacle of human wretchedness; 110 persons were then confined within it in so crowded a state that 100 of the number occupied *one* room, where they sat up the night through, or lay upon the bare floor at their option; 50 died in the short period of a month, and 9 lay dead upon the floor of the above hundred.

The reader will thank me for the following interesting extract from Neild on Prisons:

"The origin of this prison is somewhat enveloped in obscurity; but, according to Stowe's Survey of London, wherein the following record (made in the reign of Henry the First) is recited, *viz.* "*Rex vic. London. salutem: ex gravi querelâ B. capt. et detent. in prisona nostra de Criplesgate pro 10 l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandivico tunc custod. Civitatis nostræ London. et I. de Blackwell civis recognit debit. &c.*" it appears that Cripplegate, which was one of the four original gates of this city, was then a prison, as the Compter now is, for citizens and others for debt or trespass: and was rebuilt in the year 1244, and again in 1491, and was last repaired in the year 1663. In the mean time, and in the 13th century, a prison was built for the reception of night walkers, and other suspicious persons, which, from its shape, was called the Tun, and was situated upon Cornhill. Afterwards there was a prison in Bread-street, pertaining to the Sheriffs, which was called the

Compter, and, in the year 1518, seems to have been recognized by the act for establishing the Court of Conscience, which empowered its Commissioners to commit to one of the Compters for debts not exceeding forty shillings; but now, by subsequent acts, extended to five pounds. In this Compter prisoners were received until the year 1552, when, by reason of the keeper's misconduct, they were removed to a new Compter in Wood-street, provided by the city, and built for that purpose, which was burned in the general conflagration of 1666, and rebuilt more commodious than before, and continued to receive prisoners until the second day of April 1791, when the prisoners were removed to the present Compter in Giltspur-street.

“ It appears necessary here to remark that the Sheriffs of London have each a Court of Record, as well as a Compter, where each Sheriff in his respective court presides, which courts are now held at Guildhall, every Wednesday and Friday, for actions, &c. entered at this Compter; and on every Thursday and Saturday for actions entered at the Poultry, excepting holidays, and a vacation in the month of August; and each Sheriff has his office at his respective Compter, where his clerk-fitter attends for entering actions, &c. and also to discharge such debtors as become entitled to their release.

“ This Compter is now appropriated for the reception of debtors, felons, and other offenders, and also for vagrants and night-charges (the watch-houses in this city not being permitted to retain prisoners therein); but the constable of the night must forthwith commit them to the Compter in his district; from whence a list of the night-charges so committed is the next morning returned to the Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen, in order that they may be examined touching the cause of their commitment, and be either discharged, bailed, or re-committed, to answer for their respective offences, according to due course of law.

“ The prisoners are divided into four classes; *viz.* Debtors, Felons, Misdemeanors and Assaults, and Vagrants; and the prison into nine separate and distinct yards; that is to say, The Master's-side, South-yard, 28 feet by 20, containing a pump affording soft water from the river Thames, and from whence a stair-case leads to two galleries, having each a sink and a cock supplying Thames-water, which is thrown by a forcing pump from a reservoir in the main yard to a large cistern on the top of that part of the prison, and descends from thence to the galleries; and here a difficulty sometimes occurs, from the forcing pump being out of the reach of the persons to be benefited thereby. These galleries lead

lead to six rooms (exclusive of the Turnkey's-room on the ground-floor), having fire-places capable of conveniently accommodating two persons in each, male or female, as it may happen, provided that a man-prisoner is not lodged in the same apartment with a woman-prisoner; and these apartments are at present occupied by Master-side debtors, who pay for the same according to the table of fees.

“ 2d. The Master's-side; North yard, 30 feet by 18, being similar to the South in its construction and accommodations; but containing only five rooms with fire-places (exclusive of another Turnkey's room on the ground-floor); and is at present occupied by persons under commitment for assaults, or trivial offences; as also occasionally by the better sort of night charges.

“ The Women Debtors Ward, which has no yard, attaches immediately to an arched passage, to which is also attached the Keeper's Apartments, the Keeper's Office, the Outer Turnkey's Lodge, the office wherein is transacted the Sheriff's business with respect to matters relating to his Court and to this Prison. This passage also contains all the main gates, or first entrances, to the Master's side, and to the interior of the prison. The Women Debtor's Ward is fitted up with four turn-up bedsteads, which are inclosed in the day-time, a table, and moveable benches, a water-closet, and a large cistern of Thames water, with a good stone sink beneath it. This Ward has three windows next the street, a good fire-place, and is capable of lodging eight persons.

“ 3d. The Common-side. Men Debtors Yard, 75 feet by 18, contains two pumps, the one supplying spring water from a well in this yard, and the other affording soft water from the river Thames; has a room at each end; one occupied by one of the Turnkeys, for the better security of the prison, and the other by the Steward of the Charity Wards. The wards appertaining to this yard are built upon arches, and divide the same into two parts, having communication by arcades under one part, and a common room, used as a workshop for those Debtors who chuse to work, under the other; in which shop is a large table fixed, whereon the prisoners belonging to these wards divide such provisions as they receive by charitable donations. From this yard is a stone stair-case, closed with doors at the bottom, and leading to four wards; two on the first story, and two on the second. The two upper wards are used as bed-rooms, and are fitted up with sixteen low stump bedsteads in each (which lay upon barracks, and are easily removed for the purpose of cleanliness), and a supply of rugs for the use

of.

of the prisoners. The other two wards are used as sitting-rooms from eight in the morning until ten at night, when strangers are excluded, and the prisoners locked up for the night. The Sleeping-wards would be much improved, if all the beds were separated by dwarf partitions, having a door to each, but not reaching to the ceiling; as thereby the circulation of air would not be impeded, and the quiet prisoners would be protected from the insults of the disorderly in the night time; an evil which has sometimes occurred, but the offenders are seldom discovered. The Sitting-wards are fitted up with tables and benches.

“ These wards, together with that of the women debtors, are denominated the charity-wards, to which each prisoner at his or her entrance pays five shillings, to be applied to the common stock; eight-pence to the steward; and six-pence to the scavenger; after which the prisoner is at no farther expence, but becomes a partaker of all the benefits appertaining to the charity-wards. The court of conscience debtors for six weeks or less have the same benefits, upon payment of fourteen-pence only.

“ 4th. The main yard, 35 feet square, leading to all the rest, except the master's sides, and women debtors, into which all persons in the adjoining yards (except debtors) are occasionally admitted in the day-time, at their own request, and upon behaving themselves orderly, but not otherwise. This yard contains two pumps, one with spring water, and the other with Thames water; two forcing pumps, for the service of the master's side, and a cock supplied with Thames water upon the *Main*, to which by means of a screw can be applied a long leathern hose, and thereby plenty of water is conveyed to all the yards, to wash and cleanse them and the cells. For this purpose mops and brooms are occasionally allowed by the benevolence of the Committee of City Lands, &c. On the North and South sides are two large rooms facing each other, and having communication with the arched passage before mentioned, which rooms are occupied in the day-time by persons desiring the same, and at night are the common receptacle for night charges; they are fitted up with benches all round, and a large German stove in each. They have each a detached *privy*, and are capable of containing twenty persons in each, for one night only: such night charges being afterward classed as aforesaid, having first undergone an examination before a magistrate. These rooms have stone floors, are spacious and very airy. There are a number of rugs laid on the benches for the use of such persons as unfortunately may become inhabitants in the night-time. Under another arched passage leading

leading from this yard, is the inner turnkey's lodge, and a stair-case leading to a very convenient chapel, over which are four good rooms, for the use of the sick prisoners, fitted up with iron bedsteads with good tickings, blankets, rugs, and canvas cases to be stuffed to make beds, as occasion may require.

“ From this yard are two other stair-cases, each leading to three small bedrooms fitted up at the keeper's expence, for the use of such night charges, or others, as may desire to occupy them, having one bed in each room.

“ This passage has communication with five other yards, separate and distinct from each other: one being a small yard, having a pump of Thames-water, and containing three small rooms or cells, capable of lodging six persons. Another small yard, having a pump of Thames-water, and containing five rooms or cells of the same dimensions; at the back of four of which rooms is a passage, having a fire-place at the end, and communicating, by means of an iron-grating, to each cell, thereby rendering them dry and warm.

“ Another small yard, having a pump of Thames-water, a little room with a fire-place, and four cells of the same dimensions; and two larger yards, having also a pump of Thames-water, and six cells of the same dimensions in each, together with similar passages and fire-places to keep them dry and warm; all which cells are fitted up with wooden barracks, raised about three feet from the ground, and each is provided with a canvas-case stuffed with straw, and two or three rugs or blankets allowed by the city.

“ These last five yards are for the reception of all persons except debtors; and no persons herein, or in the charity wards, pay any thing for lodging; and no garnish is taken in any part of this prison. There are also very convenient cold and hot baths, to which all prisoners have free access as necessity requires, and at convenient seasons.

“ The allowance to prisoners of all descriptions is at present—ten ounces of wheaten bread daily, one pound of rice, and about five pounds of potatoes each weekly; coals and other gifts by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; and broken victuals from the Old and New London Taverns frequently.

“ Paupers brought to this Compter (as such) in order to be removed to their parishes, or otherwise relieved, are especially subsisted, and frequently clothed.

“ On

“ On New-year's Day, at Easter, and some uncertain day after, one pound of beef, one pint of porter, and one loaf value three halfpence, or potatoes in lieu thereof, are given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, who also occasionally give coals according to their discretion.

“ There are also some permanent Donations of bread and meat at stated periods, which, together with the Sheriff's seven stone of meat weekly, belongs to the charity-wards only, and is distributed among such prisoners in the said wards as have attended and properly demeaned themselves in the chapel during divine service on the preceding Sunday. The chapel clerk is Mr. John Peter Lawrence, who receives half a crown every Sunday for assisting the chaplain, and setting the psalm, by order of the Court of Aldermen.

“ Money is paid by several of the City Companies, by the Common Council of Farringdon Within, by the Trustees of Mrs. Ashton's charity, and others, towards the release of debtors in this and other prisons, and is most frequently applied towards the discharge of such prisoners who cannot obtain the same without undertaking to pay some further sum in addition to the money raised by such donations, and who are thereby prevented from availing themselves of the bounty of the Honourable and Benevolent Society for Relief of Debtors, held in Craven Street in the Strand.

“ The List of Benefactions for relief are as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
“ In Lady-day quarter, - - - - -	19	10	11
Midsummer ditto, - - - - -	6	15	7
Michaelmas ditto, - - - - -	8	1	10
Christmas ditto, - - - - -	16	10	7

Together with the donation of Mr. Stretchley, of two pounds once in three years, which was paid by Christ's Hospital in January 1802.

“ There are also three other annual legacies, which have not been paid since the year 1793; viz. Mr. Fothergill's, of 12s. Mr. William Cooper's, of 10s. and Ralph Ramston's, Esq. of 10s.

“ All the donations belonging to the Charity-wards are delivered to one of the prisoners, who acts as Steward; in whose name, witnessed by the Keeper, all the receipts are signed, and given under the common seal of the prison. This steward receives also the subscriptions before mentioned; and himself pays a rent to the general stock for the use of two closets, which he again lets to his own advantage;

advantage; he advances money upon the credit of the donations, out of which he reimburses himself as they become due; pays five *per cent.* to a collector; furnishes the Charity-wards with a constant supply of coals, wood, salt, candles, &c. besides paying a weekly allowance to a basket-woman to collect broken victuals at the taverns, and for other messages, on account of the said wards; also contributes towards the support of such common-fide debtors as may, by the surgeon's order, be placed in the sick ward; pays also a weekly allowance to the scavenger, and his assistant, called the Twelver; and is of real use to the prison at large. This plan of the application of the donations was first adopted by Mr. Kirby, when keeper of Wood-street Compter, and appears to be the most beneficial to the unfortunate, as every comfort to be procured by the donations is thereby equally and impartially afforded; no disputes can arise from the quarterly division of money, nor can the prison be defrauded, as the steward is obliged to submit his accounts to be audited by four of the senior prisoners; and though elected by the general suffrages of the Charity-wards, cannot be dispossessed, so long as he shall act soberly, honestly, and for the general advantage, and shall not be guilty of breach of the trust reposed in him by the keeper.

"The Steward's Account with the Charity-wards, for four weeks, ending Jan. 25, 1802, is as under.

	£.	s.	d.
" By Prison debt brought forwards, - - - - -	13	9	7
" Jan. 4, Paper and Wax for Receipts, - - - - -	0	2	6
Paid signing Book, - - - - -	0	1	6
Paid sending Letter of Thanks, - - - - -	0	1	0
Coals, Men's Wards, six bushels, - - - - -	0	10	0
Coals, Wood, and Candles (Women) - - - - -	0	2	3
Wood and Candles, Men's Wards, - - - - -	0	2	8
Salt and Newspaper, - - - - -	0	1	8
Scavenger and Twelver, - - - - -	0	2	1
Basket Woman, - - - - -	0	2	4
One extra Basket, - - - - -	0	0	4
	1	6	4
" Jan. 11, Coals, Men's Wards, six bushels - - - - -	0	10	0
Wood and Candles, ditto, - - - - -	0	2	8
VOL. IV.	4	G	Coals,

	£.	s.	d.
Coals, Wood, and Candles (Women) - - - - -	0	2	3
Salt and News-paper, - - - - -	0	1	8
Scavenger and Twelver, - - - - -	0	2	1
Basket Woman, - - - - -	0	2	2
Two extra Baskets, - - - - -	0	0	8
Coals extra for Williams (since deceased) - - - - -	0	1	8
		<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> <u>2</u>
“ Jan. 18, Porterage of Lord Mayor’s Gift-Coals, - - - - -	0	1	0
Wood and Candles, Men’s Wards, - - - - -	0	2	8
Coals, Wood, and Candles (Women) - - - - -	0	2	3
Salt and News-paper, - - - - -	0	1	8
Scavenger and Twelver, - - - - -	0	2	1
Basket Woman, - - - - -	0	2	4
Two extra Baskets, - - - - -	0	0	8
		<u>0</u>	<u>12</u> <u>8</u>
“ Jan. 25, Porterage of Soup from Soup house, and paid a			
Meffenger, - - - - -	0	1	6
Wood and Candles, Men’s wards, - - - - -	0	2	8
Coals, Wood, and Candles (Women) - - - - -	0	2	3
Salt and Newspaper, - - - - -	0	1	8
Scavenger and Twelver, - - - - -	0	2	1
Basket Woman, - - - - -	0	2	2
One extra Basket, - - - - -	0	0	4
		<u>0</u>	<u>12</u> <u>8</u>
			<u>17</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
“ By four weeks room-rent, paid by Steward to general			
stock, - - - - -		<u>0</u>	<u>12</u> <u>0</u>
“ Signed by four Auditors.			
			Balance £. 16 12 5

“ Which last balance was then due to the Steward on account of the said Charity-wards. He also keeps separate accounts of the money paid by subscription (the above donations being inadequate to his expences); out of which subscription he pays

pays one shilling and six-pence *per* week to keep the faucepans, &c. clean. A specimen of which accounts are here subjoined; *viz.*

"Dr. Right-hand Ward.			Per Contra.	Cr.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Paid mending faucepans,	1	0	By Subscription of J. H.	5	0
Pair of New Snuffers, -	0	6	Ditto, J. W. - - -	5	0
Coals, Scullion, and Sand,	3	2	Ditto, D. F. - - -	5	0
Ditto, - - - -	3	4	&c. &c. &c.		
One Bushel Coals extra -	1	8			

" Dr. Left-hand Ward.			Per Contra.	Cr.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Paid mending Tin Wares,	1	0	By Subscription of R. B.	5	0
Pair of New Snuffers, -	0	6	Ditto, W. D. - - -	5	0
Coals, Scullion, and Sand,	3	2	Ditto of M. Court of Conscience		
Ditto, - - - -	3	4	Debtor, - - - -	1	6
One Bushel Coals extra, -	1	8	&c. &c. &c.		

" There is no expence attending the commitment of prisoners to this Compter, either upon civil or criminal process; nor does any expence attend any person's confinement (unless, at their own request, they are admitted on the master's side); and upon Civil Actions the fees are as follows: for entrance, three shillings to the Keeper, and two shillings to the Turnkeys; for rent, two shillings and six-pence *per* week; but if there are two in a bed, then each pays one shilling and three pence; for the discharge of a master's side debtor, eight shillings and ten pence; and for the discharge of a common-side debtor, eight shillings. Debtors discharged by the Lords' Act pay no fees.

" An expence is incurred by prisoners of all descriptions, upon their discharge, exclusive of prison fees above-mentioned; and first of debtors, each of whom, being entitled to be discharged, must pay as follows (if upon one action only): To the Secondaries six shillings, to the Clerk fitter of the Poultry Compter one shilling, to the Clerk fitter of this Compter four shillings and eight pence, and to the messenger one shilling. If more actions than one the expence varies, according to the number and nature of the writs; which, if in execution, entitle the Secondaries to one shilling for every pound under the sum of one hundred

dred pounds; and six-pence for every pound above that sum; and this is called Sheriff's Poundage*.

“The Rules and Orders for the government of this prison were signed the 27th of November, 1792, by Lords Kenyon and Loughborough, and by Aldermen Crosby, Anderson, and Combe; they relate principally to debtors; the execution thereof is vested in the Keeper and his Turnkeys; and they are as follows, that is to say, Directions concerning the payment of six-pence to the Scavenger, or to assist him six days, and eight pence to the Steward; directions for dividing provisions; for persons under judgment of fine and imprisonment to partake, in certain cases, with the debtors; to promote cleanliness; for due attendance on divine service; for cleanliness of prisoners persons; against opprobrious language; against profaneness and drunkenness; against molesting visitors, and to prevent visitors from molesting prisoners; to prevent women from lodging in men's apartments, and *vice versa*; against keeping dogs; to determine who shall not partake of donations; to prevent tippling; time of retiring to rest, and rising in the morning; against striking the steward, or defacing orders; more concerning performance of divine service; against disposal of prison-rugs; master's side prisoners to clean their stairs, passages, and rooms; not to quarrel, or use opprobrious language; concerning the placing of master's side prisoners in their rooms; to prohibit the admission of wine or beer after eight o'clock in the evening, &c.

“The mode directed by the foregoing rules and orders, to enforce obedience thereto, is by fining, or by confinement in a cell for any time not more than twelve hours nor less than three, for one offence, at the discretion of the keeper.

“These Rules and Orders have, in some few instances, been inadequate to preserve the peace, inasmuch as a prisoner possessing personal strength has beaten and ill-treated his fellow prisoner, and has afterwards preferred imprisonment in the cells to making any apology for his misbehaviour; and has come out of the cells with a determination to repeat his offence.

“The former remark respecting separation of unfortunate from fraudulent persons, is also applicable to this prison, which from its structure, affords the means of a further improvement respecting the first imprisonment of persons arrested upon mesne process for debt, whose separation from their families is likely to be but of short duration, and who might (if they chose) be accommodated on such master's side, and be thereby saved from the necessity of being suddenly

* An instance of 95l. 10s. being paid for poundage, has lately occurred.

plunged into the interior of the prison, among persons who it may sometimes happen are not of the purest manners, whereby the minds of many, heretofore honest men, may have been contaminated; and thus they have been rendered worse members of society than before such incarceration; and this seems to be the true intent and use of masters' sides in gaols, so far as relates to debtors. But such accommodation is, under the present system, liable to impediment from the occupancy of the said master's side by persons under execution, who may, if they please, remain there for several years together, to the exclusion of such unfortunate and perhaps innocent persons taken upon mesne process, without the ability of procuring bail till the cause of arrest can be determined, many of whom, from the dread of a common gaol, may have submitted to unjust demands, and become the easy prey of the profligate and designing; examples of which, it is much to be feared, have not been wanting. Another evil respecting prisons is the wilful stay of debtors when they might obtain their discharge; thereby, by their seniority, filling the most eligible situations, and crowding the prisons, already too full of miserable and unfortunate objects.

“The worthy Keeper* of this prison and Ludgate does credit to his appointment, being equally humane and intelligent.”

THE OLD BAILEY.

This street is of considerable width at the North end, but the South contracts far too much for the purposes of the Sessions house within it; yet the place is infinitely improved by the removal of many old buildings when Newgate was rebuilt. The whole extent of the West side of the Old Bailey, from St. Sepulchre's church to the Sessions house, is composed of decayed and wretched residences that must fall within a very few years. I therefore would recommend that a line of ground, resembling the shape of a wedge, commencing at Ludgate-street and extending Northward, should be purchased, and added to the breadth of the Old Bailey. There are improvements made with a view to commercial and trading

* Mr. J. A. Newman; who has since been appointed keeper of Newgate 1804; on the death of the benevolent Mr. John Kirby. The present keeper of Giltspur-street Compter is Mr. John Teague; and of the Poultry Compter, Mr. John Kirby.

advantage; this is of some importance even in that point of view; but the free circulation of air it would occasion in the courts of Justice, and in those of Newgate, might be of incalculable benefit.

The Corporation of London deserve the warmest thanks of their fellow-citizens for what they have already done in this parish; they who remember the former state of Giltspur-street, the principal avenue to Smithfield, and its miserable footways under *miserable* old houses, will acknowledge the justice of my remark; they are threefold due for the alterations on Snow-hill. The delays of business, the danger to men and horses, the dirt and the confusion that reigned in the short narrow angles that led up the steep ascent, were unequalled perhaps in any City. Now the exertions of the Corporation have procured us a broad and excellent straight street, formed of spacious houses, the ornaments of London.

The Old *Bailey*, in London, as in York *, seems to have been an outwork, from its vicinity to the City wall.

It will however be sufficient for us that it has long been the site of the criminal court of London, where thousands of wretches have been tried for crimes of the most dreadful description, the recital of which would be disgusting and mortifying in the extreme. Hundreds of those wretches have expiated their evil acts since 1780 in the Old Bailey, by means of the Drop, as it is termed, erected before the Debtors' door of Newgate; a sudden and a decent method of depriving criminals of life, far preferable to the processions and prolonged ceremonies of Tyburn.

Smithfield is at present intersected by numerous rails, forming pens for Sheep; and on the market-days (Mondays and Fridays) multitudes of Bullocks are tied by the head close to the exterior pens on the four sides next the houses. On those days the extreme folly and danger of keeping a market for beasts in the very centre of London, is apparent to every person but those who are alone capable of removing it. Drovers and butchers reign in brutal sway; the peaceable Citizen escapes from the worried beast into shops and allies, while the infernal tormentor of the animal howls on in concert with his dog.

On the afternoon of Friday, Smithfield furnishes another species of sale. There the spectator may observe *a few* good Horses, and numbers of the most forlorn

* See Drake's Eboracum, p. 265.

and ill-used, mixed with Affes, ridden by brutes who urge them to motions long since denied them.

Other days are appropriated to the sale of Hay, Straw, &c. The reader, from these particulars, will draw his own inference of the description of houses and inhabitants of the major part of Smithfield; though they are interspersed with several respectable shops. Smithfield deserves a distinct history, and the interesting events that would compose it might be dilated into a quarto volume. He will find some curious particulars which occurred in the last century in a subsequent part of this work.

As I have not *authentic* papers to quote for the number of black or neat cattle sold annually at present in Smithfield market, I shall mention from the Journals of the House of Commons, that in 40 years, commencing with 1732 and ending with 1771, the number varied from 67,681 to 93,573.

The CONDUIT

stood on Snow hill. The building had four equal sides, and was ornamented with Corinthian pillars, tablets, pediments, and the arms of London, surmounted by a pyramid, on which was a lamb, a rebus on the name of *Lamb*, from whose conduit in Red Lion-street the water came.

This conduit ran with wine on the anniversary of the coronation of George I. 1727, which was procured by the subscription of several loyal inhabitants. At the same time the sides in the evening exhibited the following distich:

Since Love and Peace do promise happy days,
Fame, clap thy wings, and sound great George's praise;

represented by large letters cut through pasteboard, behind which red transparent paper and candles were placed.

An order was issued in the ensuing year for the destruction of all the City Conduits; I suppose, to oblige the publick to adopt the New river, and other water brought by pipes into the houses, so obviously beneficial to us.

The number of houses in that part of the parish of St. Sepulchre, which is within the Liberties of the City at the late return, was 856, male inhabitants (including the prisoners in Newgate, the Compter, and Ludgate prisons) 4071; females 4021; total 8092. In that part of the parish which is
part

part of the county of Middlesex are, 531 houses, containing 1791 males, and 1977 females; total 3768.

The houses are in general very badly built, and the streets and alleys narrow and disagreeable.

ST. STEPHEN, COLEMAN STREET.

THERE are eleven *courts*, six *alleys*, and only parts of Coleman and Fore *streets* in this parish, which includes part of Moorfields and London wall; but the streets are very respectable, and *some* of the courts. The number of houses is 386, inhabited by 1551 males, and 1624 females.

The patronage of the living went from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Prior and Convent of Butley; after the suppression it reverted to the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth granted it to the parishioners in fee farm.

RECTORS.

Richard Lucas, of Jesus college, Oxford, M. A. 1672; B. and D. D. 1691. This Divine had the misfortune to be blind. He was a prebendary of Westminster; author of "Practical Christianity*"; and died June 29, 1715.

Mordecai Cary, of Trinity college, Cambridge, M. A. 1712; promoted to the see of Clonfert 1731; translated to Killala 1734. He printed a sermon before the Irish Protestant schools, 1744, James i. 27; and died 1752.

—— Hay, 1731.

1754, Feb. 19. Anthony Webster, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, D. C. L. 1743; died Sept. 27, 1790.

1790, Nov. Thomas-Frazer Twigg, of St. John's college, M. A. 1777; B. A. 1780; S. T. B. 1788.

Mr. Henry Forde; benefice 10l.; goods nulla; fined 2l. 10s.

* He published also a sermon on Religious Perfection, Heb. vi. 1. 1697, 8vo: Another before the Goldsmiths Company, Tit. iii. 14, 1699, 4to.; a third on Humility before the Queen, 1704, Rom. xii. 10. 4to; and 24-Sermons in 2 vols. 8vo. 1710. After his death were published 3 vols. of his Sermons; vol. I. 1722, 15 Sermons on Death and Judgment; vol. II. 1716, 16 Sermons; vol. III. on Repentance, the Severity and Goodness of God, 1717.

CHAN-

CHANTRIES.

King Edward IV. incorporated the vicar and churchwardens of this church, and gave them also, to the intent to find a priest and keep an obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 50 l. 5 s. 4 d.

The Church is situated on the West side of Coleman-street; and the interior is very plain, and without pillars or gallery, except that for the organ, a plain unornamented instrument. The pulpit indeed is the only article in the building which has been at all adorned; that is literally covered with carving. The altarpiece has two Composite pillars and six pilasters, with an entablature and a circular pediment; the usual inscriptions, surrounded by carving, fills the intervals round them. The ceiling is flat, with a large decorated pannel, supported by coves resting on brackets, shells, and Cherubim.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall, a plain tablet, inscribed, "M. S. Hic propter cathedram sacram, ubi Deo ecclesiæ operam diu sedulam navaverat, placidâ morte quiescit venerandus vir David Ogilvius, M. A.; qui ex pervetustâ antiquissimæ gentis familiâ oriundus, optimisque in Patriâ disciplinis innutritus, ecclesiæ tandem Scoticanæ ruinis elapsus, in hac Parochiâ annos plus minus 30 sedem fixit. Postquam ecclesiastæ fidelis, boni civis, amici constantis, viri denique probi omnino et honesti, famam meruisset, obdormiit in Domino pridie idûs Decembris, A. D. 1723, ætatis verò supra 63. Marito optimo, optimèque de se merito, hoc quæcunque Μνημόσυον Vidua mœstissima P. C."

Another, for "Jane Ogilvie, 1737, aged 75."

On the East wall, a sarcophagus, pillars, pediment, and tablet, "To the memory of Claude Bosanquet, late of this parish, Esq. who died July 26, 1786, aged 79. His life was the evidence of his faith in the Christian religion; his death the proof of its reward. Pious and benevolent, he constantly exemplified his love to his fellow-creatures; his respect and reverence to his Maker. Ripe both in years and virtue, he beheld his approaching end without fear, and retired at once with resignation and with confidence."

On the South-East side, a neat Ionic monument, inscribed, "M. S. Davidis Bosanquet, Luneliæ in Galliâ Norbonensi, prid. cal. Nov. A. D. 1661, nati; qui, post edicti Namnetici abrogationem ex patriâ religionis ergo profugiens, in Angliam se recepit, atque huic Civitati adscriptus in omnes ferme orbis terrarum partes mercaturam feliciter fecit. In matrimonium duxit Elizabetham Claudii Hays, civis Londinensis, filiam, pulchris quæ fœminam ornant virtutibus amabi-

lem; ex quâ sex filios, ac tres filias, una cum charissimâ conjuge, superstites sibi relinquens, decessit prid. cal. Jul. A. D. 1732. Cujus desiderium mœstissima conjux haud amplius ferens, heu! nimidum citò subsecuta est, prid. calend. Octob. A. D. 1737, ætatis suæ 62. David Bosanquet, filius natu maximus, utriusque memoriæ hoc monumentum tristis posuit."

Mr. Bosanquet was brother to Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of the Forest House, Low Leyton, who lived at Aleppo, at his return from which he married, and had an only son, his namesake, born 1699, who married Dorcas, daughter of Mr. Macher, and died, after suffering a violent head ache 1741, and is buried at Woodford, where his epitaph commemorates his antiquarian studies and collection of ancient coins *.

On the South wall, a sarcophagus, infants, and curtain:

"In memory of Henry Vernon, Esq. (son of Sir Thomas Vernon, Knt. of this parish) who died the 7th day of November 1691, in the 31st year of his age, and lies buried at Aleppo, in Syria. He was a person of strict virtue and exemplary piety, just in his dealings, dutiful to his parents, and kind to his relations; beloved, respected, and honoured in his life, and lamented in his death by foreigners as well as his own countrymen. His death was an inexpressible affliction to his sorrowful father, who out of a tender sense of his own and the public loss, dedicates this monument to preserve his memory, and to recommend him as a pattern worthy the imitation of our young merchants who either remain in their own, or design for foreign countries."

Over the gate of the church is a good relief of the Resurrection; in which, till a late repair, the Devil was distinguished by his complexion.

GIFTS.

William Bowdler, Ann Baron, Richard Bosworth, jun. Mary Boome, Deputy James Nutter, each gave 10l.

1702. Arthur Baron, Esq. 30l.

1703. Alexander Baron, 20l.; Thomas Godard, 10s. *per annum* for bread on Christmas day.

1708. John Abington, 5l.; and William Floyd, a house, 16l. *per annum*, and two ground-rents of 7l.

1713. David Primrose, 5l.

1716. Edward Smith, 5l.

1717. James Ward, Esq. 100l.

1722. John Bourgis, 30l.

1723. William Duhamell, 6l.

1723. Edward Bailey, 100l. the interest for an apprentice fee.

1723. The Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, 70l.

1734. Richard Humphrey, 50l.

1735. Thomas Home, 5l.

* See it in Lysons, vol. IV. p. 276.

1738. Mrs. Jane Ogilvie, 35 l.; and for apprenticing children 35 l.; Susanna Warner, 6 l. 13 s.; Frances Tomson, 30 l.
1749. Charles Afsill, Esq. 20 l.
1754. Sir John Bosworth, 20 l.
1757. William Davis, 8 l.; Abigail Pilkington, 5 l.
1770. Susan Barril, 50 l.
1786. Claude Bosanquet, Esq. 150 l.
1798. Mr. John Smith left, by will, the interest of 828 l. 11 s. 5 d. in the 3 per Cent. Consols, to be distributed in bread and meat to the poor of this parish, half yearly, for ever.

“Last night Sir William Hodges, Bart. was interred in Coleman-street church with great solemnity, from his house in Winchester-street, near Austin-friers. He was a person of great wealth, and when a merchant in Spain accepted a bill of 300,000 l. and paid it for the use of the English fleet under the command of Admiral Ruffell (now Earl of Orford, and one of the Lords of the Regency). Three Heralds at Arms attended the funeral, and the ceremony displayed all the magnificence and decency that was possible.” *Weekly Packet*, Aug. 7, 1714.

The procession consisted of 4 conductors, 3 coaches with clergymen, 3 with 12 pall-bearers, 4 other conductors, 10 horsemen, the Standard of Great Britain, 10 horsemen, 2 pendants, 10 horsemen, 2 pendants, 10 horsemen, 2 pendants, the gauntlet and spurs, helmet, crest, mantle, &c. furcoat of arms, sword, and shield, carried by heralds. The hearse, his coach, the coach of his son the chief mourner, another with 2 train-bearers, each drawn by 6 horses; 42 noble-men's coaches, with his relations, closed the procession, which was accompanied by minute guns.

The funeral of Lady Hodges, relict of the above gentleman, which occurred in May 1717, was even more splendid than that of her husband. The chief mourners had seven train-bearers, the hearse 32 branches with wax candles, and 500 torches lighted the lady to her grave. Two Heralds attended, and were followed by the Spanish Ambassador and his suite, and 300 coaches of friends. Lady Hodges was a native of Spain.

“The parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, have lately come to a resolution of pulling down three old houses, situated near the Church, and building upon the spot two new ones, which are to be genteelly fitted up, and one of them, viz. that adjoining to the church-yard, to be appropriated

priated as a parsonage-house for the present vicar and his successors. What gave occasion to this determination, was as follows. Many years since, a gentleman having generously bequeathed a thousand pounds to any two parishes (approved of by his trustees) which were destitute of parsonage-houses, the late Dr. Hay procured for the above parish, of which he was vicar, 500 l. of that legacy, the interest of which from time to time he received. Mr. Webster, the present vicar, upon an application lately made to him, being willing to give up his right in the 500 l. the parish, with the additional sum of 740 l. have contracted for building the above two houses, one of which is for that gentleman, and the other is already let for 40 l. *per annum*. *Whitehall Evening Post, Aug. 22, 1754.*

The following particulars belong in some measure to the history of this parish :

“Immediately after, the Government was alarmed with a desperate insurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy men. The congregation to which they belonged met in Coleman-street; from whence, on Sunday evening, January 6, 1660, they broke into open rebellion, under the conduct of their preacher, Thomas Venner, a cooper. They were not above sixty in number, when they first sallied out of their meeting-house, well armed; and thence they marched to St. Thomas Apostle's, to call in more of their party; thence to Whitecross-street; then they came into the City again at Cripplegate, and went out again at Aldersgate, declaring for King Jesus, and killing several people. Sir Richard Brown, then Lord Mayor, having notice of their desperate design, got together some files of the Trained Bands, who were at first repulsed by Venner's party, who fought with an incredible impulse of infatuation, as making themselves to believe, that one should chase a thousand, and no weapon formed against them should prosper. But finding themselves harder pressed, and being told the life-guards were coming down upon them, they retired, and under cover of the dark evening, got into Cane-wood between Highgate and Hampstead: and a party of horse and foot being sent in pursuit of them, on Wednesday morning very early they returned again to London, dividing themselves into two parties; one whereof appeared about Leaden Hall, and from thence marched into Little Eastcheap; where they fought obstinately, but were dispersed by the Trained Bands. Venner with another party came to the Lord Mayor's house, thinking to have surprised him; but missing their aim, they marched into Wood-street; where they were met by Colonel Corbet, and about

about twenty horse. Corbet and nine only of his horsemen charged through the rebels, and broke them; and the Trained Band foot fell in and pursued them. Venner, who was much wounded before he could be taken, was soon after, with about sixteen of his party, arraigned at the Old Bailey; and being all found guilty, they were executed in several places in London*."

"His Maiesties speciall Command under the Great Seale of England. To the Lord Maior of the Honourable City of London, dated Decemb. 9, 1641. For the speedy sending of Precepts into severall Wards of the City, to suppress the tumultuous and unlawfull assemblies, and riotous disorders both in the City of London and Westminster. With a Relation of the riotous Assemblies, mutinous Vproares and Disorders, made and committed by a Company of Brownists, or Separatists, within the City of London and Westminster. Also, in what manner they entred into St. George's church, where one of them made a Sermon, on Sunday Decemb. 12. Whereunto is added the riotous Insurrection and Rebellion of some prisoners in New-gate, condemned to dye, on Munday December 13, 1641. London, printed for John Thomas, 1641.

"By the Maior,

"Whereas our Sovereigne Lord the King having received information that many riots and unlawfull assemblies are daily made at the City of Westminster and within the City of London, against his Majestie's peace and quiet of his people, for repressing and punishing whereof hath directed his writ under the Great Seale of England, dated the 9 of this instant December, unto the justices of peace within this City, and Sheriffes of the same, thereby strictly commanding them to put in execution, according to the duty of their places, the statute made and provided against such riots, routs, and unlawfull assembly. Therefore, for the better prevention and timely repressing of any tumults, riots, routs or vnlawfull assemblies, that may at any time hereafter be attempted, made, or committed within this City, or the liberties thereof, these are in his Majestie's name, to charge and command you, that forthwith, upon receipt hereof, you cause his Majestie's command aforesaid to be notified by some of your Common councillmen, constables, or other discreet persons, vnto every housholder within your ward, charging every of them, at their vttermost perill, from henceforth not to permit any of their apprentices or servants to have the liberty of going

* History of England, 1722, vol. III. p. 420.

abroad

abroad to make any tumults or vnlawfull meetings and assemblies within this City or elsewhere upon any pretence whatsoever, and by themselves, to the vttermost of their power and best endeavour, to hinder and let the committing of any such offences, for the preservation of his Majestie's peace and the quiet government of this City, which at this present doth suffer much reproach through the great disorder, tumults, and vnlawfull assemblies daily made and committed within that same. And further, that you make knowne unto the masters and servants, that if they or any of them shall be found to offend in the premisses, then they are to be proceeded with according to the lawes in this case made, as you will answer the contrary at your perils. This 9 of December, 1641.

MICHELL.

“ A relation of the disorders, mutinous assemblies, vprores and distractions, committed by many schismaticall people, but especially by the Brownists, or Separatists, of this Kingdome.

“ How many sects and schismes are lately sprung up here in this kingdome, that they (like the plagues of Egypt) have overrunne the land; but namely, the Brownists, or Separatists, beare the greatest sway: to what a height of impudency, and insolencie, have they aspired unto, being upheld by too many of that sect, they, like the Philistins, bring their Goliath to fight their battells; but there is no doubt but there will arise a David of truth, to beare downe their violent and phantasticall doctrine, by which so many people are seduced. These are those sectarists that will abide no degrees in schooles, all humane learning must be layd by, accademies are to them abominable.

“ Hence come those violent outrages, and sacrilegious disorders committed in the church, even in time of divine service, and the hubbubs and strange tumults raised, where reverend silence ought to be used, by laying violent hands upon the ministers in divers places and parishes within this city, impudently ascending into their pulpits, assuming to themselves the power of preaching, others rending the surplices from their backs, they hardly escaping in their persons from being torne in peeces; and that, when the psalme hath beene singing, and the preacher ready to goe up into the pulpit, to deliver his sermon, likewise by rending of the rayles about the Communion Table, chopping them in peeces, and burning them in church-yard, and this to be done without commission or order, in a rude and riotous manner, as if wee lived vnder no government. How many riotous assemblies and routs by their concourse and disorderly meetings
in

in feverall places of the Cities of London and Westminster, committing such insolencies and outrages at severall times as if justice and authority had no power over them, to the great scandall and defamation of the government of this City and Kingdome.

“ Witnesse their tumultuous assembling and flocking to the Parliament at divers times, with their vndecent gestures and irreverent speeches in Westminster hall, and other places; for which to instance, there was 4 men brought before the House of Commons, Nov. 30, 1641, for making a hubbub in the Hall, crying downe Antichrist and the Bishops, and saying, if they could not be heard, they would have a farre greater number the next day to back them, and the like.

“ Likewise the next day many hundred of citizens flocking to the houses of Parliament, and called upon the Members, as they passed from their houses, to suppress Bishops, crying aloud, “ no Bishops, no Bishops,” calling them the limbes of Antichrist.

“ On Wednesday, Sir John Strangwaies made a complaint that he was assaulted by 100 in the streets, and had received offensive words, whereupon the House fell into consideration for suppressing and repelling of tumults, and disorders of that nature.

“ This evening the citizens begun to rayse the like clamour againe, but being intreated to forbear, and depart home to their houses, the tumult ceased for that time.

“ Againe, on Friday Decemb. 4, many hundred of Citizens and Brownists flocked to Westminster, armed with swords and staves, as if they came to besiege the Parliament-house; whereupon the Trayned Bands was raised and ceazed upon them, not knowing otherwise but that they came against the Parliament-house; to that their plea was, they came to defend the truth; but it was very true, that many of them were committed to prison.

“ Vpon Friday notice was given to the Parliament, how that their number was so great, so that instantly there was warrants sent unto each constable, to command sufficient men, with swords and halberds, to guard the Parliament-house.

“ On Sunday last, Decemb. 12, was a great assembly of these Brownists gathered about St. George's church in Southwarke, and one of their preachers, a cobbler by profession, violently went up into the pulpit, and made a sermon above an houre long, whom they assisted, untill all the constables thereabouts had raised ayd to suppress these tumultuous outrages.

“ After

“ After this he went from thence to St. Olave's church neere the Bridge, with his illiterate audience after him, thinking to make another sermon there also, but being prevented, and that they could not get into the Church, this preaching Cocker stood up in the Church porch, and made a sermon to them all.

“ These and the like disturbances and distractions I hope the King and Parliament will take into their grave considerations and pious care, that the peace of this Church and State may not be clouded nor eclipsed by these mists and errors of darkeness and ignorance ; and let it bee the prayer of all good Christians, that these Ægyptian locusts, that swarme in every corner of this City and Kingdom, may be expelled, that we may enjoy the light of the Gospell.

“ The riotous insurrection and rebellion of the condemned prisoners which was to suffer on Munday the 13 of December.

“ The sessions of gaole delivery being finished upon Friday last, the parties delinquent were sent (according to their severall offences) back againe to the place of imprisonment from whence they came, with the 7 several Jesuites, who were accordingly condemned for their several treasons, according to the statute thereupon provided, where, till Sunday after dinner, they were all reasonably quiet, but afterwards they grew tumultuous by throwing of stones and other like stuffe upon the passengers in the streets, who in great multitudes were then gaping up at the prison : and after a sermon that night, all departed. On the next morning early, Mr. Maccaloo, the new visitor of the said prison, came to them, with an earnest request to know whether they were prepared to dye, and also to receive the Sacrament, which they all did really confesse, so that the said Jesuites might suffer with them, who after some admonitions to them, he expected their appearance in the Chappell, but presently they stood upon their guard, and would not dye without them, upon which they having got strength and stood in defiance, till Captain Geeres with his Trayned Band came to suppress them ; then the Sheriffes resolved to smother them, and provided a quantity of wet hay, which being fired did smoke them up ; after that the armed men entred the prison, and they were all taken and bound in chaines ; and lye ready to suffer according to their demerits, and wait the time of their execution.”

“ A true relation of the most wise and worthy speech made by Captain Ven, one of the Burgeesses of the Parliament, to the apprentices of London ; who rose in
Cheap-

Cheapside upon the Combustion at Westminster on Wednesday last at night, December the 29, 1641. As also, the Randevowes they had that night at the Counter in Wood-streete. With a Description of the Estate of Ireland at this present time. London, Printed for R. H. 1641.

“ Captain Ven his Speech to the Apprentises of London.

“ The Apprentises waiting three dayes at the Parliament house without giving affront or ill language to any; they did onely, with a full consent, cry downe Bishops and Popish Lords.

“ But coming scattering home by slender companies, were set upon by divers caviliers, who did cut many, and misused most with base language, not onely apprentises but men of good rank and qualitie (calling them ram-headed rogues), to the great disparaging and dishartning of them in their trades and callings; for by this meanes many tradesmen have shut up shops, and given over their trades, because they are so abused: and the adverse party, Papists and their adherents, greatly countenanced and incouraged, which makes them so bold and insolent, that they care not what outrages they commit against honest men of good report, and the King's loyall and good subjects; and without some speedy redresse, and suppressing of them by the good lawes of the land, against such as doe so insolently fall upon the King's Majesties subjects without cause, there is like to be many thousand lives spilt and taken away.

“ The apprentises being many of them committed, and the other countenanced, made the apprentises to swell in bloud, to the adventure of the losse of their lives, met on Wednesday night last, to the number of two thousand, with clubs, swords, halberts, and were resolved to goe to the White Lion; and others cryed out, “ to my Lord Major's;” but, by the providence of God, and the grave wisdom of Captaine Ven, they were prevented by the grave speech that followeth:

“ Gent. Let me intreat you to be at peace and quietnesse, and return every one to his own habitation, and you shall find we will be as readie to do any favour for you, and relieve you in any of your just grievances, as you can or shall yourselves; and as you show your willingnesse to us, so shall we with our lives be willing and readie to help you: therefore pray depart, everie man to his own home in peace, that it may not be said of you, they are rude and tumultuous, but that you may shew yourselves to be discreet in all your affairs, to the advancing of the cause you have in hand; and refer the cause to us, which will be readie to support you to our powers, in all that shall be just. Then some cried out, “ But

what should they do for the brethren that were committed by my L. Maior, and at Westminster? Before they shall suffer we will spend all our lives." The Captain made answer, "that for those that were committed at Westminster, he and another was appointed by the House to release them all," and we did so the same night before we came from Westminster. And if my L. Maior hath committed any, I will warrant you, if you will be quiet, and take my word, they shall be released everie one. And as soon as I have refreshed myself, I will go to my L. Maior, and have them discharged; but do you by no means go, but return home;" so they all cried, "home, home, home," with a mightie noise. Then the maior part went away, but some of them remained there, which would not be satisfied, but went down to the counter in Wood-street, where they were withstood by the officers thereto belonging, with swords and half pikes, but some rusht in upon them, and got away one of the half pikes from one of them, and then went up into Cheape-side again, but could not rest satisfied, but down they went again, and the doore being shut against them, they broke it, and brake the windows. After this, the keeper of the Counter let some of them come in, and search for them in everie ward, and questioned the prisoners whether there was any or no, but they found none there, and therefore went away.

"There are many volenteers agoing out, but it is to be feared, that there are many of them Papists, who will be more readie to help the Papists against the King, then the King against the Papists. But I hope the Lord will defeat their designs, and bring their evil waies upon their own heads, if there be any that seeks the destruction of this land.

"Ireland is in a verie bad estate, and in much fear and trouble of the losse of Dublin, but there is yet hopes, if there be but present help and aid against the rebels, which is the desire of all true subiects, the going forward of the happie designe.

"Thus, courteous reader, you have had the full occurrant of the passages, and in what a miserable estate we are brought unto by Papists and Atheists, who swarme like the frogs of Egypt over the whole land, and not likely to be swept away, till the Lord, in mercie to his people, sweep them into the red sea of their own blood, into the depth of which the Lord bring all the enemies of his Gospel. And so I salute you with kinde farewell."

ARMOURERS HALL.

The Armourers and Braziers united have a Hall in Coleman-street. The former were incorporated in 1422, and petitioned Parliament for assistance in 1607 when they represented that Henry VIII. applied to certain German Princes, begging them to permit artificers to come to England to instruct the Armourers already here, which was granted, and the English profited so well that they soon undersold Foreigners. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were thirty-five armourers resident in London, who kept servants and shops; but in the peaceable reign of James I. they were reduced to *five* with only one servant each: this they accounted for by saying that the statute of Philip and Mary which authorized magistrates to require provision of armour and weapons was repealed.

Campbell says, "The business of an Armourer is at this day merely nominal. They were formerly employed in making coats of mail, helmets, and the rest of the defensive furniture of antient war; but at present, as we moderns have more courage than to encase ourselves in steel when we go to battle, there is no demand for this class of tradesmen. I only mention the name, as it distinguishes a very considerable Company of the City of London, but made up of brasiers, founders, coppersmiths, &c.

"The Bow-makers is a class like the former, only a nominal distinction for a City fraternity, made up of various trades, who have no connection with the trade of bow-making, an article for which there is little or no demand, except as toys for children, and made by such tradesmen as are employed in toy-making in general.

"The long bow-string maker is another antiquated fraternity of the City; and it may be easily guessed that, however considerable this trade might have been 500 years ago, it at present only consists in name.

"The Gun-smith is a compound of the Joiner and Smith, he works in wood and iron; the gun or pistol-barrel is none of his making; they are made at the foundery, and he buys them in parcels, makes locks for them, and mounts them. It is a very ingenious business, requires skill in tempering of springs, a nice hand at forming a joint to make his work close, and a good hand at the file to polish it handsomely.

"The use of fire arms is but of late invention, and has been gradually improved to the present perfection. Upon the invention of gunpowder we only used

match locks, which were liable to a great many accidents, and not so easily handled as our fire-locks now are. I think the fire-lock is a Spanish improvement, and that nation is supposed to make the best fire-arms in Europe. The Highlanders in Scotland make the best pistols, and were, when armed, possessed of the best fire-arms and swords, all of their own manufacture. Their pistols are made all of iron, neatly polished and beautifully inlaid with thin plates of silver; and their locks so close, that I have seen a pistol, charged and primed, plunged into water, yet fired upon taking out with the same certainty as if it had been dry. The artists among them are so by nature, have served no apprenticeship, yet finish their work in such a manner as few regular bred gun-smiths can come up to, and none can excel."

ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.

THIS exquisitely-beautiful church has as rough and unpromising an exterior as any in London; it is besides overwhelmed by the immense pile North of it, the residence of the Lord Mayor. The tower is equally ragged, but the steeple terminates in a better way, with several pillars, and their entablatures. Before I venture to describe the various excellences of St. Stephen's, let me mention the absurd excrescences which have been loaded on the pillars by the ridiculous persons whose province it was to prevent tablets from injuring the church either in substance or effect. The pillars and pilasters of the chancel are utterly ruined by this extravagant fancy, and the memorials ought to be immediately removed to the blank walls by an injunction from the vestry, or higher powers.

St. Stephen's is a parallelogram, with an alcove at the West end for the organ, perfectly plain, with the exception of a continuation of the enriched entablature of the nave and a band across the ceiling. This instrument, made by England 1765, stands on two Composite pillars in whose intercolumniation is the arched entrance

entrance to the nave, the noble pipes and elegant case and ornaments make a grand termination for the middle aisle, almost incapable of improvement. Perhaps Sir Christopher might have produced a better effect in the chancel if he had reversed his plan, and placed the double vista of pillars there rather than at the West end of the church; and, to conclude my objections at once, it were to be wished he had given whole pilasters on all the walls as well as those of the chancel, rather than the fanciful variety of brackets resembling Composite capitals.

Five pillars extend the whole length of the church on each side; those support entablatures; two intercolumniations from the East wall; the third is bounded by an arch from the entablature which ranges from them to the North and South walls; each has a semicircular window. Two other ranges of pillars, but three in length, with the others, form an equal-sided square; above those the dome commences, resting upon four arches to the cardinal points, and an equal number turned across the four angles; in each of the angles are two clerestory windows, and the outlines of the arches are less ornamented than the others; the cornice of the dome connects with the mouldings of the arches, and the triangles thus composed are filled by rich blank shields; the cavity of the dome is nearly a semiglobe, and the decorations are pannels of various sizes, with branches of palm in some, and centre flowers in all; a circular aperture admits light from a lantern above, which rather injures the necessary distribution of shade.

The ceilings of the aisles are horizontal; that of the nave is composed of intersected arches with clerestory windows above the great entablature. The frieze of the latter is filled by acanthus and other leaves clumsily and even roughly executed; and this defect is observable throughout the stuccoed ornaments.

The altar, elevated on semicircular steps, is of the same figure, and supported by very fanciful clusters of scrolls surrounded by festoons of flowers. The altar-piece is now in a state of mutilation, occasioned by the removal of half the entablature to accommodate the picture above it. There are two Composite pillars and between them the decalogue, and figures of Moses and Aaron tolerably painted, with suitable gilt carvings; the Creed and Paternoster are without side the pillars.

Mr. West's grand painting of the stoning of St. Stephen, or rather the friends of the Saint bearing him away after he had received his death wounds from stones, is surrounded by a rich gold frame, and occasionally covered by a crimson curtain, which when withdrawn forms the drapery of a superb canopy.

One

One great error in this picture is the gigantic appearance of the figures. Mr. West appears to have consulted the vast size of his canvas rather than the dimensions of the church. If the picture had been intended for a situation twenty feet higher than the present, the figures would have been reduced by their distance to the proper standard. It might be objected that St. Stephen is not sufficiently marked with bruises and contusions; but perhaps the painter wished to avoid shocking the congregation by a ghastly and horrible object. The head is extremely fine, and the fainting lines of languor excellently well preserved; but the left arm is enormous, and the blood on it, the drapery on the breast and the ground very bad; some of the stones are besides of too *soft* an appearance. The groupes of surrounding friends are full of interest, the faces expressive of grief highly finished and richly coloured. The artist must however be allowed to have committed a very great error in introducing a *modern* purple ensign on the battlements of a gateway.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall a variegated marble tablet, "Sacred to the memory of the family of Deschamps, late of this parish, who lie buried in this church; Catharine died July 7, 1726, aged 40. Peter, Jan. 19, 1732, aged 76. Peter, Feb. 18, 1757, aged 74. Peter, April 10, 1770, aged 55. John Deschamps, Esq. died Feb. 28, 1776, aged 58. Also Tamzine his wife, who died March 13, 1754, aged 35 years."

Near the above a tablet to Hannah Browne and several others of her family.

Near the chancel an exceeding neat tablet by Bacon, jun. "Sacred to the memory of George Griffin Stonestreet, Esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Surry, and many years managing director of the Phoenix and Pelican companies. Obiit 24 August, 1802, ætatis 57. This monument was erected by the proprietors of the Phoenix Fire-office and the proprietors of the Pelican Life-insurance-office, in token of their personal esteem for him, and in commemoration of the eminent services rendered by him to both those establishments."

A clumsy tablet of rich marble defacing a pilaster on the East wall, "Sacred to the memory of Robert Royds, Esq. Merchant, of this parish, who lived beloved and died lamented by all who knew him: his children Robert and Naomi Royds

Royds have erected this monument, a testimony of his merit and their affection. Obiit Jan. 30, 1780, ætatis 58."

Close to the altar-piece is a tablet to Sir Samuel Moyer.

Lady Moyer who founded a lecture at St. Paul's, mentioned in vol. III. p. 181. was buried here in February 1724, with great solemnity; 73 aged women in mourning, with white aprons and napkins wrapped round their heads, attended, and received 10s. each; the corpse was dressed, by the deceased's own order, in a white satin night-gown.

On the opposite side of the altar a pretty tablet with a relief of Charity and Faith, "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Wilson, the beloved and much lamented wife of Thomas Wilson, D. D. She died Nov. 4, A. D. 1772, aged 79, in the 40th year of their happy marriage."

In another compartment, "To the memory of Thomas Wilson, D. D. *citizen* of London, and Rector of this parish upwards of 46 years. He died April 15, A. D. 1784, aged 80, only son of Thomas Wilson late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man*."

On a pillar in the chancel a tablet to Robert Marriott, S. T. P. 1689, aged 81. Facing it on another pillar one to John Lilburne, 1678, aged 49.

On the North wall one to Samuel Hayward, Deputy of Cordwainers-ward, 1722, aged 68. Mary his wife 1729, and William their son 1731.

Near it another to John Scrimshire, Esq. 1768, aged 58; and Elizabeth his sister 1779, aged 71.

A third to Nathaniel Hodges, 1688.

A fourth to Percival Gilbourne, 1694, aged 78.

And a fifth to George Street, 1786, aged 67; and his lady Sarah Street, 1791, aged 76, &c.

The church of St. Stephen was given to the Monastery of St. John, Colchester, in the reign of Henry I. by Eudo that Monarch's Sewer. The site of it was subsequently transferred to the present by Stondon Mayor of London's will, under the executorship of Robert Chicheley, Mayor, who laid the first stone in 1429, but the church was not finished till 1439.

The patronage of St. Stephen probably remained with the Monastery of St. John till near the time a forfeiture brought it into the possession of the crown. The Index to the Patent Rolls published by Parliament mentions a grant dated

* Engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVIII. p. 943.

2 Edw. IV. to Richard Lee, Alderman, in fee, of the advowson of St. Stephen Walbrook, "*per fidelitatem tantum pro omnibus serviciis*;" and an act of Resumption 1464, 4th Edw. IV. has the following clause: "Provided alway that this act, or any other act, ordinance, establishment, or provision, made or to be made, in this our present Parliament, extend not, nor in anywise be prejudicial, unto our right well beloved and true liege man Richard Lee, Grocer and Alderman of our city of London, late Mayor of our same city, of or to the grant by us unto him in anywise made by our letters patent under our great seal, bearing date at Westminster the 24th day of October, the second year of our reign, of the patronage and advowson of the parish church of St. Stephen, set in the ward of Wallbrook of London in London, with the appurtenances, the which appertained late unto us by forfeiture of Robert Whityngham, by what name soever he were called, by reason of an act against him and other, made in our Parliament holden at Westminster, the 4th day of November, the first year of our reign."

From the above Alderman the Company of Grocers received the patronage, and still retain it.

RECTORS.

William Stonestreet, D. D. 1689; of Trinity college, Cambridge, M. A.; died of an apoplexy 1716*.

Joseph Rawson, D. D. Aug. 1716; fellow of King's college, and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield in 1718. Died suddenly April 1719†.

1719, Joseph Watson, D. D. Lecturer of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, the successful candidate of 16; died 1737‡. He was of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, M. A. 1717; B. and D. D. 1720.

Thomas Wilson, D. D. Dec 15, 1737. He was son of the bishop of Sodor and Man; and extravagantly partial to the political opinions

* He published a Sermon on Education at a school feast, 1701, 1 Cor. x. 31; and another at the Consecration of Bishop Manningham, Bishop of Chichester, 1709, Luke x. 16.

† He published a Sermon at a school feast from Eccl. ii. 13. 1703; a Farewell Sermon, 2 Cor. xiii. 11, 1704; Concio ad clerum, Prov. vi. 19, 1708; two before the Queen 1708, Pf. xxxvii. 38, 37; for his Doctor's Degree, Acts xv. 39, 1709; Affize 1714, Prov. xiv. 34; another 1715, 2 Sam. xxiv. 14; Spital 1715, 1 Cor. xvi. 14; before the Lord Mayor 1716, Pf. lxvi. 12.

‡ He published a Sermon before the Lord Mayor 1717, John v. 14; "The Restoration to be had in remembrance," a Sermon preached at St. Paul's May 29, 1722, Pf. cxi. 4; another in 1727, preached before the trustees and charity schools at St. Sepulchre's, called "Preventive Charity the best method of doing good, Prov. iii. 28;" Spital 1727, Luke vi. 35; Nov. 5, 1727, Luke ix. 55, 56; "The duty of Public Worship," at opening a church 1728, Heb. x. 25; at Hutchins's Lecture, on the Liturgy 1731, Luke xi. 2; before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1735, John xiii. 35.

of Mrs. Macauley, and erected a marble statue to that lady within the church during her life, which was removed by order of the Bishop of London. He died April 15, 1784.

George Stepney Townley *, M. A. May 14, 1784.

April 26, 32 Hen. VIII. the king granted John Heneage and his wife a house in St. Stephen's Walbrook, belonging to the Priory of Newark near Guilford, and a messuage called Bevis Marks, in the parish of St. Catharine Christ's-church, parcel of the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury, Rent to the Crown 6s.

Bishop Tonstall mentions "Mr. William Hawkyns, salary 8l. goods 7l. 13s. 4d. fined 30s.

"Mr. William Bell, chanter, 8l. goods 3l. fined 3l. 4s.

CHANTRIES.

Lettice Lee, widow, gave to the Rector and Churchwardens, certain lands and tenements, lying as well in Bucklersbury in the parish of St. Stephen, as also in the parish of St. Pancras and St. Thomas the Apostle in London, to sing in the said church, by the year 14l. 10s.

William Adams gave to the same, 126l. 13s. 4d. to the intent to maintain a priest to sing for his soul as long as the said money would endure, after 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, whereof he expired three years, which amounteth to the sum of 20l. and yet remaineth in the hands of one named Myller of Lynne in Norfolk.

The same Rector and Wardens have divers other lands belonging to the same church, but by whom, and to what intent, they were given is not known, *per annum* 4l. 10s.

The fire of 1666 burnt the churches of St. Stephen and St. Benedict Shorne, after which event the latter was dissolved, and the parish united to St. Stephen. Sir Christopher Wren, a native of the former, has evinced his regard for the parish by presenting it with his best design. The act for the union declared the living should be 100l. *per annum*.

ST. BENEDICT IN CHEAP-WARD.

This unfortunate church has had its two appellatives most absurdly corrupted and perverted: St. Bennet is as vile a contraction of Benedict as Sherebog is a

* Of St. John's college, Oxford, M. A. 1774; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor 1797; when he published the five following Sermons: Jan. 8, 1797, being first Sunday in Epiphany Term, Malachi iii. 1.; March 8, a Fast Sermon, Isaiah lviii. 1.; May 7, being first Sunday in Easter Term, Rom. ii. 9, 10, 11; June 18, being first Sunday in Trinity Term, Eph. v. 8; Sept. 29, before the election of a Lord Mayor, Micah vi. 8.

perversion of *Shorne*. Stowe derives it thus: Shorne, Shrog, Shorehog, and Sherehog, originally St. Benedict Shorne, or the church of Benedict Shorne, a Stockfishmonger in the reign of Edward II. who either rebuilt or repaired it. I should imagine he rebuilt the church, for it was at first dedicated to St. Osyth, according to Newcourt; but why it should be called St. Benedict rather than St. Osyth of Benedict Shorne, I cannot explain. The patronage belonged to the Monastery of St. Mary Overy; when that was suppressed, it went to the Crown, which still retains it. Tonstall has not noticed this church, but in 1635 the value of the living was 40l. with a parsonage house. Newcourt names 32 Rectors.

Several civic officers and eminent citizens were buried in St. Osyth's or St. Benedict's, particularly John Froysh, Mayor 1394. Henry Frowicke, Mayor 1435. Sir Ralph Warren, Mayor 1553. Sir John Lion, Mayor 1554, &c. &c.

Ralph Faber founded one chantry in one annual rent paid by the Dean of Paul's 3l. 6s. 8d. *Test. dicti Radulphi temp. Hen. Tercii.*

John Freshe gave toward the maintenance of one priest an annual rent of 4l. 8s.

Test. dicti Johannis, 22 Ric. II. to provide a priest to celebrate masses for his soul, his father's, mother's, and wife's, &c. in the *Chapel of St. Syth*. Qu. Has not Newcourt confounded the Chapel of St. Osyth with the Church of St. Benedict?

In the Parliament of 32 Hen. VI. 1454, John Lyonns petitioned, saying that Thomas Romain, Citizen of London, by will enrolled in the hustings of the Common Pleas of London, held the Monday following the feast of St. Dunstan, the year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Edward the VIth. gave six marks *per annum* for a priest to sing perpetually in the church of St. Benedict Sherehog, for his soul and all Christian souls, from a tenement on the North side of the church. Edward III. and Richard II. by letters patent confirmed it, and Lyon and his predecessors had then received the six marks 120 years; but, through some flaw in the proceedings, it was thought the Chantry might decay: this petition therefore prayed for an act to confirm the intentions of the Legatee and Lion the priest in his place. The answer was "*Soit fait come il est desire.*"

St. Stephen's contains 60 houses, inhabited by 155 males, 165 females, total 320; St. Benet's 29 houses, inhabited by 100 males, and 86 females, total 186.

ST. SWITHIN, WALBROOK WARD.

THE two parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, united since 1666, consist of narrow, dark, and inconvenient streets, courts, and alleys. St. Swithin contains 85 houses, 242 male and 232 female inhabitants; total 474; St. Mary's 41 houses, inhabited by 115 males and 122 females; total 237.

The living is in the alternate gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Company of Salters; the former possessing the patronage of St. Mary, and the latter that of St. Swithen.

RECTORS.

William Elstob*, M. A. of University college 1702; died March 3, 1714-15.
— Wroughton, 1715†.

1729, Dec. 19. William Ayerft, M. A. of University college, 1699; D. D. and prebendary of Canterbury ‡.

1765, May 23. Robert Beachcroft, M. A. of Baliol college 1733 §; died Dec. 29, 1771.

1776, July, Richard Palmer ||, D. D.

ST. SWITHIN.

Mr. Richard Parker, rector, benefice 12 l.; goods nulla; fined 3 l.

Sir Roger Lynde, chanter, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.; goods 13 l. 6 s. 8 d.; fined 1 l. 18 s.

Sir Thomas Maudisley, serving, 4 marks; goods 20 l.; fined 40 s.

* The very learned Saxonist; of whom a full account will be found in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer." He printed 2 sermons: one for the victory at Hochstet, 1704, Pf. cii. 10; and one on the accession of Queen Anne, 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.

† Q. Thomas, of Oriel, M. A. 1705?

‡ He published a sermon on the Duty and Motives of praying for Peace, 1712, Pf. cxxii. 6—9. 8vo.

§ One of this gentleman's family purchased the perpetual advowson of the company's turn for 3000 l.

|| M. A. of Jesus college, Cambridge, 1768; D. D. of Lambeth. He was chaplain to the House of Commons, prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Scott Willoughby, co. Lincoln. He died at Grantham, May 7, 1805; aged 91. Gent. Mag. vol. LXXV. p. 493.

CHANTRIES.

William Newe gave, to find one priest, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 17l. 18s. 4d.

Geffrey Chittock gave, to find a priest, and keep an obit, all his lands, *per annum*, 13l. 6s. 8d.

John Betson gave, to find a priest, and an obit, all his lands in the parish of St. Swithin, *per annum*, 13l. 15s. 8d.

The parson and wardens receive of the Mayor and Commonalty of London, for and towards the accomplishment of the last will of Roger Depesham, who gave unto the said parson and churchwardens, for finding of a priest for ever, an annual rent of 5l. 6s. 8d. Anno 33 Ed. III.

ST. MARY BOTHAW.

James Butler gave, to find a priest for ever, an annuity from the revenues of the Court of Augmentation, 12l.

Hugh Fostall gave to the same, to find a priest for ever, an annual rent from certain tenements in Birchin-lane, *per annum* 6l.

John Salesbury gave to the same, to find a priest, a tenement called the Key, in Coleman-street, *per annum* 7l.

William Skeley gave, toward the augmentation of 2 priests livings, and to keep an obit, an annual rent from tenements in the parish, *per annum* 46s. 8d.

The same Will. gave, to keep an obit, and towards the augmentation of 2 priests living, a tenement in the parish of Aldermary, *per annum* 3l. 1s. 8d.

Thomas Awdan gave, to keep an obit, and towards the augmentation of 2 priests livings, a tenement in the parish of St. Martin Orgars, 26s. 8d. *per annum*.

There is an air of true elegance in this beautiful, but diminutive church, which is square, and reduced to an octagon, with Composite pillars in the angles. Above the singularly rich entablature is a handsome dome, pierced with windows, and decorated with festoons.

The altar-piece is of the same order, and almost covered with gilt carvings; but the figure of Moses and Aaron painted on wood, and *cut out*, have a miserable effect. The pulpit is remarkably handsome.

On

On the North side of the altar is a tablet to Michael Godfrey, of London, merchant, 1689, aged 65.

Another commemorates Michael Godfrey, merchant, son of the above gentleman, who died in 1695.

A plain tablet is inscribed, to "Francis Kemble, Esq. who died Jan. 6, 1798, aged 52 years; and Anne his first wife, who died June 4, 1775, aged 28."

Another to Lucy Scott, 1763, aged 17, and Mary Scott, 1769, aged 19.

LONDON-STONE,

reduced to a fragment not much larger than a bomb-shell, has been inclosed by the good citizens of London within a neat little pedestal, and placed against the South front of St. Swithin's church, where it remains a *diminutive* authority for the antiquity of the Metropolis.

Fabian thus notices London-stone:

"It is *so* pure a stone, that that is upon (*it*) fette,
For though some have it thrette
With harnases, grym, and grette
Yet hurte had none:
Chryfte is the very stone
That the Citie is set upon;
Which from all hys foone
Hath ever preserved yt."

These lines seem to have been suggested by a superstitious tradition that the Stone, dedicated to Christ, had served as a sort of Palladium to London; and that circumstance doubtlessly enabled me to describe its present state.

Mr. Strype supposed it to be intended for the British *Miliarium Aureum*; but Sir Christopher Wren, after examining the base, pronounced it some monument situated in the Roman forum; and supported his opinion by mentioning fragments of articles of Roman workmanship, found near it.

The stone was certainly considered for many ages as a rallying point for the Citizens in times of insurrection, as Guildhall would now be; but whether the veneration shewn it proceeded from its erection before the arrival of the Romans, or some other cause, supposing it to be a monument of that people, cannot possibly be known.

If

If of British origin, policy may have induced the Romans to preserve it, as a relick highly valued by the Londoners, either as a religious symbol, or as the monument of some great event. On the contrary, admitting the temporary conquerors to have raised it, the stone must have referred to a cause which would at least be of no interest to the natives, and might indeed record their disgrace. In this point of view, what infatuation could induce them to protect London stone, when every other Roman work was levelled with the earth, evidently intentionally?

An unprofitable set of conjectures might be repeated in this place from various authors: but I shall close the subject with Stowe's description of it in 1603; and thus enable the reader to compare its former with its present situation, and to form his own *conjectures*.

“ On the *South side* of this high street (Cannon), *near unto the channel*, is pitched upright a great stone called London stone, fixed in the ground *very deep*, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly sett, that if carts do run against it through negligence, the wheels be broken, and the stone itself unshaken.

“ The cause why this stone was there set, the time when, or other memory hereof is none, but that the same hath long continued there is manifest, namely, since (or rather before) the conquest; for in the end of a fair written Gospel book, given to Christ's church in Canterbury, by Ethelstan King of the West Saxons, I find noted of lands or rents in London belonging to the said church, whereof one parcel is described, to lie near unto London-stone. Of later time we read, that in the year of Christ 1135, the first of King Stephen, a fire which began in the house of one Ailward, near unto London-stone, consumed all East to Aldgate, in the which fire the priory of the Holy Trinity was burnt, and West to St. Erkenwald's shrine in Paul's church. And these be the eldest notes that I read thereof.

“ Some have said this stone to be set as a mark in the middle of the City within the walls; but in truth it standeth far nearer unto the river of Thames, than to the wall of the City. Some others have said the same to be set for the tendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors at their appointed days and times; till of later time payments were more usually made at the font in Paul's church, and now most commonly at the Royal Exchange. Some have again imagined the same to be set up to one John or Thomas London-stone dwelling there

there against, but more likely it is, that such men have taken name of the stone, than the stone of them, as did John at Stoke, Thomas at Stile, William at Wall, or at Well."

SALTERS HALL

is a large but plain building, situated in St. Swithin's lane, near St. Swithin's church. The parlour is rather handsome, but not worth describing. The Hall contains three wretched whole-length portraits; the centre one is of Charles I. the others are nameless. In a dark corner hangs a very good portrait of Charpentier the painter, done by himself.

There is a large garden attached to the Hall; and part of the Company's premises are occupied by a congregation of Protestant Dissenters, whose pastor is Mr. Worthington from Leicester.

The Company of Salters had livery granted them in 1394, but were not incorporated till 1558.

The members are generally termed Dry-falters, and deal in logwood, cochineal, potashes, and in short almost every chemical preparation.

TRINITY, MINORIES.

THIS inconsiderable parish, containing 93 houses, inhabited by 309 males and 335 females, consists only of part of the Great and Little Minories, New-square, Heydon, and Shippeys yards, and Tide-waiter's court.

The Minories is a spacious and respectable street, and derived its name from the Minoreffes or Nuns of the order of St. Clare, whose convent was founded by Edmond Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. in 1293, and suppressed by Henry VIII. 1539. The following grant is from an original Council book in the British Museum:

"A patent granted to Henry Duke of Suffolk, of the chief messuage and mansion called the "Mynery" house, within the precincts of the Monastery commonly called the "Minoreffe" without Aldgate, London, and divers houses in London, belonging to the same, which are extended to the yearly value of 37l. 11s. 5d.

ob.

ob. to have to him and his heirs, holding all the aforefaid meffuages and tenements in free *fofcage*, and the chapel belonging to the faid houfe, in *capite*, with the profits from the feaft of St. Michael, Anno 1 Ed. VI." dated Jan. 13, at Weftminfter, anno 1552.

The living is a curacy in the gift of the Crown.

The chapel was made parochial for the inhabitants of the clofe or precincts of the monastery.

I have been unfortunate in my enquiries concerning this parifh; and neither entreaties nor money would prevail with the churlifh gunfmith who kept the keys of the church to open the doors for me. I therefore confeffs myfelf ignorant who were the incumbents, or what monuments it may contain.

The reader therefore muft be contented to be informed, from the "New View of London," that this church contains nothing worth notice, exclusive of the following monuments: one to the memory of Colonel William Legge, 1672, and a fecond to George Lord Dartmouth, aged 83; 1691, aged 44.

THE TOWER.

THE falary of the Conftable of the Tower was for many years 1000*l.* *per annum*. This officer has the honour and title of chief governor, but the executive part of the truft is vefted in the Lieutenant, who is in the commiffion of the peace for the counties of Middlefex, Kent, and Surry, by virtue of his office, but he is in all things to act under and be fubordinate to the Conftable. He had befides his falary of 700 *l.* confiderable perquifites, fome of which were, a fee of 200 *l.* for every Duke committed to his cuftody; for a peer under that degree 100 *l.*; and for each commoner 50 *l.*; and the difpofal of the 40 yeomen warders places as deaths occurred, with the controul of the phyfician, the gentleman porter, and gunner. The Lieutenant is allowed a deputy.

The Major of the Tower performs the military duties, and infpects the garrifon and guards. The gentleman porter holds his place by patent; his office is to open
and

and secure the gates, after which he returns the keys to the Lieutenant. He had a composition fee of 30 l. on the committal of a peer, and 5 l. for inferior degrees.

The manner of appointing the Constable will be found in the following copy of an original docquet :

“ April 1707. Her Majesty is pleased to determine her letters patents, whereby Mountague Earl of Abingdon was constituted Constable of the Tower of London, and also to grant the said office to Algernon Earl of Essex, during her Majesty's pleasure, with the fee of 1000 l. *per annum*, payable quarterly, from Lady day last, out of her Majesty's receipt of Exchequer; and an exception is inserted of the office of Lieutenant of the said Tower of London, which is now held by William Cadogan, Esq. by virtue of her Majesty's grant to him, and power is hereby reserved to her Majesty to constitute hereafter a Lieutenant of the Tower, who is to be subordinate to the said Constable. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney General, by warrant under her Majesty's Royal sign manual.

John Tench, Dep. to Thomas Gosling, Esq.

My very good Lord, I have been made acquainted with this docquet.

Treasury Chambers, April 29, 1707.

GODOLPHIN.”

The jurisdiction of the Constable of the Tower will be pointed out by an extract from the Weekly Packet of Aug. 10, 1714:

“ Aug. 7. On Thursday last his Majesty King George, in pursuance of an order of the Privy Council, was proclaimed by the Right. Hon. the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the hamlets thereunto belonging, on the parade, Tower-hill, Whitechapel, Spital-fields, Shadwell, and Ratcliff-cross, the accustomed places within his Lordship's jurisdiction, being attended by the Lieutenant and all the other officers of the said Tower, together with the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and principal gentry, in their coaches; and on horseback, the leet jury, warders, and peace-officers of the liberty and hamlets being likewise assisting. The concourse of people on this solemn occasion was very great, all expressing their hearty joy and affection to his Sacred Majesty, with the loudest acclamations.

“ The Tower guns round the ramparts were discharged, and the standard displayed; bonfires and illuminations were made in the evening at the places aforesaid, with all imaginable demonstrations of joy and satisfaction.”

It cannot be expected in a work of this description, that a complete history of the Tower, its dependencies and the offices within it, should be given at length. I shall therefore confine my notices of the remaining officers, and the Mint, to two original docquets.

“Her Majesty is pleased to determine the Letters Patents, whereby the office of Chief Keeper of her Majesty’s stores within the Tower of London was granted, during her Majesty’s pleasure, to James Lowther, Esq. and to grant the said office to Robert Lowther, Esq. together with the fee of 3 l. by the day, payable quarterly, out of the Exchequer; to hold, exercise, and enjoy the same, by himself, or his sufficient deputy or deputies, during her Majesty’s pleasure, with all fees, profits, and advantages to the said office belonging.” Subscribed, &c. as before.

“A grant unto Craven Peyton, Esq. of the Offices of Keeper of the Change and Money within the Tower of London, and Keeper of the coinage of gold and silver within the said Tower, and elsewhere in England; to hold and exercise the same, by himself or his sufficient deputy or deputies, to be first approved by the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of her Majesty’s Treasury, during her Majesty’s pleasure, with all fees, profits, and advantages to the said offices belonging; and the like letters patents, whereby the said offices were granted by her Majesty to Sir John Stanley, Baronet, is hereby determined, according to her Majesty’s pleasure signified, &c. *

May 1, 1708.

GODOLPHIN.”

Walter Darrell, Steward of the Queen’s Courts, searched the records of the Tower, Sept. 1587, and declared the result to be, “That the Tower of London challengeth these rights:

“It hath three laws and jurisdictions; Spiritual, Temporal, Martial.

“The probate of wills and letters of administration for goods within the precinct of the Tower belongeth, and time out of mind hath belonged, to the Lieutenant of the Tower.

“It holdeth plea for the Queen, and the informer for wares and commodities uncustomed, and there tryable.

“The Tower doth, and time out of mind hath holden, plea of actions above 40 s.

“The Tower hath, time out of mind, holden court of foreign plea.

“The Lieutenant of the Tower may make a freeman, which is now called a privileged man, as appeareth in the Counter-books of the City of London, long time allowed and extant, to be seen with the clerk of the papers here.

* A magnificent building, to be adorned with a portico and other ornaments, is now erecting for a Mint, on the East side of Tower hill.

“The

“The Tower of London holdeth plea for the Crown, and maketh enquiry, and findeth murder and manslaughter, as in Birchett’s case.”

There were repeated contentions for several centuries relating to the termination of the jurisdiction of the Mayor of London, and the commencement of that of the Lieutenant, which are detailed at length by Strype. One omitted by that author will be sufficient to explain the nature of the dispute :

“There was a writ directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex out of the Court of Exchequer, as he affirmed, to deliver the possession of certain houses on the ditch side by the Postern to the Gentleman Porter, in a suit depending between him and one Heming. When the Sheriff did acquaint me with the said writ, and desired leave of me that he might execute the same, I sent the Steward of the Tower, and certain Wardens to assist the execution, and to see there might no disorder be committed; but, when they came there, the Sheriff could produce no writ; nevertheless, there was that disorder, tumult, and hurt done as grew to very great inconvenience; for the Postern being a narrow passage, there was great concourse of people, and so unusual a matter made them flock thither in great numbers.

“The Sheriff coming again another time to attempt the like, I desired him to forbear the same, and by order from the late Lord Treasurer out of his own judgment, and from Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom I gave a note of the matter in writing, the execution of the writ was staid until the term; which his Lordship did the rather enjoin, knowing, as he told me, the “*vaynesse*” of the suit of the Gentleman Porter, and willed me to move it when he was in Court, and he would take order it should proceed no further; for his Lordship formerly in open court had caused both the leases of the Gentleman Porter and Heming to be taken from them, and an order to be set down that information of intrusion should be brought against them both.

“I do conceive the writ ought not to be directed to the Sheriff (this being his Majesty’s principal house and castle royal), but to the Lieutenant of the Tower and the Steward, as in the palace of Westminster, is used to the guardian of the said palace. I find in cases of like nature here in the records, the King’s writ directed to the Lieutenant, to deliver the possession of a house to such a party, &c. within the liberty; but I presume there can no precedent be shewed that ever any writ was directed in former time within the liberty of the Tower to any Sheriff to such purpose.

“It is a difficult question whether the Tower be in the County of Middlesex or

of London, or in neither; though of late time for indictments of felony the common opinion hath gone that it is in London, and so over-ruled at sessions.

“After this the Under-sheriff of Middlesex took possession of the Postern-house in my absence, and delivered it to a Captain, who kept the same, with half a dozen men, and sent me messages of defiance, which was not with the duty of my place to suffer, neither shall any (with favour of his Majesty I speak it) under the degree of a Councillor remain in that liberty that shall refuse to come to me when I send for him, as this Captain did, and sent me word he was there by better authority than I had any, and was there expressly to see if I would fetch him forth.

“The Postern is part of the fortification of the Tower; under my charge and disposing, as much as any part of the Tower; and if Heming say truly, the same never was in question in the Exchequer, nor mentioned in the writ for which I hope, with the favour of this honourable court, to call the Sheriff to account.

“The houses on the ditch side are built by mere intrusion, to the defacing of the fortification of that place of strength. The ditch is also both under my charge, and by charter that benefit which is convenient to be taken appertaineth to the Lieutenant, which in duty of my place I may not suffer to be defaced. By oath I am expressly tied to maintain the liberties of the Tower, and by the charters from divers Kings they use these words: *Nos omnia et singula jura et libertates Turr. nostræ, ne deperiant seu illicitè subtrahantur, manu tenere volentes: Mandamus, &c.*

“Therefore my humble suit is, that there may be a stay of these proceedings until those differences may be considered of by the Lords the Judges of the realm, or his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, as shall seem most convenient to his Sacred Majesty, and the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, to whose good pleasure I humbly appeal in this case.”

MS. in British Museum.

PRESENT STATE OF THE TOWER.

This place of strength and no security is bounded on the South by the Thames, from which it is separated by a platform and part of the ditch*. The former,

* Mr. Gough has been so good as to lend me the annexed plate from his “History of Pleshy,” which gives a faint idea of the state of the Tower several centuries past.

and

and the parapet were erected in 1761, when 60 cannon, mounted on iron carriages, were placed there, merely for firing on rejoicing-days, as there is no kind of cover for the artillery-men who work them.

The traitor's gate, a low arch through the wall, communicating by a canal with the river, and several ruinous towers, intermixed with modern brick offices and ragged fragments of patched curtains, complete the view to the South. At each extremity of the platform are passages to Tower-hill; and near that to the East a place for proving musquets.

The ditch, of very considerable width and depth, proceeds North on each side of the fortress, nearly in a parallel line, and meets in a semicircle; the slope is faced with brick, and the great wall of the Tower has been mended with that material so frequently, that it might almost be disputed whether any part of it but the turrets had ever been stone. Cannon are planted at intervals round the line, which command every avenue leading to Tower-hill; and as the garrison have a shelter, they might be fired during an insurrection with great effect.

The ditch is very much neglected, and never contains water sufficient to cover the bottom completely.

The state of security in which government have long considered the country to be has operated conspicuously within the Tower, where some hundreds of old houses line the interior of the wall, to the evident injury of the place as a fortress. If heavy cannon were brought against the Tower, the lines would not be tenable one quarter of an hour, for this reason: the balls taking place in those houses must inevitably bring them down in rubbish, which would fall on the garrison, and, still worse, clog the ports. This observation will apply besides to the armoury on the North side. However Heaven grant us still the happy state of domestic peace we have long enjoyed; and that my remarks may ever be futile in this instance!

The keep, citadel, or white tower, I should imagine to be of great strength as a place of retreat, though of no importance in offensive operations; but the reader will now recollect that more cannot be said with propriety. I shall therefore refer him to the annexed engraving of St. John's chapel, originally used for the retired devotions of our very antient monarchs when they resided at the Tower, which is a most perfect Saxon building, and actually appears calculated to resist the utmost efforts of time.

It now contains an incredible number of parchment rolls or records.

Styke

Strype inclines to attribute this Chapel to Edward the Confessor, who is mentioned in a statute ordered for it by Henry III. as presenting a ring to St. John the Evangelist, probably meaning symbolically the dedication. In an order directed to the Master of the works that Monarch commands, "That ye cause the whole chapel of St. John Evangelist in the said Tower to be whited; and that ye cause three glass windows in the same chapel to be made; to wit, one on the North side, with a little Mary holding her child; the other on the South part with the image of the Trinity; and the third, of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, on the same South part: and that ye cause the cross and the beam beyond the altar of the same Chapel to be painted well, and with good colours: and that ye cause to be made and painted two fair images, where most conveniently and decently they may be made in the same Chapel; one of St. Edward holding a ring, and giving and reaching it out to St. John the Evangelist."

The Tower has been generally considered a distinct parish, of which St. Peter's *ad Vincula infra Turrin* is the church. The patronage of the living of consequence belongs to the Crown. The church is supposed to have been founded by Edward III. according to Strype, book I. page 68; but in the *same page*, that author quotes the following order, directed to the master of the works, which positively *proves it to have been founded previous to the reign of Henry III.*

"The King to the Keepers of the Tower work, greeting. We command you well and decently to ceil*, the chancel of St. Mary in the church of St. Peter within the bail of our Tower of London, and the chancel of St. Peter in the same church, and from the entrance of the chancel of St. Peter, to the space of four feet beyond the stalls made for our own and our Queen's use in the same church; and the same stalls to be painted; and the little Mary, with her tabernacle, and the images of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, and St. Catharine, and the beam beyond the altar of St. Peter, and the little Cross, with its images, to be coloured anew, and to be refreshed with good colours. And that ye cause to be made a certain image of St. Christopher holding and carrying Jesus, where it may best and most conveniently be made, and painted in the said church: and that ye cause two fair tables to be made and to be painted of the best colours, with the histories of St. Nicholas and St. Katharine before the altars of the said Saints

* *Lambruscari*, to ceil, from the French, *lambris*.

in the said church: and that ye cause to be made *two fair cherubims*, with a cheerful and smiling countenance, standing on the right and left of the great Cross in the said Church. And moreover, one marble font, with marble pillars, well and handsomely carved. And the cost that for this you shall be at, by the view and witness of liege men, shall be accounted for to you at the Exchequer. Witness the King at Windsor, the 10th day of Dec. 1241."

The legend of Edward the Confessor represents him as offering his ring at the dedication of the church of Clavering in Essex to Christ and St. John the Evangelist; which ring was returned to him by the Saint some years after, through the medium of two pilgrims whom he relieved in their distress in the Holy Land, and at the same time announced to the King his dissolution within six months. This history is commemorated in the carving on the frieze of the Confessor's chapel at Westminster; and on the screen of Sebert's monument in the choir of Westminster abbey*.

It seems to me highly probable that William of Normandy found a palace or fortress where the Chapel now stands, nay even the Romans may have had a camp there from the discoveries detailed in Volume III. page 519. though I do not mean to adopt the old assertion, that Julius Cæsar built a structure of stone on the site.

The necessary precautions taken by Government will plead my excuse for the omission of further particulars.

I shall confine myself to the ensuing brief *original* particulars never before printed.

Signed "HENRY R."

"Hereafter followeth the articles and ordinances, that the King's grace hath ordained and established the 25 day of the month of July the first year of his reign, which his said grace hath charged and commanded Sir Thomas Lovell and Sir Richard Cholmley, Knights, and all the yeomen of his guard, and all other soldiers that be appointed to give their daily attendance within the Tower of

* See the antient painting represented in the print, Volume I. p. 146; copied from the tomb of King Sebert, in Westminster abbey, where the Confessor is represented with a ring in his right hand. See also Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting.

London,

London, for the sure keeping of the same, to observe and keep upon pains following :

“ First, that none of the said yeomen nor soldiers so appointed shall not depart out of the said Tower of London, without licence of Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, Knts. or their deputy, upon pain of forfeiture of 12 d. for the first default, and the second default 3 s; the third default his body to be imprisoned three days; and if he make default the fourth time, to lose his room for ever, and his body to be punished at the King's pleasure.

“ The said Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, or his deputy, shall not give licence to none of the said yeomen or soldiers so appointed to depart out of the said Tower, but that they be sure that there shall be remaining within the said Tower the three parts or more of the said yeomen, and in like wise of all other soldiers, yeomen, and artificers; and this order to be kept by the said Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, or his deputy, for the sure keeping of the said Tower, upon pain of the King's displeasure.

“ The said Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, or his deputy, shall surely see that there be every day four of the yeomen, and as many of the said soldiers, gunners, and artificers, surely to keep the gate of the said Tower, that is to say, from the first opening of the gate till the last shutting. Also, that every of them so appointed, and all other yeomen and soldiers, bear in their hands an halbert, or a bill, wheresoever they go within the said Tower; thus to be ordered by the said Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, or his deputy, upon pain abovesaid.

“ The said yeomen and all other soldiers so appointed for the keeping of the gate shall not depart from the said gate without licence of the said Sir T. L. and Sir R. C. or his deputy, nor suffer any man, woman, or child not dwelling within the said Tower to enter within the same without licence of the said Sir T. L. and Sir R. C. &c. during the time of their waiting at the gate, except they know them well, and that the cause of their coming thither be good and needful, upon pain of imprisonment during the pleasure of the said Sir T. L. and Sir R. C. and losing of 12 d. for every such default.

“ The said yeomen, and other soldiers, gunners, and artificers appointed, shall truly keep their night watch, and ward, as the said Sir T. L. and Sir R. C. &c. shall appoint and command them to do, upon pain of their bodies to be imprisoned at the will of the said, &c. and losing 12 d. for the first offence, and the second offence

offence to lose 20d., and two days his body in prison; and he that thirdly offendeth shall lose his room, and his body to be punished at the King's pleasure.

“Also, the said yeomen, clerk of the ordnance, soldiers, bowyers, and all other artificers and gunners, shall be ordered, as well in their attendance as in all other causes concerning their rooms, as the aforesaid Sir T. L. &c. will command them.

“And if it shall fortune any of the said rooms to fall void, the said &c. shall, as soon as he may, certify the King's Grace thereof, that his Grace may provide another in his room.

“Also, the said &c. shall see that every of the said yeomen of the guard, and all other soldiers, and gunners, and artificers so appointed, have their harness (armour) for their bodies within the Tower, as it appertaineth, for the surety of every of them, and also for the sure keeping of the said Tower. And the said &c. shall see this to be done, or ever they be paid their next wages.

Signed, T. SURRY, R. WINTON, T. DURESME, THOMAS LOVELL, &c.

“A memorial of certain instructions and orders committed to the charge and execution of Sir Peter Carew, and Sir Thomas Wroathe, Knts. Mr. Henry Knollis, and the Recorder of London, for things to be done in the Tower of London, dated Sept. 16, 1572.

“How many prisoners there are, where they lodge, what keepers they have, and what servants they have their own, what liberties they have, and by what warranted; whether any of the Lieutenant's servants are become servants to the prisoners; whether any of them be gone into France, Flanders, or any other parts of the realm, and whom they are?

“What persons belonging to any prisoners do usually repair into the Tower; by what licence, and in what sort they do repair?

“What number of ordnance, what callivers, what powder, hath been sent from the Tower wharf, by whom, by what warrant?

“To enquire to whom one Blackewall that served the late Earl of Northumberland resorted in the Tower.

“Orders to be put in execution by the Lieutenant's appointment.

“That there be not appointed to every prisoner special and particular keepers, but as hath been in former times; that is, only to noblemen, and men of some special vocation.

“ That no prisoner committed either for treason, or suspicion of treason, be suffered to come thither.

“ That no wife of any prisoner, having licence to come by her husband, be permitted to come into the Tower but with their waiting women, nor to come near but one or two men; and those attend upon the Tower hill until an hour appointed to attend for their ladies or mistresses.

“ That the Tower wharf be shut so as none resort thither but such as ought to attend for service there, and have just cause to come into the Tower.

“ That the whole dwelling-places within the precinct of the Tower be surveyed; and all the inhabitants there, that have no cause of service to attend and continue in the Tower, may be registered and advertised, so as order may be given for the removing of them.

“ That inquisition be made, how many persons be privileged by the Lieutenant; and that the abuse thereof be reformed, so as by that collector no unmeet person be suffered to haunt into the Tower.”

The above will serve to shew in some measure how prisoners were treated in the Tower. I shall next shew, from authentic records, why and by whom some were sent there.

“ William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, finding himself grieved with slanderous rumours raised against him, complaineth in open Parliament, and requesteth that he may be purged. The Commons, understanding thereof, require that he may be committed to the Tower; which being granted, they accuse him upon sundry articles; viz. Conspiring with the French for invasion. Aspiring to the Crown, by marriage of his son with Margaret daughter and heir of John late Duke of Somerset. Procuring the deliverance of the Duke of Orleans. In matter of embassy treating without his fellows, and beyond his commission. Discouraging the King's counsel to the enemy. Making vaunt in open Council, that his credit was as great in the French King's Court and Council as in England. The restraining of sending forth the King's forces. Leaving out of Leagues divers foreign Princes, the King's antient friends and allies. Procuring of lavish grants of lands and liberties from the King, whereby his revenue is diminished, and his law not executed. Procuring of offices and other matters of charge to be bestowed upon unmeet persons. Granting of imposts to strangers. Obtaining large grants to himself from the King. Embezzling of the evidences out of the Treasury. Cor-
ruptly

ruptly labouring and emboldening of Sheriffs to embezzle writs for the hindrance of justice, and procuring the King's pardon for the same. Making choice of Sheriffs, and maintenance of bad causes. Impairing of the King's amity with the Al-mains, his antient friends.

“Of all which articles copies were delivered to the Duke, requiring the same; and, after openly answering to the first and most heinous, he utterly denied them, alledging some reasons of unlikelihood and impossibility. And as for the rest, he excusing himself thereof (not putting himself upon his peers), submitted himself wholly to the rule and governance of the King; who thereupon afterwards, in his own private chamber, calling before him the said Duke, in the presence of many other Lords of the Parliament, declared that, by his own advice, and not resorting him to the advice of the Lords, nor by the way of judgment, not being in place thereof, that the said Duke shall, before a certain day, depart the realm*.”

“William Talebois, Esq. is committed to the Tower by authority of Parliament, and an act made against him, by a petition of the Commons, for attempting in riotous manner to have slain the Lord Cromwell, sitting with other Lords in the Star-chamber. The King being also the same time in parliament†.”

“Anno quinto Eliz. The Earl of Hertford, prisoner in the Tower by her Majesty's commandment, fined at 15,000l. for three offences; the first for deflowering the lady Katharine Grey in her Majesty's own house, being her Kinswoman, and of her privy chamber. The second for breaking of prison, in that she, being close prisoner, practised by corruption of servants, &c. &c. &c.”

“In interiori Camerâ Stellatâ, xxii Aprilis, anno xv D'ne Regine. The Lord Lumley brought forth of the Tower by her Majesty's special commandment, for giving advice to the late Duke of Norfolk, to take and keep the Tower of London against her; for having conferred with one Robert Roxef, a traitor and carrier of traitorous messages, to work treasons against her Majesty beyond the seas, and for receiving of letters from him in cyphers since his departure. Whereunto, upon his knees, he most humbly answered, that although he could deny some part of the said offences, yet he would not stand in defence of himself therein, otherwise than that he never had any evil meaning towards her Majesty; and so most humbly submitted himself to their orders, promising hereafter all loyalty of a subject. And, upon suit to her Majesty, the Lord Treasurer declared

* Rot. Parl. 28 Hen. VI. vol. V. p. 176.

† Ibid. 28 Hen. VI. vol. V. p. 200.

unto him, that she was contented to have him in this manner called before them, and not in the King's Bench in open place, as other like offenders had been. Whereupon he was fined 1000*l.* released of the Tower, and committed to the house of the Lord of Arundel in Nonfuch or Westminster, there to abide where the said Lord Arundel should reside, until her pleasure be further known."

The executions on Tower-hill, and within the Tower, which used to follow similar commitments, were very numerous; but, happily for us, they have long ceased; and may they never be renewed!

On the 4th of June, 1763, a shocking accident occurred on Tower-hill, where it was then customary to exhibit fire-works on the King's birth-day night; to view which, numbers of people were assembled; when the press of the crowd was so great, that the rails which surrounded a well 30 feet deep failed, and all in its immediate vicinity were precipitated to the bottom: indeed it was almost filled with bodies. Six were taken out dead, 14 or 15 were dreadfully mangled, and others bruised, and greatly hurt.

ST. VEDAST, FARRINGTONDON WITHIN.

The parishes of St. Vedast and St. Michael le Quern were united after the fire of 1666. St. Vedast's now contains 64 houses, 233 male and 190 female inhabitants, total 423; St. Michael's 53 houses, 212 males, 178 females, total 390.

Parts of each are situated on Cheapside; consequently the houses are excellent, and the occupiers opulent.

The patronage of the church of St. Vedast belonged at first to the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, from whom it went to the Archbishops of that See, who still hold it. That of St. Michael le *Quern* (a corruption of *Corn*, near a market for which it was situated, in Paternoster-row) belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately with the Archbishop.

The celebrated Antiquary John Leland was buried in this church.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.

Marmaduke Hopkins*, circa 1708.

Benjamin Ibbot, M. A. This gentleman preached the anniversary sermon Sept. 3, 1711, on the burning of London, before Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Lord Mayor, which he published under the title of "The dissolution of this World by fire." And a second preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. at St. Paul's, March 8, 1713, on the anniversary of the Queen's accession. He resigned in 1715. Qu. if he was D. D. and rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell?

1716, March 26, Nathaniel Marshall†, LL. B. lecturer of Aldermanbury 1705; and curate of Kentish Town in 1715. He was afterwards Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Canon of Windsor 1722; and died Feb. 6, 1730-1. He published the genuine works of St. Cyprian, Archbishop of Carthage and Primate of all Africa, who suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith in the year of our Lord 285, translated from the Oxford edition, with his life annexed, 1717," folio.

Isaac Maddox, D. D. 1731; afterwards Dean of Wells, Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline, and consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph 1736, and of Worcester 1753. Fifteen of his sermons are enumerated by Mr. Cooke.

John Thomas, D. D. 1736; chaplain in ordinary to the King.

Theophilus Lewis Barbauld, M. A. died 1779.

1779, March 26, Francis Wollaston‡, M. A.

The living of St. Vedast is not mentioned by Tonstall; that of St. Michael is rated as follows: "Mr. John Sharpe, salary 8l. goods 11l. fined 38s."

CHANTRIES. ST VEDAST.

"John Trestor and Symon Atwell founded a chantry, and gave in lands *per annum* 18l. 5s. 2d.

Geoffry Gates and Christopher Tury founded another, and gave in lands *per annum* 14l. 10s.

* He printed a single sermon on 1 Cor. x. 10. intituled "Murmurers Reproved," 1689, 4to.

† He printed in 1721 and 1722 a sermon at the funeral of Mr. Blundell, on Pf. xxxvii. 37; on Jan. 30, 1721, before the House of Commons, Exod. xx. 5; at meeting of Charity Schools, 1721, Isa. liv. 13; Another 1722, from 2 Cor. v. 10, 11; a Spittal sermon 1722, Acts xx. 35; at the consecration of St. John's Chapel 1727, Luke vii. 5; at opening a lecture 1717, Rom. x. 15; at the funeral of Dr. John Rogers, 1729, Phil. i. 23, 24. Three volumes of sermons were published by his widow in 1731, and a fourth in 1750.

‡ He printed a funeral sermon; and another for the French Clergy, 1793.

St.

ST. MICHAEL.

Robert Newcombe and John Combe gave, for a priest, lands and tenements *per annum* 10l. 6s. 8d.

John Lydiat for his testament dated June 23, 1545, bequeathed for the maintenance of a priest for seven years, from his four tenements in St. Michael at Quern, the rent of 7l.

Richard Verney and others, gave to the fraternity within the church a tenement of the rent of 26s. 8d.

ST. VEDAST.

This church is almost entirely enclosed by the adjoining houses; and the West front has but little light, through the extreme narrowness of Foster-lane. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, has however bestowed a very handsome steeple on the parishioners, which is situated on the North-west corner of the church: but, as this is not separated into any of the five orders, it is difficult to describe, though not censurable on that account.

He has taken but little pains in designing the interior, or in decorating the walls, which have no other variations in their surfaces than those occasioned by several large arched and some diminutive windows. The contour of the church is greatly injured besides, by the intrusion of the steeple, and the introduction of a South aisle formed by three pillars of the Tuscan order with plain arches.

The cieling of the nave commences with an arch from enriched brackets; but the centre is flat, and ornamented by an immense pannel inclosing an oval, the borders of which are too broad, but the scrolls, flowers, Cherubim, &c. are uncommonly rich.

The altar-table, supported by four angels, is inclosed by singularly elegant railing; and the altar-piece is composed of four Composite pillars with an entablature, a circular divided pediment, and an attick terminating in another angular, under which is a Glory, inscribed "Glory be to God on high." Perhaps there is not another church in England that contains a nimbus with so superb a border: it is composed of three Cherubim immersed in clouds, and six winged infants in the highest possible relief, one founding two trumpets, and the remainder sporting with branches of palm. This, the urns, mitres, pelican, and festoons round
the

the tablets, must be from the hands of the inimitable Gibbon, or a most successful rival of that great artist.

The organ, in the only gallery within the church, is a very plain instrument; the pulpit, richly carved, stands on the North side near the altar.

There are two monuments preserved from the ruins of the antient church: those are sacred to William Fuller, S. T. D. 1645, aged 79, and Robert South, 1624.

A tablet on a pillar in the chancel to William Hall, 1680, aged 75.

Another, on the South wall, to Mary, wife of John Davenport, daughter of John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1672.

Adjoining, that of John Davenport, 1683, aged 89.

On the same wall, a large and elegant monument to Sir John Johnson, Knight and Alderman, 1698, aged 59.

And a tablet to Ann Maria Shapland, 1802, aged 11 years and 5 months.

A plain tablet on the East wall is thus inscribed:

“To the memory of Mr. Michael Martindale, late deputy of this ward, who died July 18, 1758, in the 59th year of his age.

While Wealth's vain Sons (ev'n on a death-bed vain)
 Their own triumphal sepulchres ordain,
 Where weeping Angels crown the mimic bust,
 And venal Genius flatters worthless dust:
 Let this plain stone, by Friendship rais'd, proclaim
 The modest virtues of a private name:
 One who, unletter'd, by his own strong light,
 Discern'd, embrac'd, and practis'd what was right.
 In his small sphere fulfill'd each social part,
 His tongue the faithful herald of his heart:
 His morals like his honest face austere,
 His praise the only truth he would not hear;
 Who, with the love of independence fir'd,
 Confin'd his wish to what his toil acquir'd:
 Yet in that little found enough to spare,
 For ends as generous as the means were fair,
 Enough for merit or distress to share.

O Mar-

O Martindale, beyond the narrow date
 Of those who knew thee and lament thy fate,
 May this rude verse awhile thy fame extend,
 This trusted marble like thy once-lov'd Friend,
 Just to thy worth, and faithful to the end !

On the North a small tablet to William Harrison, Ironmonger, 1789, aged 45.

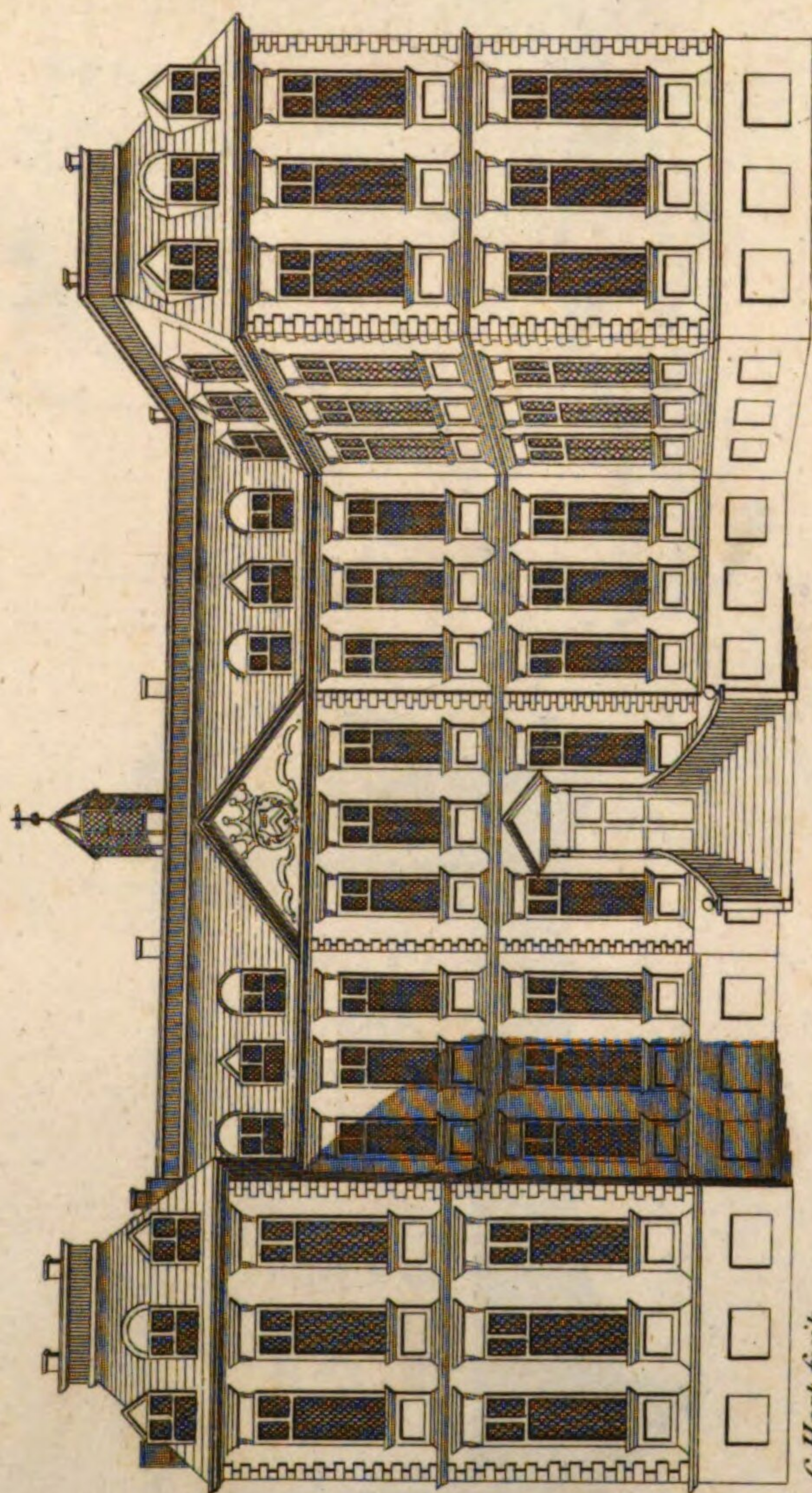
Another of the same description to Esmé Clarke, Gentleman, Clerk to the Company of Sadlers many years, died in 1800, aged 72; and a third to Thomas Hill, 1775, aged 67.

On the same wall an oval tablet on a black ground, inscribed: "*Heic jacent Jana Margarita De Rochemont, ex nobili familiâ apud Burgundiones oriunda, formâ, animo, pietate præstans; in maritum amore, in liberos caritate, in amicos fide, in omnes comitate insignis; Theophili Ludovici Barbould, A. M. hujus fani antistitis, casta, placens, dulcissima conjux: Et Marianna filiola venustula, bellula, blandula, deliciola parentis, sorori, fratribus, sodalibus carissima. Hunc lapidem uxori, natæ, maritus, pater, collacrumantibus liberis, M. P. A. C. 1770. O Caræ, valet!*"

Over the vestry door, Mary Wakefield, 1715, aged 64.

SADLERS' HALL

Is situated on the North side of Cheapside, and has nothing very striking or elegant in the front. Within, there is a neat room, adorned with fret-work and wainscot. The Sadlers of London associated as a Company before 1190, but were not incorporated till 1272. Frederick Prince of Wales (father of George III.) did them the honour to become a member.



G. Hart fecit.
A Perspective View of Lord Clarendon's House in London,
known by the Name of DUNKIRK HOUSE.
Cook sculp.

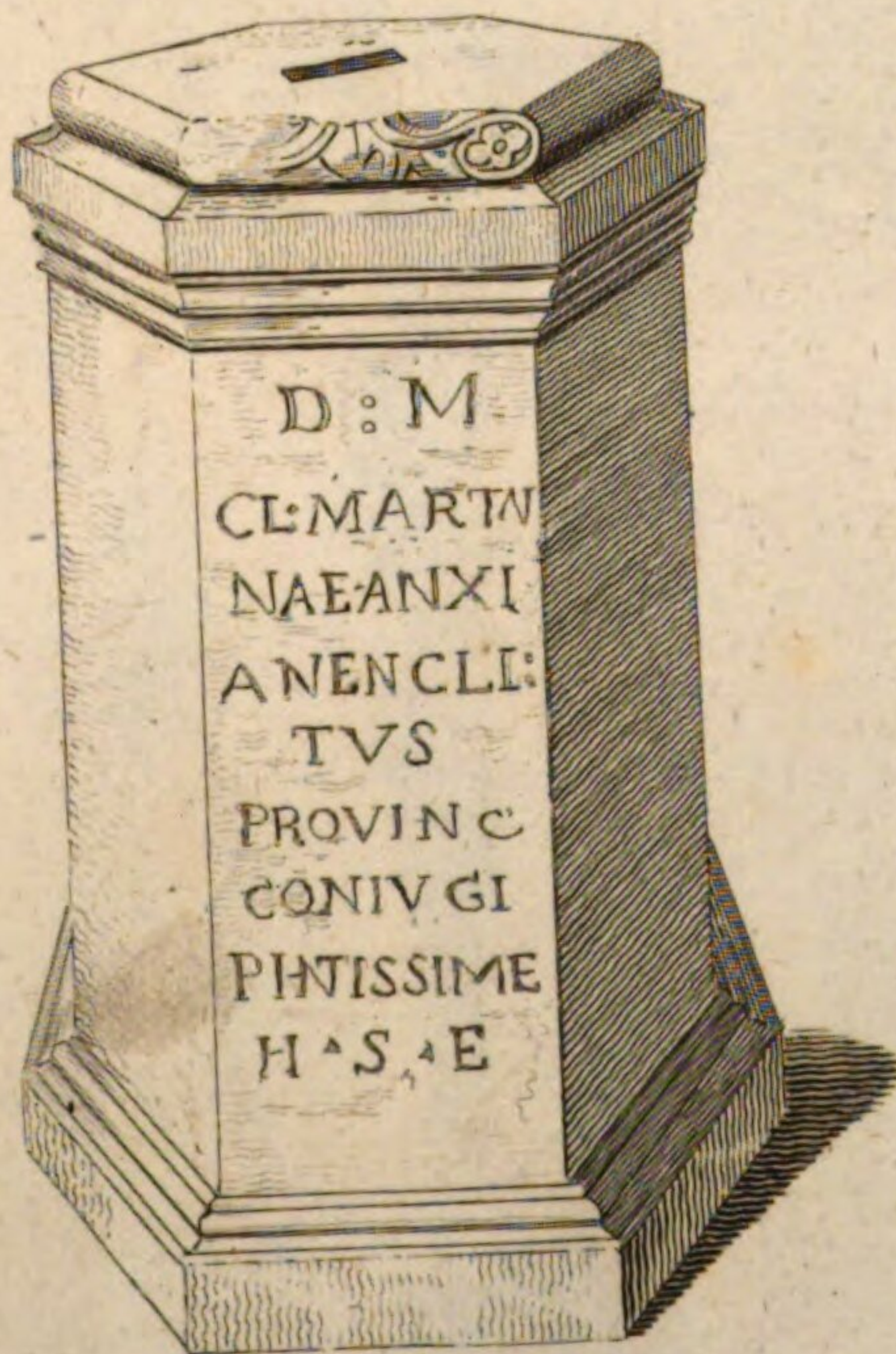
Fig. 2.

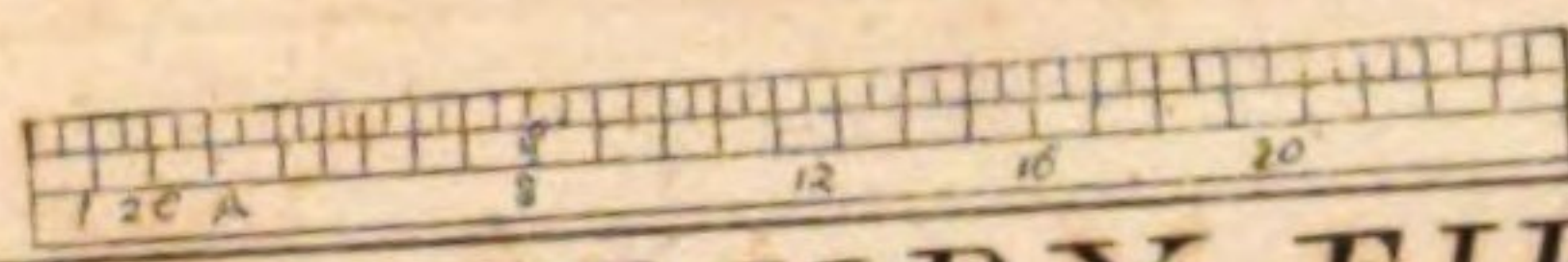


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

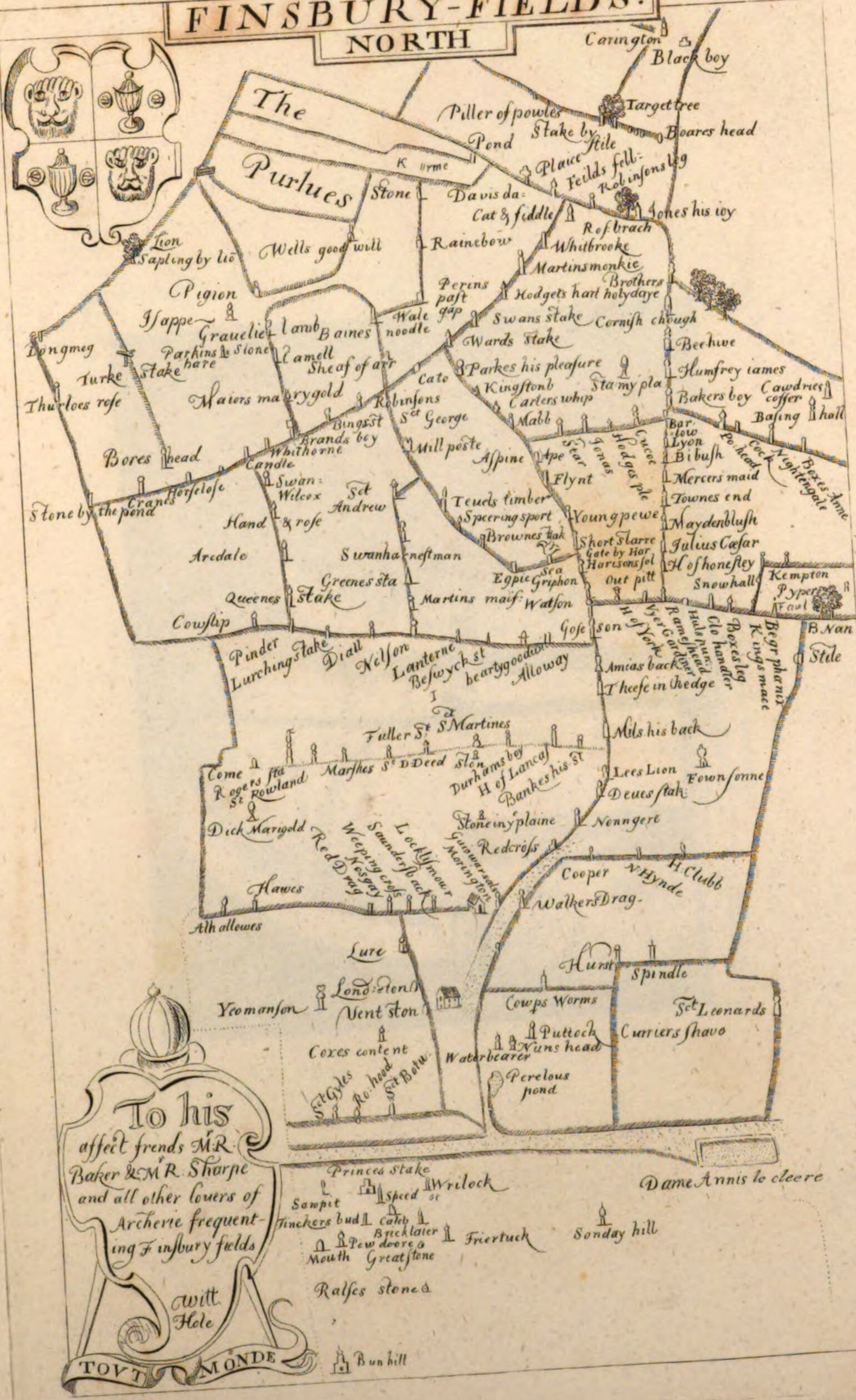




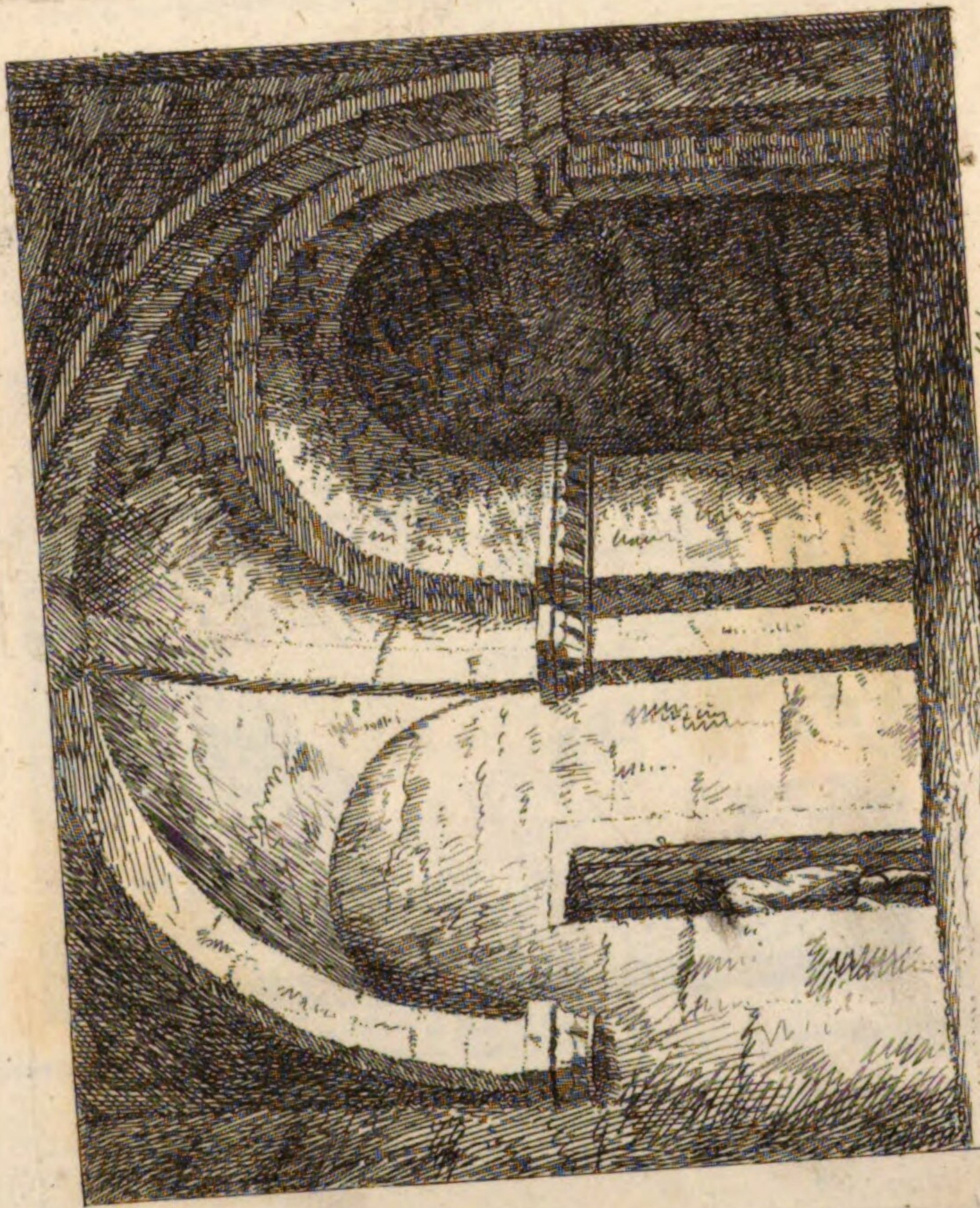
The Scale of Scores & half scores

FINSBURY-FIELDS.

NORTH



To his
affect friends M^r.
Baker & M^r. Sharpe
and all other lovers of
Archerie frequent-
ing Finsbury fields
with
Hole
TOVT MONDE



Remains of the Holy Trinity Aldgate

Destruction circa 1885

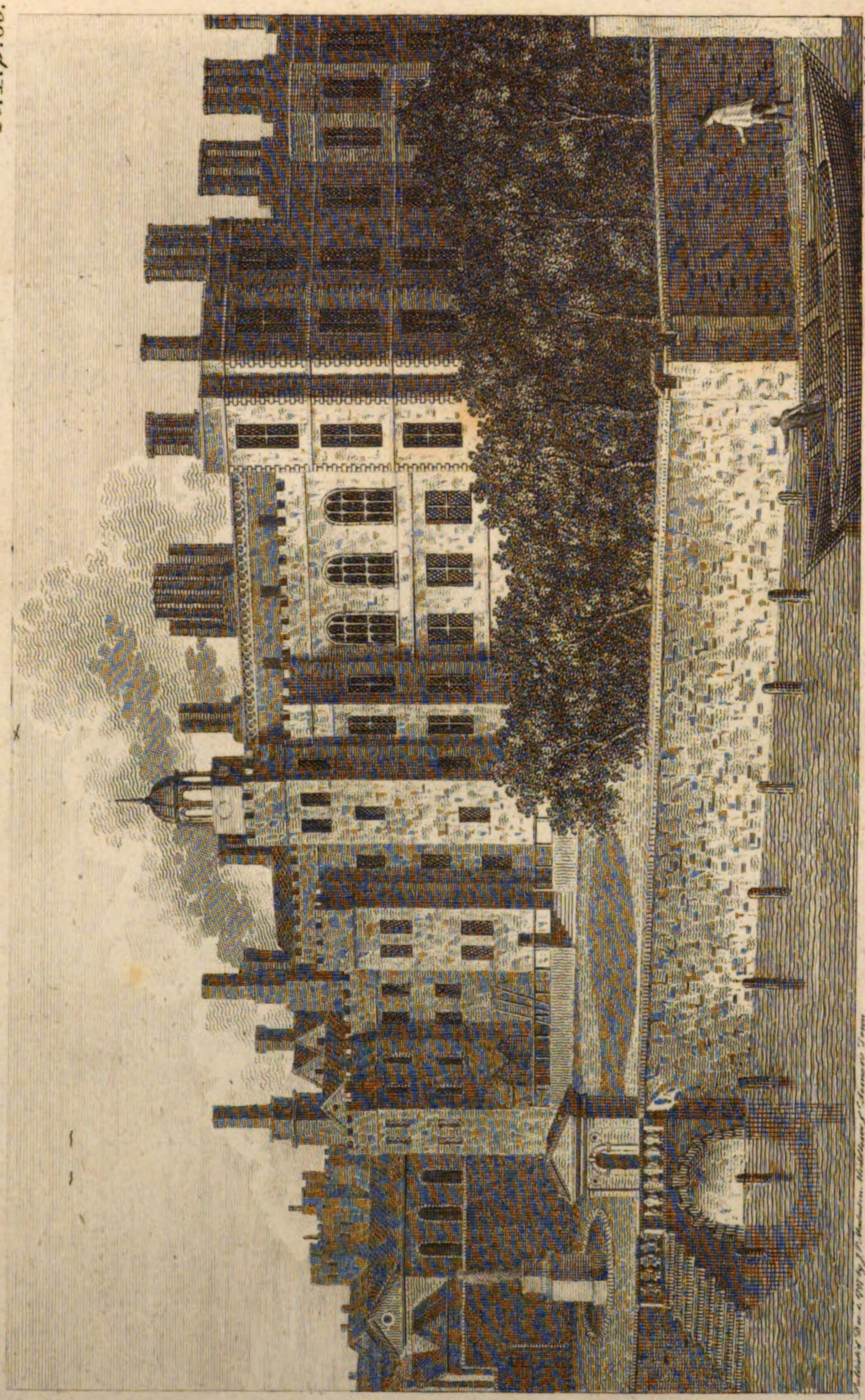


Death of Wykeham



EARL SPENCER'S ST. JAMES'S PARK

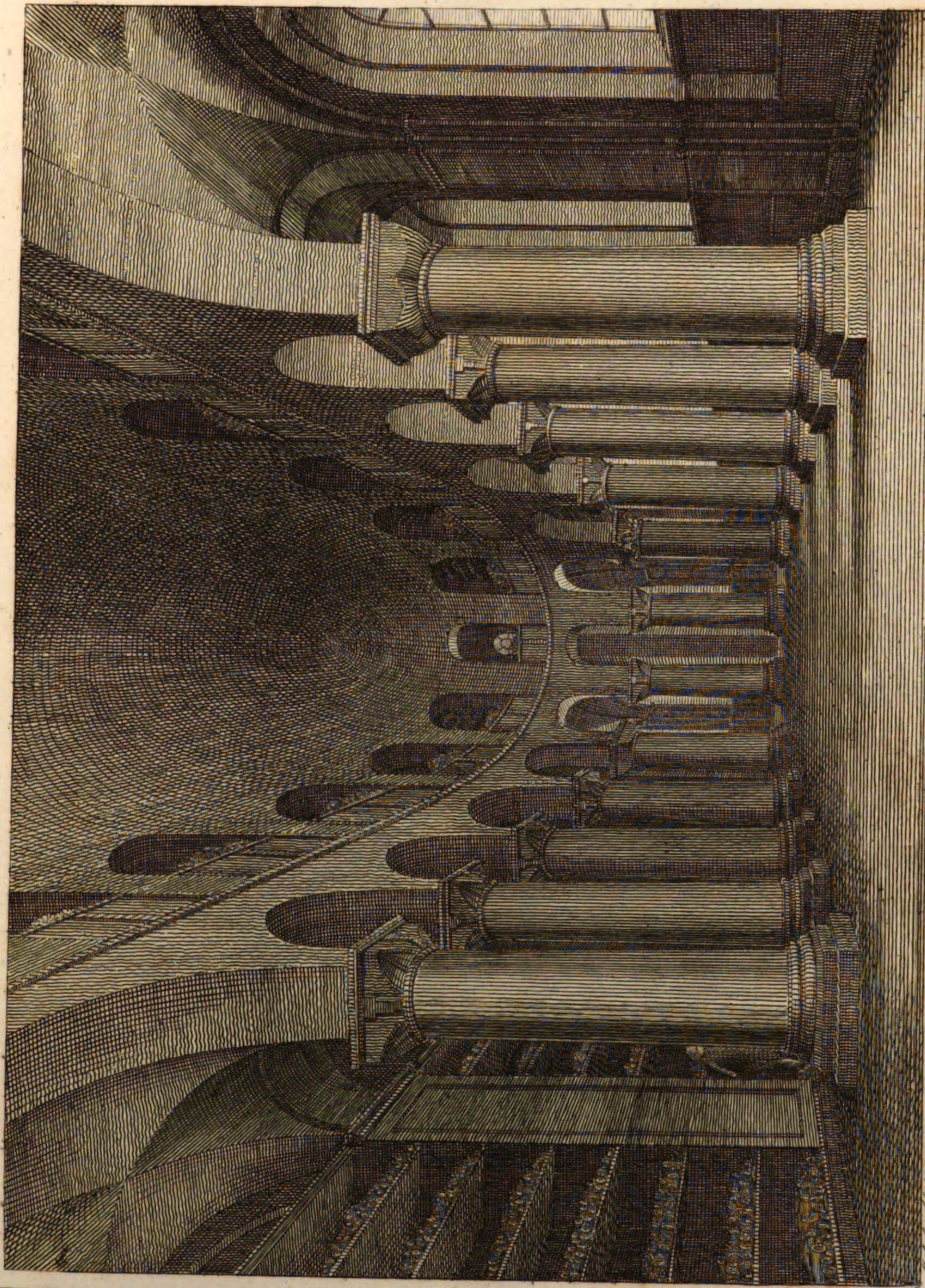
Pl. I. p. 80.



SOMERSET PALACE
1650.

By James Watson del.

Engraved from a drawing by J. Watson. Published by J. Smith, 17, Pall Mall.



S^T JOHN'S CHAPEL, IN THE TOWER LONDON

Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. in the possession of the Hon. Wm. Pitt, Esq.

GENERAL INDEX

OF

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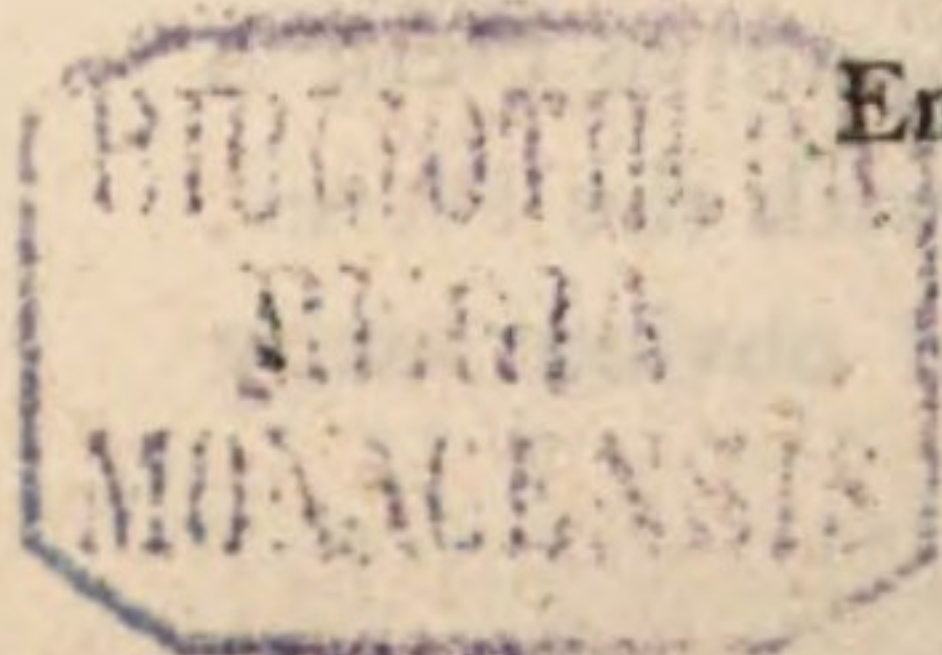
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